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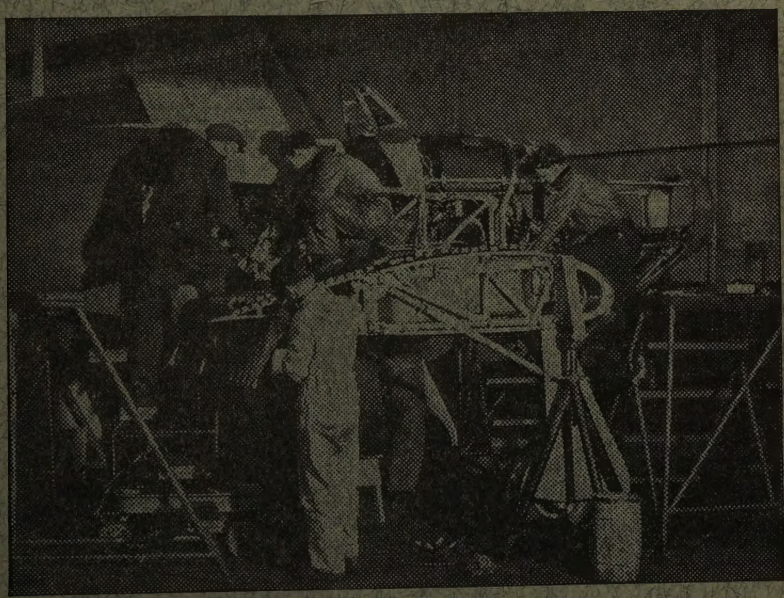


OCTOBER
1942

THE
Labour Gazette

Published Monthly

Department of Labour



Canadian Workmen Receiving Final Mechanical Apparatus on
Hurricane Assembly Line

In this Issue:

- Expansion of National Selective Service*
- Mobilization of Man-power in Great Britain*
- Cost of Living Stabilized in the United States*
- Trade Unions under Vichy*

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Functions of the Department of Labour

Labour Gazette.—The monthly publication of the LABOUR GAZETTE containing a review of the industrial situation throughout Canada, a record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, statistics of wages and hours, wholesale and retail prices in Canada and other countries, strikes and lock-outs, industrial accidents, summaries of laws and legal decisions affecting labour and other information on current matters of industrial and labour interest.

Labour Statistics and Information.—The collection, compilation and publication of statistics of wages, hours, prices, cost of living, strikes and lock-outs, industrial accidents and industrial agreements, also of reports on labour organization and organization in industry, commerce and the professions; the conduct of investigational and research work bearing on industrial relations and labour conditions; the publication of bulletins of information on these subjects.

Industrial Relations.—The Industrial Relations Branch is charged with the administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, Chap. 112, R.S.C., 1927, which provides for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in cases of disputes affecting mines, agencies of transportation and communication and certain public utilities. In November 1939, the scope of the statute was extended to cover war work. Preliminary inquiries under the Act are made by Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissions.

The Branch also administers the Conciliation and Labour Act, Chapter 110, R.S.C. 1927, which empowers the Minister of Labour to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute and take measures considered expedient to effect a settlement. For the purpose of administering the Act, the Department maintains a staff of Industrial Relations Officers at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, and Moncton. The office of the Director of Industrial Relations is located in Ottawa.

National Selective Service.—The administration of the Government's man-power mobilization policy, including the maintenance of a man-power inventory; the determination of who may enter restricted occupations and industries; the allocation of labour requirements to essential industries.

Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel.—This Bureau organizes the placement of scientific and technical engineering personnel for war industries and the government service.

National War Labour Board.—This tribunal, with its regional divisions, is responsible for:

(a) The administration of the Government's wartime wages stabilization policy as set forth in Order in Council P.C. 8253.

(b) The administration of the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935; and Order in Council P.C. 7679 governing the application of minimum rates of pay to all employees of Government contractors and subcontractors.

Unemployment Insurance Commission.—This Commission administers the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, which provides for an unemployment insurance system and a federal employment placement service operated through local Employment and Claims Offices.

Combines Investigation Act.—The administration of the Combines Investigation Act, Chap. 26, R.S.C., 1927, an Act to provide for the investigation of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers.

Technical Education.—The administration of the Technical Education Act, Chap. 193, R.S.C., 1927, which provides for grants to the province for the purpose of promoting technical education.

Dominion Government Annuities.—The administration of the Government Annuities Act, Chap. 7, R.S.C., 1927, whereby provision may be made for old age by the purchase of annuities by individuals, or associations on behalf of their members, or by employers on behalf of their employees.

Vocational Training.—The administration of The Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942, providing for the training of persons for industry and the armed services and providing for training formerly carried on under The Youth Training Act, 1939.

Labour Legislation in Canada.—The compilation and publication of reports containing the text of the labour laws of the Dominion and of the Provinces.

Library.—The maintenance of a library of publications on labour and economic subjects:

International Labour Organization (League of Nations).—The collection and transmission of information required by the International Labour Conference and office; correspondence with Federal and Provincial Government departments and with organizations of employers and employees relative thereto; the representation of Canada at the International Labour Conference and on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

Publications of the Department of Labour

Labour Gazette

Published monthly in English and French, **SUBSCRIPTION RATES:** Canada, United States and Mexico, 20 cents per annum, postage prepaid. All other countries, \$1 per annum, postage prepaid. Subscriptions are payable in advance and should be addressed, with postal note or money order to Circulation Manager, Department of Labour, Ottawa. Bound volumes for 1941 and for earlier years are available at \$2 each.

Annual Report of the Department of Labour—

An outline of the activities of the Department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1941. PRICE, .50 cents.

Wartime Orders in Council affecting Labour. April 1942. PRICE, 20 cents.

Unemployment Relief—

Reports of Dominion Commissioner: **FREE ON APPLICATION.**

Employment Service of Canada—

Annual Report of the Director. **FREE ON APPLICATION.**

Dominion Government Annuities—

Annual Report of the Superintendent. Booklets, Table of Rates, etc. **FREE ON APPLICATION.**

Combines Investigation Act—

Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Fruit and Vegetables in Western Canada. Feb. 18, 1925. PRICE, 20 cents.

Report of Registrar on Alleged Combine Limiting Competition in the Marketing of New Brunswick Potatoes, June 9, 1925. PRICE, 20 cents.

Report of Registrar on Alleged Combine in the Manufacture and Sale of Bread in the City of Montreal, March 25, 1926. PRICE, 10 cents.

Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Fruits and Vegetables Produced in Ontario, July 31, 1926. PRICE, 15 cents.

Interim Report of Registrar on the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, an alleged Combine of Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Manufacturers, established to fix and maintain Resale Prices of Proprietary Medicines and Toilet Articles, Sept. 6, 1926. PRICE, 10 cents.

Report of Commissioner on the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, Oct. 24, 1927. PRICE, 10 cents.

Report of Commissioner on the Amalgamated Builders' Council and Related Organizations, an alleged Combine of Plumbing and Heating Contractors and others in Ontario, Oct. 31 and Dec. 18, 1929. PRICE, 25 cents.

Report of Commissioner on the Electrical Estimators' Association, an Alleged Combine of Electrical Contractors, in the City of Toronto, October 4, 1930. PRICE, 25 cents.

Report of Registrar on Alleged Combine in the Bread-baking Industry in Canada, February 5, 1931. PRICE, 25 cents.

Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Motion Picture Industry in Canada, April 30, 1931. PRICE, 50 cents.

Report of Registrar on Alleged Combine of Tobacco Manufacturers and other buyers of raw leaf tobacco in Ontario, March 4, 1933. PRICE, 25 cents.

Report of Registrar on Alleged Combine in the Importation and Distribution of British Anthracite Coal in Canada, April 21, 1933. PRICE, 25 cents.

Report of Commissioner under Inquiries Act on Anthracite Coal, February 3, 1937. PRICE, 25 cents.

Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Tobacco Products in Alberta and elsewhere in Canada, August 31, 1938. PRICE, 25 cents.

Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Manufacture and Sale of Paperboard Shipping Containers and Related Products, March 14, 1939. PRICE, 25 cents.

Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine of Wholesalers and Shippers of Fruits and Vegetables in Western Canada, October 31, 1939. PRICE, 25 cents.

Labour Organization in Canada—

Published annually. Contains full information on trade unions, their origin, organization, officers, etc., with outlines of chief events in each year in connection with labour activities. Price of each annual edition, 50 cents (1932 edition, 25 cents).

Twelfth Report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada, 1937. PRICE, 25 cents.

Technical Education—

Annual Report, **FREE ON APPLICATION.**

Report of Royal Commission on Technical Education, 1913. (In four parts, Part 3 out of print.) PRICE, 50 cents.

Labour Legislation as existing in Canada on December 31, 1937.

Contains text of Dominion and Provincial labour laws. PRICE, one dollar.

Supplement—Legislation in 1940. PRICE, 25 cents.

The Employment of Children and Young Persons in Canada. (December, 1930.) PRICE, 25 cents.

Trade Union Law in Canada. (January, 1935.) PRICE, 50 cents.

Report on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1941. **FREE ON APPLICATION.**

Report on Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1941. **FREE ON APPLICATION.**

Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1941. **FREE ON APPLICATION.**

Bulletins of Industrial Relations Series:

PRICE, 10 cents each.

No. 1—Joint Councils in Industry.

No. 2—Report of a Conference on Industrial Relations held at Ottawa, February 21-22, 1921.

No. 3—Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industries in Canada, held at Ottawa, May 3-6, 1921.

No. 4—Employees' Magazines in Canada. **OUT OF PRINT.**

No. 5—Canada and the International Labour Conference.

No. 6—The International Labour Organization—Laws of Canada bearing on Draft Conventions and Recommendations. **OUT OF PRINT.**

No. 7—Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1—Report of Proceedings of Board from September 1, 1920, to September 30, 1923.

No. 8—National Conference regarding Winter Employment in Canada, Sept. 3-4, 1924—Report of Proceedings and Discussion.

No. 9—Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1—Report of Proceedings of Board from Oct. 1, 1923, to September 30, 1927.

No. 10—Report of Proceedings of Board from Oct. 1, 1927, to September 30, 1930.

No. 11—Government Intervention in Labour Disputes in Canada. **OUT OF PRINT.**

No. 12—Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1—Report of Proceedings of Board from Oct. 1, 1930, to September 30, 1933.

No. 13—Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1—Report of Proceedings of Board from October 1, 1933, to September 30, 1936.

No. 14—Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1—Report of Proceedings of Board from October 1, 1936, to September 30, 1939.

Report of Judicial Proceedings respecting Constitutional Validity of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and Amendments of 1910, 1918, 1920.—PRICE, 50 cents.

Review of Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme. **FREE ON APPLICATION.**

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

Minister—Hon. HUMPHREY MITCHELL

Deputy Minister—BRYCE M. STEWART Associate Deputy Minister—A. MACNAMARA

VOLUME XLII]

OCTOBER, 1942

[NUMBER 10

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment at the beginning of August showed a further expansion according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 13,130 firms in all lines of industry except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. They employed 1,780,559 workers; this was an increase of 21,362 persons, or 1·2 per cent, over their staff at July 1. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index at the first of August was 177·8, as compared with 175·7 in the preceding month, and 160·6 at August 1, 1941. The latest figure is the maximum in the record.

The experience of the years since 1920 indicates that employment usually, though not invariably, gains at midsummer, there being, on the average, a slight rise in the index; the expansion at the beginning of August of the present year was substantially larger than the average gain from July to August in the period, 1921-1941. Accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index also advanced, standing at 173·0, compared with 172·4 at July 1, 1942.

Heightened activity was recorded at the beginning of August in manufacturing (notably in iron and steel products), and in many of the non-manufacturing industries; the exceptions were mining, logging and trade. The declines in the two groups last-named were seasonal in character.

The salaries and wages disbursed at August 1 by the co-operating employers showed an increase of 1·5 per cent, accompanying that of 1·2 per cent in the number of employees. The latest reported weekly payroll aggregated \$50,892,574, a gain of \$770,364 over the amounts distributed by the same employers at the beginning of July. The per capita average earnings at August 1 were \$28·58, and at July 1, \$28·49¹. The August 1, 1941, average had been \$25·69.

If the statistics for the finance industries are included in the general totals, the survey

shows that the 1,843,766 persons in recorded employment at August 1 then received the sum of \$52,810,259 for services rendered in the last week in July. This was a per capita average of \$28·64. At July 1, the establishments co-operating in the nine leading industrial groups,—manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services, trade and finance—reported an aggregate payroll of \$52,024,883¹, paid to 1,822,386 men and women. Their average earnings were \$28·55¹.

A comparison of the course of employment and payrolls in the last twelve months shows that the increase of 10·7 per cent in the number of persons recorded as at work in the eight leading industries has been accompanied by that of 23·2 per cent in their weekly payrolls; in the nine main industrial divisions, including finance, the gain in employment has amounted to 10·5 per cent, and in payrolls, to 22·7 per cent in the year.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of September, 1942, the percentage of unemployment among trade union members stood at 0·9 in contrast with percentages of 1·8 in August and 2·4 at the beginning of September, 1941. The percentage for September was based on returns compiled from 2,243 local labour organizations with a combined membership of 375,907 persons.

Report of Employment and Selective Service Offices.—Reports received from the Employment and Selective Service Offices during August, 1942, showed a decline when compared with the preceding month, but a gain over the corresponding period a year ago, this computation being based on the average number of placements recorded daily. Construction, services and manufacturing were mainly responsible for the loss under the first comparison, being partly offset by a gain in

¹Revised.

agriculture. The improvement over August, 1941, was due mainly to an increase in manufacturing, although placements were also higher in trade and construction. These gains were partly offset by declines in services, agriculture and logging. Vacancies for August, 1942, numbered 83,027; applications, 94,018 and placements in regular and casual employment, 50,360.

Prices and the Cost of Living.—The official index of the cost of living calculated by the

Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon average prices during the period 1935 to 1939 as 100 was 117.4 at the beginning of September as compared with 117.7 at the beginning of August; 117.9 for July; 114.7 for September, 1941; 106.4 for September, 1940; and 100.8 for August, 1939. The decline during the month was due mainly to lower prices for potatoes, beef, lamb and onions, which more than offset increases in the prices of eggs, butter, and oranges. All other groups

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

| | 1942 | | | 1941 | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | September | August | July | September | August | July |
| Employment Index ⁽¹⁾ | | 177.8 | 175.7 | 162.7 | 160.6 | 157.4 |
| Unemployment percentage (trade union members)..... ⁽²⁾ | 0.9 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 4.1 |
| Prices, wholesale, index ⁽¹⁾ | 96.0 | 95.6 | 96.1 | 93.2 | 91.8 | 91.1 |
| Cost of living index ⁽²⁾ | 117.4 | 117.7 | 117.9 | 114.7 | 113.7 | 111.9 |
| Retail sales unadjusted index..... ⁽²⁾ | | 146.8 | 137.5 | 137.3 | 134.1 | 122.4 |
| Retail sales adjusted index..... ⁽²⁾ | | 162.2 | 150.4 | 136.4 | 146.5 | 134.9 |
| Wholesale sales..... ⁽²⁾ | | 157.4 | 154.2 | 170.8 | 156.6 | 147.1 |
| Common stocks index..... ⁽²⁾ | 62.6 | 61.6 | 62.4 | 71.0 | 67.8 | 67.5 |
| Preferred stocks index..... ⁽²⁾ | 95.6 | 95.8 | 95.7 | 103.2 | 100.0 | 98.5 |
| Bond yields, Dominion, index..... ⁽²⁾ | †99.6 | 99.0 | 98.7 | 100.3 | 101.2 | 101.5 |
| Physical Volume of Business Index ⁽²⁾ | | 135.1 | 135.0 | 148.9 | 141.5 | 138.0 |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ⁽²⁾ | | 147.1 | 143.8 | 169.0 | 156.1 | 149.2 |
| Mineral production..... ⁽²⁾ | | 123.0 | 143.2 | 126.0 | 140.9 | 146.3 |
| Manufacturing..... ⁽²⁾ | | 156.7 | 146.8 | 182.3 | 163.7 | 153.6 |
| Construction..... ⁽²⁾ | | 116.1 | 118.8 | 166.4 | 145.0 | 130.7 |
| Electric power..... ⁽²⁾ | | 142.8 | 145.8 | 136.2 | 126.1 | 130.8 |
| DISTRIBUTION ⁽²⁾ | | 113.6 | 119.2 | 112.4 | 114.9 | 117.6 |
| Trade employment..... ⁽²⁾ | | 117.9 | 117.9 | 123.2 | 122.0 | 121.2 |
| Carloadings..... ⁽²⁾ | | 129.6 | 148.1 | 119.1 | 128.0 | 139.6 |
| PRODUCERS' GOODS ⁽²⁾ | | 163.3 | 171.0 | 165.5 | 163.7 | 160.5 |
| CONSUMERS' GOODS ⁽²⁾ | | 107.5 | 100.1 | 134.7 | 121.5 | 118.0 |
| Bank debits to individual accounts..... ⁽²⁾ | \$ | 3,479,744,886 | 3,704,132,691 | 3,300,731,342 | 3,149,790,606 | 3,241,706,647 |
| Bank notes in circulation..... ⁽²⁾ | \$ | 546,300,000 | 514,200,000 | 422,014,387 | 393,207,827 | 391,966,782 |
| Bank deposits in savings..... ⁽²⁾ | \$ | | 1,653,596,566 | 1,555,152,222 | 1,522,186,431 | 1,488,737,875 |
| Bank loans, commercial, etc..... ⁽²⁾ | \$ | | 1,016,658,023 | 1,143,203,420 | 1,152,996,270 | 1,177,430,527 |
| Railway— | | | | | | |
| Carloadings, revenue freight cars..... ⁽²⁾ | | 266,139 | 250,822 | 271,494 | 257,598 | 252,327 |
| Canadian National Railways, revenues..... ⁽²⁾ | \$ | 33,860,000 | 34,419,000 | 33,133,000 | 27,133,000 | 25,809,000 |
| Operating expenses..... ⁽²⁾ | \$ | | | 18,205,628 | 18,196,786 | 18,179,223 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway, traffic earnings..... ⁽²⁾ | \$ | | 22,053,767 | 21,926,008 | 19,268,000 | 19,989,510 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... ⁽²⁾ | \$ | | 18,833,737 | 18,657,557 | 15,801,590 | 16,843,505 |
| Steam railways, freight in ton-miles..... ⁽²⁾ | | | | | | |
| Building permits..... ⁽²⁾ | \$ | | 8,159,508 | 8,341,741 | 4,447,201,000 | 4,323,275,000 |
| Contracts awarded..... ⁽¹⁰⁾ | \$ | 29,675,100 | 31,771,200 | 32,093,400 | 12,495,218 | 12,852,381 |
| Mineral production— | | | | | | |
| Pig iron.....tons | | 162,578 | 172,153 | 111,757 | 118,490 | 114,245 |
| Steel ingots and castings.....tons | | 248,868 | 256,560 | 200,559 | 227,075 | 220,994 |
| Ferro-alloys.....tons | | 15,961 | 16,718 | 16,912 | 18,201 | 17,599 |
| Gold.....ounces | | | 424,689 | 445,085 | 467,224 | 456,650 |
| Coal.....tons | 1,463,187 | 1,457,712 | 1,474,462 | 1,577,872 | 1,404,335 | 1,214,319 |
| Timber scaled in British Columbia— | | | | | | |
| Flour production.....bd. ft. | | 228,144,123 | 245,869,370 | 290,661,049 | 322,543,027 | 244,098,271 |
| Footwear production.....pairs | | 1,820,199 | 1,590,219 | 1,647,910 | 1,852,139 | 2,116,896 |
| Output of central electric stations.....k.w.h. | | 2,989,675,000 | 2,965,655,000 | 2,866,647,000 | 2,640,084,000 | 2,661,145,000 |
| Sales of insurance.....\$ | | 39,347,000 | 44,259,000 | 33,546,000 | 29,135,000 | 32,199,000 |
| Newsprint production.....tons | | 287,618 | 253,240 | 298,300 | 293,100 | 293,480 |

* Many of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price \$1.00 per year.

† Week ended October 1, 1942.

(1) Base, 1926=100.

(2) Base, 1935-1939=100.

(3) Figures are for the end of the preceding month.

(4) Adjusted, where necessary for seasonal variation.

(5) Notes in the hands of the public.

(6) Figures for four weeks ended September 26, 1942, and corresponding previous periods

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

were unchanged. The increase in the index since August, 1939, down to September, 1942, was 17.4 per cent as compared with an increase of 34.3 per cent for the comparable period during the last war, July, 1914 to August, 1917. Since the introduction of price control last October the index, after adjustment to the base August, 1939, has advanced from 114.6 to 116.5 or 1.9 points. The increase for the corresponding period during the last war was 19.2 points, after the index was similarly adjusted to the base July, 1914.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number on the base of 1926 as 100 was 96.0 for September as compared with 95.6 for August; 93.2 for September, 1941; 83.1 for September, 1940; and 72.3 for August, 1939. The increase between August, 1939, and September, 1942, was 32.8 per cent and between July, 1914, and August, 1917, was 85.9 per cent.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 1112 gives the latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business which reflects activity in the production and distribution of goods was little changed for August from the level of the previous month. Lower volume was indicated for mineral production, construction, and the output of electric power as well as in the distribution of goods, but these declines were offset by the substantial advance in manufacturing production chiefly in tobacco, textiles and iron and steel. The index for August, 1942, was somewhat lower than one year earlier, declines being recorded for mineral production, manufacturing, and construction as well as in the distribution of goods. The output of electric power was materially higher in the same comparison.

A high level of productive operations was indicated by the index of employment which was 10.7 per cent higher in August than one year ago and 51 per cent higher than in August, 1939, the last pre-war month.

Cumulative totals for the first eight months of 1942 as compared with the similar period of 1941 show the production of coal to be 11.7 per cent greater, cheese production 30 per cent greater, the number of cigarettes released 14.8 per cent, steel ingot production 25.1 per cent, electric power production 14.4 per cent greater and retail sales 13.4 per cent greater. Grain marketings declined 40.7 per cent in the same comparison, building permits 34.7 per cent, receipts of gold at the mint 8.2 per cent, and flour production 7.2 per cent. The value of construction contracts awarded declined from 283 millions of dollars for the first eight months of 1941 to 199 millions for the similar period in 1942.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for September, 1942, was 43, involving 13,316 workers and causing time loss of 37,838 man working days, as compared with 59 disputes for August, affecting 21,795 workers, with a time loss of 53,535 man working days. The number of strikes, the number of workers involved and the time loss were all substantially lower. Most of the strikes were terminated within a short time but several disputes involved a considerable number of workers and caused a large percentage of the time loss. These were: tobacco factory workers in Montreal, P.Q., saw and planing mill workers at Rimouski and Priceville, P.Q., salmon fishermen at Fraser River, B.C., paper mill workers at Beauharnois, P.Q., and freight handlers at Halifax, N.S., and Saint John, N.B. During September, 1941, there were 29 strikes, involving 10,773 workers with a time loss of 82,463 days.

Of the 43 disputes during September of this year 42 were terminated during the month. Five resulted in favour of the workers, fifteen in favour of the employer, three were compromise settlements, four were partially successful and fifteen were indefinite in result. One dispute involving 45 workers was un-terminated at the end of the month.

Prime Minister describes some of post-war goals

In an address delivered in Toronto at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the Prime Minister of Canada, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King made a statement of some of Canada's post-war goals in regard to employment and social security.

Dealing with the question of employment the Prime Minister spoke as follows:

"It is one of the most bitter ironies of our time that full employment has been achieved only as a result of war. Men everywhere are asking the question: Why, if there is no lack of work in wartime, is work not to be had at a time when men, instead of devoting themselves to the work of destruction, might enjoy the fruits of their labour?"

"I believe the war is teaching us that the obstacles to full employment were not real obstacles; that a partnership of management, of workers and of the community can make useful work available, in time of peace no less than in time of war, for all who need or want to work."

In regard to social security the Prime Minister said:

"The era of freedom will be achieved only as social security and human welfare become the main concern of men and nations...."

"It is necessary that social security and human welfare should be expressed in definite terms. It is, however, not my purpose to attempt to give a blue-print of the new order. Of the kind of objectives I have in mind, I would merely mention the following as a national minimum: Useful employment for all who are willing to work; standards of nutrition and housing, adequate to ensure the health of the whole population; social insurance against privations resulting from unemployment, accident, the death of the breadwinner, ill health and old age.

"In war, the preservation of the existence of the community is placed before the interests of individuals or groups. Here, too, is a lesson for meeting the problems of peace.

"By placing the interests of the community before the interests of individuals or groups; by social control in which government, labour and management all share, human well-being can be vastly increased."

Prime Minister on relationship between warrior and worker

During the course of his convention address the Prime Minister paid tribute on behalf of the armed forces to the workers as follows:—

"In speaking of the significance of labour in the war, you who represent so vast a number of the workers of this continent would, I know, be the first to protest were I to fail to pay to your comrades in the fighting forces their due and fitting tribute. Whatever burdens and hardships may fall to your lot, or to mine, we all know that nothing can compare with the readiness to sacrifice life itself which the soldiers, sailors, airmen and merchant seamen accept as the condition of their service.

"But the man in the fighting forces—the vast majority drawn from the ranks of workers—would wish me to pay every possible tribute to the men and women, without whose daily toil, their own services would be of no avail. They, above all others, are looking to-day to the men and women on the farms and in the fisheries who keep them fed; to the men in forest and mine whose daily toil is the foundation of industry; to the men and women in factory and workshop who fashion their weapons and make their munitions; to the men and women in transport and in all the services of supply of a modern nation at war. In a word, the toil and skill and devotion of a vast industrial army are essential to keep the troops in the field, the ships on the sea, and the planes in the air, on all the fronts of a world-encircling struggle. Side by side with our fighters, it is to the

workers that we must look if the enemy is to be destroyed and if freedom is to prevail.

"The key to victory is a partnership unbroken and unbreakable of the warrior and the worker. The warrior cannot fight without weapons, munitions, supplies and food produced by the worker. The worker of to-day cannot escape a return to serfdom save by the might of the armed forces. The freedom of the world depends upon the combined efforts of the fighting brotherhood of warriors and the producing brotherhood of workers."

(The complete address of the Prime Minister at the American Federation of Labor Convention from which the above extracts have been taken has been reprinted by the Wartime Information Board and is being issued as a supplement to the current number of the LABOUR GAZETTE.)

Conversion of civilian industry to full war production

An example of the conversion of less essential civilian industry to full-time war production is found in the action taken by four prominent firms engaged in the furniture manufacturing industry to train their workers for the construction of aeroplane components. The furniture companies will thus be able to accept sub-contracts from the aeroplane industry.

In making this announcement, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, stated that this change-over was being effected under the auspices of the Dominion-Provincial War Emergency Training Program with the full co-operation of the plants concerned.

This development stems from the undertaking of a Government contract by a plant of Massey-Harris Company Limited, near Toronto. This plant undertook to sub-let a large part of the contract but the problem was to obtain the necessary skilled labour in the woodworking trades.

Sensing the urgency of the situation, the Ontario division of the War Training Branch of the Dominion Department of Labour, under direction of R. F. Thompson, Dominion Supervisor of Training, made an arrangement with four furniture companies which employed skilled woodworkers—Kroehler Manufacturing Company, Imperial Rattan Company, Andrew Malcolm Company, and Knechtels Limited. These four companies each sent a number of key-workers to be trained in the Massey-Harris plant in a plan school conducted by the Company in co-operation with War Emergency Training.

These key-workers were paid their regular wage scales by their own firms during the course, the companies being reimbursed to

the extent of the subsistence allowances provided by the program. Instructors were provided by the Massey-Harris firm.

At the conclusion of the course the men were returned to their respective companies, each of which opened their own plant school with these key-men acting as instructors. In this manner the four furniture companies took over the re-training of their own employees and thereby increased Canada's productive capacity in a vital sphere of war production.

Commenting on the splendid co-operation of all parties involved in this arrangement, the Minister of Labour stated that he hoped that the lead thus given by these five companies would be quickly followed by other firms in thus helping to solve the man-power by converting skilled workers from less essential work into urgent war production.

Decisions of National War Labour Board

Of the 339 cases in which Findings and Directions have been delivered by the National War Labour Board to September 30, 1942, 183

had to do with wage increases, 38 with cost-of-living bonuses, and 118 were miscellaneous. Of the wage cases 169 were granted in full or in part and 14 were refused. Of the cost-of-living bonus cases 37 were granted and 1 was refused. Of the miscellaneous cases, 104 were granted and 14 were refused.

Part-time training of Canadian workers for war industries

The part-time training of workers in low priority occupations for fitness in war industry is now being planned under the direction of the Training Branch of the Dominion Department of Labour, it was announced recently by the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell.

The plan, which will go into effect shortly, provides for part-time training in evening classes. A great part of this training will be in bench fitting, general machine shop practice, and machine-tool operation. Those taking the part-time classes will be trained on condition that when competent they will accept employment in a war industry as the need for their absorption into such war plants is indicated through National Selective Service.

Government policy in regard to statutory holidays

In the interests of the war effort and to promote uniformity among employers and employees in the observance of statutory holidays throughout the Dominion, the Government

has found it expedient to declare its policy in the matter according to a statement issued

recently by the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour.

The Government's policy in regard to statutory holidays is contained in an Order-in-Council (P.C. 8682) designed "to remove the present uncertainty as to whether employees generally should or should not be required to work on each such holiday."

Apart from Sundays or such weekly days of rest provided in lieu thereof, the Order-in-Council sets forth the following statutory holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, the first Monday in July, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day.

The Order declares that these statutory holidays only should be observed by employers and employees for the duration of the war. It also provides that "reasonable opportunity should continue to be allowed to employees for the performance of their religious duties."

It is also declared that any collective labour agreement which is inconsistent with the provisions of the Order "should be suspended for the duration of the present war by mutual consent of the parties thereto but, pending such suspension, shall remain in force and continue to be observed," the Order states.

While the provisions of the Order-in-Council concerning statutory holidays in private employment are a declaration of the Government's policy, the holidays recommended for business and industry are made mandatory for the Civil Service. The Order states that the same six days shall be the statutory holidays to be observed by members of the Civil Service of Canada as defined by P.C. 6702 (Civil Service Cost-of-Living Bonus Order) and the same recommendation regarding time off for the performance of religious duties is provided as applying to civil servants.

The Order also suspends for the duration of the war the provisions of the Dominion Day Act and declares that throughout Canada the first Monday in July will be a legal holiday and will be kept and observed as such under the name of Dominion Day for the period of the war.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Seven applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during the month of September.

Five boards were established and the constitution of a board established in August was completed. One board submitted its report. Two applications, which did not meet the requirements of the statute, were rejected. Ten disputes were referred to Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners for investigation and one commission was appointed in pursuance of the provisions of Section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Thirteen reports were received

from Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners. Seven disputes were recorded as settled.

Full particulars with regard to recent proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act will be found in the section beginning on page 1121.

"Suggestion Systems" in Canada

Reference was made in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 1039) to an article on Employees' Suggestion Systems in the

United States. Various types of suggestion systems are already in effect in a number of Canadian plants.

An illustrated article on the operation of the suggestion plan in Canada is to be found in the September issue of *Manufacturing and Industrial Engineering*, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto. This article mentions the results achieved under the plan in several Canadian industries. It describes in detail methods by which a suggestion plan may be undertaken and successfully carried through. "Suggestion plan systems," it declares, "should be launched under the direction of the Labour-Management Committee when such a committee exists. This assures the employee of fair treatment and helps to promote harmonious labour-management relations. The first job is to impress the employees with the fact that management is sincere."

Various formulas have been utilized in Canadian plants for determining the amount of awards to employees, based on the value to the company of suggestions. While the National War Labour Board has not issued a general directive in regard to Employees' Suggestion Systems, it has indicated its position to firms which have asked if the subject came within the jurisdiction of the Board.

The Executive Committee of the National Board has stated that small awards to employees who may advance worthwhile ideas would not appear to contravene the Wartime Wages Control policy; but it expressed the opinion that there should be a maximum as well as a minimum amount stated in any such scheme, for the reason that if a precedent were established some employers might make such a scheme the indirect means of increasing wages.

Meeting of Permanent Commission of Quebec Superior Labour Council

The Permanent Commission of the Quebec Superior Council of Labour held its first meeting October 15 and will meet the third Thursday of each month thereafter. The Commission serves as a liaison between the Council and the Minister of Labour and prepares the work of the Council.

The Superior Council of Labour was provided for by a 1940 statute (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, p. 810). Its 24 members representing labour, management and persons conversant with social and economic problems were appointed last December. Six non-voting associate members representing the Department of Labour and the Department of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce were also appointed. The function of the Council is to study questions relating to labour and social security.

The Permanent Commission of the Council is also tripartite body consisting of six members and a number of substitutes. Representing labour on it are Alfred Charpentier, Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada and Joseph Matte, Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labour Council; representing management are Blair Gordon, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, J. R. Latter, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and Emile Arbour, Montreal Master Printers' Association; and representing the economic and sociological group are Anatole Désy, University of Montreal, Rev. G. H. Levesque, Director, Laval University School of Social Sciences, and Léonce Girard, Montreal District Industrial Joint Committees. Mr. Désy is President. In addition the Commission has two non-voting associate members representing the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce who appointed their respective deputy ministers, Gérard Tremblay and Louis Coderre.

Women admitted to Amalgamated Engineering Union in Britain

By a majority vote the Amalgamated Engineering Union in Britain has decided to accept women members. During the war the Union has become increasingly concerned with the problems of women workers now extensively employed in the engineering industry. In May, 1940 the Union signed an agreement with the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation relaxing existing customs to permit the employment of women in jobs formerly reserved for men and approving a wage schedule under which women workers after a 32-week probationary period receive the basic rate and national bonus appropriate to the men they replace if they are able to carry out the men's work without additional assistance or supervision. A similar agreement was signed with the Ministry of Supply covering women employed in British Ordnance Factories (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1942, p. 259).

The recent conference of the National Committee of the Union in June discussed such problems of women workers as nursery

facilities, shopping time and the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work. It also urged members to give maximum assistance in training women both at the trade and in trade unionism (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1942, p. 760).

Shorter hours in British ordnance factories

Following the recent report of the Select Committee on National Expenditure which criticized the long hours being worked in many Royal Ordnance Factories in Britain, hours have now been reduced to 60 a week for men and 55 for women in all but three or four of the 42 Royal Ordnance Factories. These factories employ 300,000 persons, 60 per cent of whom are women.

As a result of the reduction in hours output does not appear to have suffered except from wholly automatic machines. Piece-workers' wages are not appreciably lowered because absenteeism due to excessive hours has been reduced. Time-workers, however, have suffered a decline in earnings due to reduction of hours worked at overtime rates. Negotiations to improve their position are now taking place.

University classes for American trade unionists

A scheme to provide a nine-months' university course for trade union representatives has been worked out by Harvard University and a group of trade

unions. The plan will enable selected union members with the aid of fellowships to attend classes under the auspices of the Harvard Business School, the School of Public Administration, and the Department of Economics. Union representatives took part in planning the course but it was recognized that some experimenting would be necessary to determine the most useful subjects and teaching methods. An advisory committee of national union representatives will collaborate with University officials in directing the course.

Three principal courses of study are planned. One course, called "Economic Analysis," entails an appraisal of the economic condition of business enterprises and of industries. The students will attack this subject by making their own analyses of specific corporations or industries. They will use material which has been gathered by unions for wage negotiations or arbitrations and by preparing answers to material which employers have submitted in negotiations.

A second course will deal with "Trade Union Problems and Policies." In this course the students will analyse actual problems which have confronted the national officers of differ-

ent unions. Their analyses will be written up as "cases," and each member of the class will work out his own solution just as if he were assigned to handle the problem as a representative of the national union.

A third course will be called "Human Problems of Administration." It will involve a study of group psychology and problems which arise in handling groups of men. A critical examination will be made of job evaluation plans and the principles of time study and rate setting.

The participating unions, which include organizations of railway clerks, hatters, electricians and ladies' garment workers, have selected fifteen students to take the course this year. The students are not required to have any particular educational standing but are selected on the basis of their general intelligence, capacity for leadership and devotion to the labour movement. Nearly all of those chosen have served as shop committee men, local union officers or national representatives. The union pays their expenses and half the cost of their tuition. The other half is paid from a fund raised by friends of the University.

Protection of children in wartime in U.S.A.

The Commission on Children in Wartime appointed by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour, has drawn up, in consultation

with the Office of Civilian Defence and the Office of Defence Health and Welfare Services, a program to guide committees of State and local defence councils concerned with the welfare of children. The program is based on the Children's Charter in Wartime which was adopted March 18, 1942, by the Commission, and which calls on citizens to safeguard children from danger, distress and exploitation arising out of war conditions.

In regard to the employment of children the program stipulates that the health and educational opportunity of employed youth must be safeguarded and lays down the following principles summarized by the chief of the Children's Bureau:

No child under 14 years of age a part of the hired labour force; none under 16 employed in manufacturing and mining occupations; none between 14 and 16 employed in other occupations that involve release from school or re-adjustment of school programs unless it has been determined that labour shortages cannot be met otherwise, and guidance of youth 16 to 18 years of age whose work is essential to the war effort into occupations suited to their age and capacity in which they can make the greatest contribution with the least hazard to their health and safety.

The program calls for the provision of medical, dental and mental-health services for

children and mothers, particularly for those with fathers and husbands in the armed forces, and for those soon to enter war industry or the services. By means of nutrition education, school lunches and low-cost milk, children may receive adequate nourishment despite a rising cost of living and rationing of food supplies.

The importance of maintaining normal family and community life for children to reduce the effects of wartime strain and insecurity is stressed. Child welfare and other social service agencies must conserve home life for children and protect them from neglect and juvenile delinquency arising from unsettled conditions. Children separated from their families by wartime dislocation must be adequately cared for, and day-care provided for the children of mothers whose employment is essential to the war program. Public assistance measures must be developed to meet home problems arising from increased cost of living, migration and separation of families. Appropriate care for unmarried mothers and their children must also be provided.

There must be full school attendance, school opportunity and recreational opportunity for every child, and steps must be taken to overcome or compensate for shortages of schools and teachers. School programs must be adjusted, where necessary, to conform with recommended child employment policies.

Children in danger zones must be protected from enemy attack, cared for after attacks, and preparations made for their evacuation and reception elsewhere if necessary.

United States ruling on premium pay for holidays

By an Executive Order issued September 9, President Roosevelt ruled out for the duration premium pay for work on Saturdays, Sundays and all but six holidays. The Order applies to all employers engaged directly or indirectly in war production, many of whom had been paying double time on such days.

The Order is designed to secure greater production by checking absenteeism which occurred on days when no premium was paid, and to ensure observance of the principle of one day's rest in seven recently advocated by a Committee representing eight agencies of the Federal Government. (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, p. 881). The Order declares that "the continuous operation of plants and machines in prosecuting the war does not require that employees should work seven consecutive days." In cases of emergency a seventh day may be necessary but double time must be paid for work on it.

The Order designates six holidays to be observed by war industry: New Year's Day,

Fourth of July, Labour Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas and either Memorial Day or any other holiday of greater local importance. Work performed on these days must be paid at time and one-half but premium pay for work on any other holiday is forbidden.

The Order permits payment of not more than time and one-half where any employment contract or any law such as the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Public Contracts Act, or the Federal Eight-Hour Day Law requires overtime payment for work in excess of eight hours a day or 40 a week, or for work performed on the sixth day of any regularly scheduled work-week.

All Federal departments and agencies are required to draft future contracts in accordance with this Order and to revise existing contracts to bring them into conformity with the Order. The Order does not affect the conditions of employment of Government employees.

Questions of interpretation are to be referred to the Secretary of Labor who has recently issued a statement clarifying a number of points in the Order. Holidays and days when the employee reports for work and is sent home are to be counted as days worked in computing the sixth and seventh days of work, and the highest rate must be paid when more than one premium rate is applicable to any particular work. It also defines more precisely the classes of workers to which the Order applies.

Equal pay to women in the United States

A recent decision of the American War Labor Board establishes the Board's policy in regard to the question of whether women industrial workers should receive as much pay as men for the same kind of work. The Board declared its opinion that women who "in comparable jobs produce work of the same quantity and quality as that performed by men" should receive the same wages.

This statement of policy arose out of a decision by the War Labor Board ordering the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company of Providence to introduce the principle of equal pay for equal work for their 7,600 workers. The Company had offered to reduce the differential between the wages for men and for women to a maximum of 20 per cent.

The Board's statement read in part as follows:

"The idea of 80 per cent efficiency of women has evolved from a biological phenomenon which applies only to a period of time and not to relative efficiency and competence at other times. There is no proof, scientific or otherwise, that women are 20 per cent less capable than men all the time."

The Board made allowances, however, for certain instances where women cannot perform the heavy labour performed by men, and special arrangements, involving extra cost, must be made to adapt an operation for women workers. It was noted that the principle of equal pay for equal work was not a formula which could simply be ordered into effect, but would have to be worked out in individual situations "by parties who co-operate in good faith to secure the desired objectives."

A recent memorandum of Canada's National War Labour Board in effect recognized the practical application of the principle of equal pay for equal work. (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, page 996.)

Mobilization of women workers for U.S. war industry

A Women's Policy Committee to assist the U.S. War Man-Power Commission in mobilizing women workers for war industry has been set up. The Committee will study and advise on matters connected with the recruitment and training of women workers. It will also co-operate with the Management-Labour Policy Committee which advises the Commission on general questions of man-power policy.

The Committee includes a member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the National League of Women Voters and the American Legion Auxiliary, and several women prominent in administrative or educational work.

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the Man-power Commission, in announcing the formation of the new Committee declared that by December, 1943, women will represent at least 30 per cent of the labour force employed in war production. By that date 18 million women will be gainfully occupied in the United States, six million in war industry. "This means that one out of every six women over 18 years of age that are not now in the labour force will be needed, and one out of every four housewives—perhaps one out of every three—between the ages of 18 and 44 will be employed."

I.L.O. study on food consumption

The International Labour Office has recently issued a report entitled "Food Consumption and Dietary Surveys in the Americas."

This study, which was presented to the Eleventh Pan-American Sanitary Conference held in Rio de Janeiro in September of this year, contains in convenient form material which has already been published by the

I.L.O. It is divided into two chapters. The first describes "in broad outlines, so far as evidence permits, food expenditure and consumption habits and nutrition in wage-earners' families. . . ." The analysis is based on official and other authoritative publications, the source for Canada being the Dominion Bureau of Statistics study on "Family Income and Expenditures in Canada, 1937-1938." Chapter II is designed to serve as an introduction to the principal problems and methods in food consumption surveys. It discusses types of surveys, problems of planning and methods of procedure, items to be collected in regard to food, and principles according to which the material collected can be analysed and appraised.

Canada Year Book, 1942 Edition, now available

Publication of the 1942 edition of the Canada Year Book has just been announced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and

Commerce, under the authorization of the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The Canada Year Book is the official statistical annual of the country and contains a thoroughly up-to-date account of the natural resources of the Dominion and their development, the history of the country, its institutions, its demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education, etc.—in brief, a comprehensive study within the limits of a single volume of the social and economic condition of the Dominion. This new edition has been thoroughly revised throughout, and includes in all its chapters the latest information available up to the date of going to press.

The 1942 Canada Year Book extends to over 1,000 pages, dealing with all phases of the national life and more especially with those susceptible of statistical measurement. A statistical summary of the progress of Canada is included in the introductory matter. This gives a picture in figures of the remarkable progress that the country has made since the first census of the Dominion was taken in 1871.

The special articles that are shown in this edition of the Year Book have been selected to illustrate the effects of the War on the Canadian economy and to show such changes and developments as have taken place to date. There are such special articles dealing with manufactures, external trade, prices, agriculture, forestry, mines and minerals, power, transportation and immigration. The important chapters on labour, public finance, currency and banking, and internal trade

have also been directly related to the war effort and the special war chronology begun in the 1940 Year Book is brought up to date. Other important features that do not relate specifically to the war are also included.

Persons requiring the Year Book may obtain it from the King's Printer, Ottawa, as long as the supply lasts, at the price of \$1.50 per copy; this covers merely the cost of paper, printing and binding. By a special concession, a limited number of paper-bound copies have been set aside for ministers of religion, bona fide students and school teachers, who may obtain such copies at the nominal price of 50 cents each, but application for these special copies should be directed to the Dominion Statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Bulletin on trade union agreements in Canada

"Trade Union Agreements in Canadian Industry" is the title of a 177-page bulletin just issued by the Industrial Relations Section of the School of Commerce

and Administration, Queen's University.

The bulletin opens with two chapters entitled "Why Trade Union Agreements are Important" and "What Trade Union Agreements Are." It then proceeds to deal specifically with agreements in Canada. The authors have taken a cross-section of 150 collective agreements, secured from a wide variety of industries, unions, and geographical areas. These are analyzed as they applied on November 1, 1941. Separate chapters deal with agreements in the various types of industry.

The types of provisions contained in Canadian industrial agreements are classified and

summarized. The bulletin contains fourteen tables which serve to illustrate the findings in the text.

Comparisons are made between the situation in Canada and the collective bargaining structures of Great Britain and the United States. "The main difference in the collective bargaining structure of Great Britain and Canada" the bulletin states, "does not lie in the content of the collective agreements. It lies rather in the extent to which collective bargaining is recognized as the normal method of regulating industrial relations in an industrial economy, in the wider scope of the agreements, which are generally on a national or regional scale and therefore able to act as a force towards wage and hour uniformity and stability, and in the longer experience of collective bargaining during which administrative machinery has been built up

"In general, Canadian agreements seem to bear a closer resemblance to those in the United States than to those in Great Britain in their content, form and wording."

Factory lighting in Ontario

In the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE in an article on Factory Welfare Regulations in Great Britain and Canada, it was stated (p. 931) incorrectly that except in Quebec "the problem of adequate lighting in factories has not been dealt with by any of the Canadian provinces." The Ontario Factory, Shop and Office Building Act requires every factory, shop, bakeshop, restaurant, office and office building, including all passages and sanitary conveniences in connection with such workplaces to be properly lighted.

I.L.O. Issues Year Book of Labour Statistics for 1941

The International Labour Office, Montreal, has recently issued its *Year Book of Labour Statistics 1941*, which contains a summary of the principal labour statistics in some sixty countries in all parts of the world.

The plan of the present edition is similar to that of the preceding editions, but several important improvements have been introduced. The *Year Book* appears in trilingual form for the first time, Spanish having been added to French and English. The statistics for Latin American countries have been considerably expanded. The tables have been rearranged in order to group the countries by continents, so as to make more evident the characteristics which are common to countries in the same grand divisions of the world. In addition, two new tables have been added, one on the percentages of population gainfully occupied in different age groups and the other on indices of international comparisons of the cost of food.

All the figures in the *Year Book* have been taken, with a few exceptions, from official publications or have been communicated to the Office by governments. And in the majority of cases, the tables were submitted before publication to the statistical services of the different countries.

All the tables have been brought up to date so far as possible. In the present circumstances, however, it has not been possible to carry out this task as completely as formerly, in particular for belligerent or occupied countries where many statistical series are no longer published.

In compiling and presenting this mass of material, the Office has tried to bring out as clearly as possible the nature and significance of the figures available in different countries. Wherever possible the scope and kind of the statistics are indicated, and the introductory note to each section describes the features of each type of statistics and the reservations they call for.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

IN the month of September seven applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour, as follows:—

1. From employees of the London Concrete Machinery Company, Limited, London, Ont., members of Local 2470, United Steelworkers of America. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement, was said to affect approximately 60 employees directly and 75 indirectly. The application also alleged that two employees of the company had been unjustly dismissed on account of their union membership and activity. On September 19 His Honour Judge I. M. Macdonell, Toronto, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Order in Council P.C. 4020, as amended, the Commissioner also was authorized to investigate the alleged unjust dismissal of the two aforementioned employees.

2. From employees of Peacock Brothers, Limited, Ville La Salle, P.Q., members of Lodge 631, International Association of Machinists. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement providing for increased rates of pay, was said to affect approximately 300 employees directly. On September 11, Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, was authorized as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute.

3. From employees of William Kennedy and Sons, Owen Sound, Ont., members of Local 2469, United Steelworkers of America. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement providing for wage adjustments and the reclassification of various semi-skilled occupations, was said to affect approximately 500 employees directly. On September 21, Mr. F. J. Ainsborough, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Toronto, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute.

4. From employees of the Ontario Steel Products Company, Limited, Chatham, Ont., members of Local 127, United Automobile Workers of America. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement providing for increased rates of pay, was said to affect approximately

250 employees directly. On September 25, Mr. J. S. McCullagh, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Ottawa, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute.

5. From outside civic employees of the City Works Department of the Corporation of the City of London, Ont., members of London Civic Employees' Federal Union 107, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The dispute, which arose out of a request for an increase in cost-of-living bonuses, was said to affect 170 employees directly and 15 indirectly. The application did not meet the requirements of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, inasmuch as the municipal services performed by the employees concerned do not fall within the scope of the statute, and the interested parties were advised that a Board of Conciliation and Investigation would not be established to deal with the dispute.

6. From employees of the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, Fort Frances, Ont., members of Local 92, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Local 306, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Lodge 760, International Association of Machinists, Local 731, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Local 146, International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers. The dispute, which arose out of a request for an extension of the existing provisions for vacations with pay, was said to affect 503 employees directly.

7. From employees of Robin Hood Flour Mills, Limited, Moose Jaw, Sask., members of Local 201, United Packinghouse Workers of America. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement, was said to affect 137 employees directly.

Boards Established

On September 2 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Marconi Company, Montreal, P.Q., and its employees, members of the Montreal Metal Trades Council's Marconi Union. During the month of August, Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, had been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, page 1003). The Commissioner's report, received on September 1, indicated that he had been unable to effect a mutually satisfactory settle-

ment of the dispute and recommended the establishment of a board. The personnel of the board is as follows: Dr. Gaspard Fauteux, M.P., Montreal, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members; Mr. Drummond Wren, Toronto, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Senator Elie Beauregard, K.C., also of Montreal, appointed on the nomination of the employer.

On September 2 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between the Taylor Electric Manufacturing Company, Limited, London, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 517, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. During the month of August Mr. F. J. Ainsborough, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Toronto, had been appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, page 1003). The Commissioner's report, received on September 1, indicated that he had been unable to effect a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute and recommended the establishment of a board. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Order in Council P.C. 4020, as amended, the Commissioner also had been authorized to investigate the dismissal of the president of the local union from the service of the employing company, allegedly on account of his union membership and activity. The investigation revealed the allegation to be well-founded and the Commissioner recommended that the employee in question be reinstated at the same rate of pay, the reinstatement to be effective as of the date of his discharge; subsequently an order to this effect was issued by the Minister of Labour. The personnel of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation is as follows: His Honour Judge I. M. Macdonell, Toronto, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Professor Christian Sivertz, University of Western Ontario, London, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. J. A. E. Braden, K.C., also of London, appointed on the nomination of the employer.

On September 18, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between the Canada Paper Company, Windsor Mills, P.Q., and its employees, members of the National Catholic Union of Canada Paper Company Employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, pages 1003-1004). On September 1, Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., of Montreal, had been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investi-

gate the dispute. The Commissioner's report, received on September 18, indicated that he had been unable to effect a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute and recommended the establishment of a board. Messrs. Gerard Picard, Quebec, and J. E. Crankshaw, K.C., Montreal, were appointed members of the board on the nomination of the employees and employer, respectively, and at the end of the month were conferring with a view to submitting a joint recommendation of a person to be appointed third member and chairman of the board.

On September 18 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Engineering Works, Limited, Longueuil, P.Q., and its employees, members of the Metal Trades Council of Montreal and vicinity. During the month of August Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, had been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, page 1004). The Commissioner's report, received on September 17, indicated that he had been unable to effect a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute and recommended the establishment of a board. Messrs. James Somerville and W. C. Nicholson, K.C., both of Montreal, were appointed members of the board on the nomination of the employees and employer, respectively, and at the end of the month were conferring with a view to submitting a joint recommendation of a person to be appointed third member and chairman of the board.

On September 22 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between the Allison Logging Company, Limited, the Kelley Logging Company, Limited, J. R. Morgan, Limited, and Pacific Mills, Limited, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C., and their respective employees, members of Local 1-71, International Woodworkers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1942, page 761). Following the receipt of the employees' application for the establishment of a board, officials of the Dominion Department of Labour had endeavoured to effect a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute, but to no avail. Messrs. A. J. Turner, M.L.A., and R. H. Tupper, both of Vancouver, were appointed members of the board and at the end of the month, were conferring with a view to submitting a joint recommendation of a person to be appointed third member and chairman of the board.

Board Fully Constituted

The constitution of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in August to deal with a dispute between the Chrysler

Corporation of Canada, Limited, Chatham, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 127, United Automobile Workers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, pages 1004-1005) was completed during the month of September. The personnel of the board is as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice J. G. Gillanders, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Toronto, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. Drummond Wren, also of Toronto, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. J. A. McNevin, K.C., Chatham, appointed on the nomination of the employer.

Other Disputes Referred to Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners

On September 1, pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Order in Council P.C. 4020, as amended, Mr. J. P. Nicol, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Toronto, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dismissal of eighteen employees of Border Cities Industries, Limited, Windsor, Ont., allegedly on account of their membership in and activity on behalf of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America. The report of the Commissioner, received on September 28, indicated that the allegations were well-founded in respect to the dismissal of five of the employees in question and recommended the reinstatement of these five employees; subsequently an order to this effect was issued by the Minister of Labour.

On September 9 an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission composed of Prof. W. G. McBride, of McGill University, Montreal, chairman, Dr. F. W. Gray, Sydney, N.S., and Mr. A. L. Smith, K.C., Calgary, Alta., was appointed to inquire into the facts and circumstances pertaining to an application of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, for an order of the National War Labour Board requiring Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, to increase wage rates generally by 30 per cent at the company's Namaimo and Cumberland Mines on Vancouver Island, B.C., and to report thereon and also with respect to any other matters affecting the coal mining industry in the region covered by District 18, United Mine Workers of America, as might be referred to the Commission by the Minister of Labour, the Commission to have full regard to the Wartime Wages Control Order in Council, P.C. 5963.

On September 14 His Honour Judge I. M. Macdonell, Toronto, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate a dispute between De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, Toronto, and its

employees, members of Local 112, United Automobile Workers of America, in connection with which an application had been received in August for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, page 1004). Pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Order in Council P.C. 4020, as amended, the Commissioner also was authorized to investigate the dismissal of three of the company's employees, allegedly on account of their union membership and activity. Mr. F. J. Ainsborough, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Toronto, previously had been appointed a Commissioner to investigate the dismissal of one of these employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, page 1005), but the illness of the employee had prevented Commissioner Ainsborough from conducting the investigation prior to the appointment of Commissioner Macdonell.

On September 11 Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between Engineering Products of Canada, Limited, Montreal, and its employees, members of the Metal Trades Council of Montreal and Vicinity, in connection with which an application had been received in August for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE September, 1942, page 1004).

On September 19 Mr. H. R. Pettigrove, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Fredericton, N.B., was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited, Saint John, N.B., and its employees, members of Local 20, Sugar Refinery Workers' Union, affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in connection with which an application had been received in August for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, page 1004).

Commission Appointed under Section 65 of Statute

On September 14, pursuant to the provisions of Section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a Commission was appointed under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act to inquire into the facts and circumstances pertaining to applications submitted on behalf of certain employees of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, Sault Ste Marie, Ont., members of Local 2251, United Steelworkers of America, and certain employees of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited, Sydney, N.S., members of Local 1064, United

Steelworkers of America, to the Ontario Regional War Labour Board and the Nova Scotia Regional War Labour Board, respectively, for increases in basic rates of pay. While findings and directions had been issued by the respective Regional War Labour Boards in this connection, representations were made on behalf of the aforementioned employees to the effect that further consideration of the applications was warranted. The Commission was instructed to confer with the Minister of Labour for Canada (who is chairman of the National War Labour Board) and with the Ministers of Labour for Ontario and Nova Scotia (who are chairmen of the respective Regional War Labour Boards) and, in its report, to advise what adjustments, if any, in the wage rates of the employees concerned are justified under the terms of the Wartime Wages Control Order in Council, P.C. 5963. The personnel of the Commission is as follows: Mr. F. H. Barlow, K.C., Toronto, chairman; Mr. King Gordon, Montreal; and Mr. J. T. Stewart, St. Thomas, Ont.

Other Reports of Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners

Reports were received on September 3 from Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Dominion Department of Labour, Vancouver, who had been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate disputes involving the Royal View Mine and the Chester Mine, both of Lethbridge, Alta., and their respective employees, members of Locals 7302 and 7751, United Mine Workers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, page 1003). The Commissioner reported that he had been successful in effecting mutually satisfactory settlements of the disputes whereby the interested parties would enter into new collective agreements providing for the upward revision of wage rates. The agreements were approved by the National War Labour Board and the employees withdrew their applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. Summaries of the agreements will be found in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

A report was received on September 8 from Mr. H. R. Pettigrove, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Fredericton, N.B., who had been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between Halifax Shipyards, Limited, Halifax, N.S., and its employees, members of Local 361, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America,

and Lodge 1250, International Association of Machinists (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, pages 1005-1006). At the end of the month, the Commissioner's report was before the Minister of Labour for consideration.

A report was received on August 8 from Mr. R. H. Hooper, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Winnipeg, who had been appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate a dispute between the Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, the Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works, Limited, and the Vulcan Iron Works, Limited, all of Winnipeg, and their respective employees, members of Lodge 646, International Association of Machinists, Local 126, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America, Local 174, International Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union of North America, and Local 565, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, page 1003). In his report the Commissioner indicated that, in his opinion, the circumstances did not warrant the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Subsequently the interested parties were notified that a board would not be established.

A report was received on September 12 from Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, who had been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between the Quebec Asbestos Corporation, Limited, East Broughton, P.Q., and its employees, members of the National Catholic Union of Asbestos Workers of East Broughton (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, page 884). The Commissioner's report indicated that he had been successful in effecting a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute whereby the interested parties would enter into a collective agreement. The agreement is summarized in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

A report was received on September 22 from Mr. J. S. McCullagh, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Ottawa, who had been appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate a dispute between Algoma Ore Properties, Limited, Wa Wa, Ont., and its employees, members of Federal Labor Union 23159, American Federation of Labor (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, page 1005). The Commissioner's report indicated that he had been successful in effecting a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute whereby the interested parties would enter into a collec-

tive agreement. The agreement is summarized in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue. Subsequently the employees withdrew their application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

A report was received on September 26 from Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Dominion Department of Labour, Vancouver, who had been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between West Coast Shipbuilders, Limited, Vancouver, and its employees, members of Local 1, Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union of Canada (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, page 1005). At the end of the month the Commissioner's report was before the Minister of Labour for consideration.

A report was received on September 29 from Mr. F. J. Ainsborough, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Toronto, who had been appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate a dispute between the Whitby Malleable Iron and Brass Company, Limited, Whitby, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 2458, United Steelworkers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, page 1003). The Commissioner's report indicated that he had been successful in effecting a mutually

satisfactory settlement of the dispute whereby the interested parties would enter into a collective agreement. The agreement is summarized in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue. Subsequently the employees withdrew their application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

Other Settlements

On September 1 the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America, executed a collective agreement based upon the recommendation of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the parties (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1942, pages 396-398). A summary of the agreement will be found in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

Full particulars concerning the settlement of a dispute between the R.C.A. Victor Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., and its employees, members of the Montreal Metal Trades Council's R.C.A. Union, will be found in the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which is published immediately hereunder.

Report of Board in Dispute between R.C.A. Victor Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., and its Employees

On September 14 the Minister of Labour received a unanimous report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the R.C.A. Victor Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., and its employees, members of the Montreal Metal Trades Council's R.C.A. Union (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, page 1004). Attached to and forming part of the board's report is a copy of a collective agreement executed by the interested parties on September 12.

The personnel of the board was as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice M. B. Archibald, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, Halifax, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members; Mr. Drummond Wren, Toronto, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. J. J. Perrault, Montreal, appointed on the nomination of the employer.

The texts of the board's report and the collective agreement are printed below.

Report of Board

To the Honourable
HUMPHREY MITCHELL, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re dispute between R.C.A. Victor Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., and its employees members of the Montreal Metal Trades Council's R.C.A. Union.

Sir:

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation, established in the above matter, has the honour to report that it met at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, P.Q., on the 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 11th and 12th days of September, 1942.

At the hearings, the Company was represented by Mr. E. C. Grimley, its President, Col. H. J. Trihey, Chairman of its Board of Directors, and by Mr. D. McCallum, its Personnel Manager. The employees were represented by Mr. Victor Walker, President of the Montreal Metal Trades Council's R.C.A. Union, and by Miss Lea Roback and Mr. L.

Levasseur, members of the Negotiating Committee of the said Union.

At the first session of the Board, the representatives of the Company took the objection that the Montreal Metal Trades Council's R.C.A. Union was not authorized to negotiate an agreement on behalf of the employees of the R.C.A. Victor Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. After much discussion, the representatives of both parties requested that a vote of the employees be taken, to ascertain the wish of the employees in this regard, and that such vote be taken under the supervision of the proper officials of the Department of Labour, Canada. This vote was taken on Tuesday, September 8th, 1942, under the supervision of Mr. R. Trepanier, Industrial Relations Officer of the Department of Labour. The question submitted to those employees entitled to vote, was:—

"Is it your wish that the Montreal Metal Trades Council's R.C.A. Union act as bargaining agent on your behalf in negotiations with your employer, the R.C.A. Victor Company, Limited?"

The result of the vote showed that 1185 employees voted "yes," 122 voted "no," and there were 49 spoiled ballots. Annexed to and forming part of the report, marked as Schedule "A" and identified by the signatures of the members of the Board, is a summary of the result of the vote so taken, together with a sample of the ballot and certificates of the scrutineers.

At the suggestion of the Board, representatives of the parties to the dispute met on the 9th, 10th and 11th days of September, 1942, for the purpose of negotiating an agreement. These negotiations were continued throughout the afternoon and evening of September 11, in the presence of the Board, and, as a result, an agreement was reached. An original copy of this agreement, marked as Schedule "B" and identified by the signatures of the members of the Board, is annexed to and forms part of this report.

In reporting this happy result, the members of the Board wish to commend the representatives of both parties for the careful and thorough presentation of their arguments and for the spirit of moderation, fairness and conciliation in which the negotiations were conducted. The members of the Board are grateful, also, for the co-operation they received from Mr. Trepanier, Industrial Relations Officer at Montreal, for the Department of Labour; and for the courtesy and assistance they received from the representatives of the parties concerned.

Respectfully submitted.
(Sgd.) M. B. Archibald,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) J. J. Perrault,
Member.
(Sgd.) Drummond Wren,
Member.

Montreal, P.Q.,
September 12, 1942.

SCHEDULE "A"

MONTREAL

le 8 septembre 1942

Récapitulation du résultat du scrutin des employés tenu ce huitième jour de septembre 1942 à l'usine de la cie RCA Victor Limitée.
Summary of result of ballot held on the eighth day of September 1942, at the plant of the RCA Victor Company Limited.

| | Eligibles Number of Voters | Ont voté "Oui" Have voted "Yes" | Ont voté "Non" Have voted "No" | Bulletins Nuls Spoiled Ballots |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Bureau de votation No. 1..... | 775 | 607 | 16 | 21 |
| Poll No. 1 | | | | |
| Bureau de votation No. 2..... | 259 | 155 | 24 | 12 |
| Poll No. 2 | | | | |
| Bureau de votation No. 3..... | 389 | 252 | 32 | 5 |
| Poll No. 3 | | | | |
| Bureau de votation No. 4..... | 285 | 171 | 50 | 11 |
| Poll No. 4 | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1708 | 1185 | 122 | 49 |

Représentant le Ministère fédéral du Travail
Representing the Federal Department of Labour
(Sgd.) L. Pépin.

Is it your wish that the Montreal Metal Trades Council's R.C.A. Union act as bargaining agent on your behalf in negotiations with your employer, The RCA Victor Company, Limited?
(Mark "X" only opposite your answer; otherwise your ballot is spoiled.)

Désirez-vous être représenté par le syndicat du R.C.A. du Conseil de Montréal des métiers de la métallurgie dans les négociations avec votre employeur, la RCA Victor Company, Limited?
(Inscrire signe "X" seulement pour indiquer votre réponse; autrement le bulletin sera annulé)

| | |
|-----|--|
| Yes | |
| No | |

Montreal, Que.

Mr. Pépin,
Deputy Returning Officer,
Poll Number 1.

Re ballot of employees—R.C.A. Victor Co. Ltd.
—Vote des employés

We, the under-signed being Scrutineers nominated by the Montreal Metal Trades Council R.C.A. Victor Union hereby declare that at the ballot of the employees held at R.C.A. Victor Company Ltd. plant this day, all employees seeking to cast votes were properly identified as being entitled to do so, and that the ballot was conducted in a fair and proper manner.

Nous, les soussignés, scrutateurs nommés par le Montreal Metal Trades Council, Union R.C.A. Victor, déclarons par la présente, qu'au vote des employés tenu ce jour à la Compagnie R.C.A. Victor Ltée, tous les employés désirant enregistrer leur vote ont été reconnus comme y ayant droit, et que le dit scrutin a été tenu d'une manière juste et équitable.

Scrutineer nominated by:
Scrutateur nommé par:

Montreal Metal Trades Council
R.C.A. Victor Union,
(Sgd.) Léa Robert.

Scrutineer nominated by:
Scrutateur nommé par:

The R.C.A. Victor Company Ltd.
Management,
(Sgd.) W. M. Chamard.

Witness:

(Sgd.) Y. Dufresne.

Montreal, Que.

Mr. Pépin,
Deputy Returning Officer,
Poll Number 2.

Re ballot of employees—R.C.A. Victor Co. Ltd.
—Vote des employés

We, the undersigned being Scrutineers nominated by the Montreal Metal Trades Council R.C.A. Victor Union, hereby declare that at the ballot of the employees held at R.C.A. Victor Company Ltd. plant this day, all employees seeking to cast votes were properly identified as being entitled to do so, and that the ballot was conducted in a fair and proper manner.

Nous, les soussignés, scrutateurs nommés par le Montreal Metal Trade Council, Union R.C.A. Victor, déclarons par la présente qu'au vote des employés tenu ce jour à la Compagnie R.C.A. Victor Ltée, tous les employés désirant enregistrer leur vote ont été reconnus comme y ayant droit, et que le dit scrutin a été tenu d'une manière juste et équitable.

Scrutineer nominated by:
Scrutateur nommé par:

Montreal Metal Trades Council
R.C.A. Victor Union,
(Sgd.) Marie St. Jacques.

Scrutineer nominated by:
Scrutateur nommé par:

The R.C.A. Victor Company Ltd.
Management,
(Sgd.) E. F. Browne.

Witness:

(Sgd.) Roland Lussier.

Montreal, Que.

Mr. Pépin,
Deputy Returning Officer,
Poll Number 3.

Re ballot of employees—R.C.A. Victor Co. Ltd.
—Vote des employés

We, the undersigned being Scrutineers nominated by the Montreal Metal Trades Council R.C.A. Victor Union hereby declare that at the ballot of the employees held at R.C.A. Victor Company Ltd. plant this day, all employees seeking to cast votes were properly identified as being entitled to do so, and that the ballot was conducted in a fair and proper manner.

Nous, les soussignés, scrutateurs nommés par le Montreal Metal Trades Council, Union R.C.A. Victor, déclarons par la présente, qu'au vote des employés tenu ce jour à la Compagnie R.C.A. Victor Ltée, tous les employés désirant enregistrer leur vote ont été reconnus comme y ayant droit, et que le dit scrutin a été tenu d'une manière juste et équitable.

Scrutineer nominated by:
Scrutateur nommé par:

Montreal Metal Trades Council
R.C.A. Victor Union,
(Sgd.) D. J. McGee.

Scrutineer nominated by:
Scrutateur nommé par:

The R.C.A. Victor Company Ltd.
Management,
(Sgd.) G. W. Bourgouin.

Witness:

(Sgd.) L. Cornelli.

Montreal, Que.

Mr. L. Pépin,
Deputy Returning Officer,
Poll Number 4.

Re ballot of employees—R.C.A. Victor Co. Ltd.
—Vote des employés

We, the undersigned being Scrutineers nominated by the Montreal Metal Trades Council R.C.A. Victor Union hereby declare that at the ballot of the employees held at R.C.A. Victor Company Ltd. plant this day, all employees seeking to cast votes were properly identified as being entitled to do so, and that the ballot was conducted in a fair and proper manner.

Nous, les soussignés, scrutateurs nommés par le Montreal Metal Trades Council, Union R.C.A. Victor, déclarons par la présente, qu'au vote des employés tenu ce jour à la Compagnie R.C.A. Victor Ltée, tous les employés désirant enregistrer leur vote ont été reconnus comme y ayant droit, et que le dit scrutin a été tenu d'une manière juste et équitable.

Scrutineer Nominated by:
Scrutateur nommé par:

Montreal Metal Trades Council
R.C.A. Victor Union,
(Sgd.) V. Walker.

Scrutineer nominated by:
Scrutateur nommé par:

The R.C.A. Victor Company Ltd.
Management,
(Sgd.) E. Callan.

Witness:

(Sgd.) H. L. Grenier.

SCHEDULE "B"

Memorandum of a collective agreement entered into by and between the R.C.A. Victor Company Limited, herein represented by E. C. Grimley, its President, and G. J. White, its Secretary, both for the purposes hereof duly authorized; hereinafter called the "Company," and The Hourly Paid Employees of the said R.C.A. Victor Company Limited, acting and represented by Metal Trades Council's RCA Victor Union, their negotiating agent, for the purpose hereof duly authorized; hereinafter called the "Union."

1. General Purpose

The "Company" and the "Union" declare that the purpose of this Agreement is to provide for the maintenance of good relations between them as they believe that the maintenance of good relations between Employer and Employee is essential to the due execution of war contracts and the production of necessary materials therefor, and that particularly in wartime the safety of the nation must be the first consideration of all patriotic citizens. Consequently all the provisions of this Collective Agreement extend to obligate and benefit all the Hourly-Paid Employees of the Company.

2. Co-operation

The "Company" and the "Union" hereby promise to co-operate to the fullest extent for the purpose of maintaining efficient and uninterrupted production. For this purpose, a Joint Production Committee composed of equal representation by the employees and the Company shall be set up. The sole function of this Committee will be to study and recommend methods of increasing production.

3. Employees Right to Organize

The employees shall be free to organize in Trade Unions, free from any control by the Company or its agents, and the Employees, in the exercise of their right to organize, shall use neither coercion nor intimidation of any kind to influence any employee to join their organization.

4. Hours of Work

- (a) The present regular working week of 48 hours shall be continued, except in the case of firemen, watchmen and janitors for whom the regular working week shall be fifty-six (56) hours, pending approval of change by the Regional War Labour Board.
- (b) A schedule shall be arranged by the Company to allow employees to return tools to the tool crib before the end of each shift.
- (c) Late starting shall be penalized to the amount of fifteen (15) minutes for lateness in excess of three (3) minutes of each quarter of the hour; i.e., for lateness from four (4) to eighteen (18) minutes the penalty will be fifteen (15) minutes; from nineteen (19) to thirty-three (33) minutes the penalty will be one-half hour, etc.
- (d) Should war production require more than a reasonable amount of overtime, the Company will discuss the advisability of employing second and third shifts with the Shop Committee.

5. Overtime

- (a) Any time worked on the following days shall be paid for at overtime rates: New

Year's Day, Good Friday, Empire Day, St. Jean Baptiste Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and all Sundays, or the alternative day of rest.

- (b) Any day declared by statute or decree to be observed as one of the holidays mentioned above, should the latter fall on a Sunday, shall be paid for at overtime rates.
- (c) Except in emergencies, employees shall be notified before lunch period of the necessity to work overtime on that day.

6. Classification of Employees

All hourly-paid employees of the Company shall be classified as follows:

(a) Beginners

A beginner shall be an employee who has had no previous shop experience. An employee hired as a beginner shall be so classified for three months from the date of employment and at the end of that time shall either be classified according to the Company's established classification or discharged. The Company may at its discretion promote or discharge a beginner at any time prior to the expiration of the said three months.

(b) Classified Employees

Every employee other than a beginner shall be classified according to the job classification established by the employer and shall be notified whenever that classification is changed. No discrimination on account of age or sex shall be made in classifying any employee.

The classification of an employee in accordance with the terms of this agreement, shall be done by the Company and, where there is a difference of opinion, in collaboration with the Grievance Committee. In case of a disagreement over any classification, the employee will be given an opportunity to show whether or not he can qualify for the classification which he believes he deserves, provided a vacancy in such an occupational classification occurs.

7. Names of foremen, assistant foremen, supervisors and group leaders constituting the permanent organization of each Department shall be posted on departmental notice boards in each department so that there may be no doubt as to the responsibility of all operators.

8. Safety and Health

The Company shall continue to make reasonable provisions for the safety and health of its employees during the hours of their employment. Protective devices, special wearing apparel and other equipment, which in the opinion of the Company is necessary to protect the employees from injury, shall be provided by the Company. Heating, ventilation and washroom facilities shall conform to all legal requirements.

9. Rest Periods

The Company shall allow all employees a ten minute rest with pay in the morning and in the afternoon; shifts other than the day shifts shall be allowed two similar periods.

10. Settlement of Disputes

Any disputes arising out of disagreement or any grievance or misunderstanding which any employee or group of employees may desire to discuss or adjust with the Company shall be handled as follows:

- (1) The employee may take the matter directly to his foreman with or without his committee man or, his committee man may take the grievance to the foreman.
- (2) If a settlement is not reached within a reasonable time, the committee man may take the matter to the division superintendent.
- (3) If a settlement is still not reached, the committee man shall report the matter to the Grievance Committee in writing, and the Grievance Committee shall discuss the matter with the Manager of Manufacturing. Such matters shall normally be discussed during working hours but lengthy negotiations for settlement of disputes shall be discussed outside of working hours.
- (4) If a settlement is still not reached, the matter may be referred to an executive officer of the Company.
- (5) All decisions arrived at between the Management of the Company and the Grievance Committee shall be final and binding upon the Company, the Shop Committee, and the employee, or employees.
- (6) In the event that no agreement is reached the two parties will refer the matter to an arbitration committee, one of whom shall be appointed by the Company, another shall be appointed by the Grievance Committee, and the third, the Chairman, shall be agreed to by the other two. In the event that a decision is not reached within seven days, the Minister of Labour shall be asked to appoint a Chairman, not an employee of his Department.
- (7) During the term of this agreement the Company agrees that there shall be no lockout and the workers agree that there shall be no slow down, strike or other stoppage or interference of work.

11. *Promotion, Lay-off or Increase of Staff*

- (a) In all cases of promotion, lay-off or increase of staff the following factors shall be considered:

- (1) Ability, skill and experience
- (2) Length of service.

Where other factors are relatively equal, length of service shall govern. These rules for promotion, lay-off or increase of staff shall only apply to an employee who has completed at least three months of continuous service.

- (b) The Company agrees that any alleged case of injustice in the application of these rules shall be a discussable grievance as provided for by Clause 10.

12. *Discharges*

In the event that an employee has been discharged and alleges he has been unjustly dealt with, he may ask for and receive from the employer the reasons for dismissal. Such discharge shall constitute a case arising under the method of adjusting disputes provided for by Clause 10.

13. *Recognition*

The Company recognizes the Metal Trades Council's R.C.A. Victor Union as the sole bargaining agency in respect of all its hourly-paid employees, as long as they represent a majority thereof.

14. *Personnel of Committees*

The Union Shop Committee agrees to notify the Management of the Company of the names of the members and officers of the Shop and Grievance Committees elected or appointed by the employees, and also of any changes that may take place from time to time. The Shop Committee will support the enforcement of Company Rules and Regulations on the part of the employees. Shop Committee members who are required to leave their jobs for the performance of Union business, shall obtain permission from their foremen before doing so.

15. *Leave of Absence*

- (a) The Company will give fair consideration to granting reasonable leaves of absence, without pay, to delegates of the Union, not exceeding three in number, when necessary for the transaction of business of the R.C.A. Victor Union.
- (b) Any employee elected as a full-time Union Official shall be given special consideration as to re-employment upon termination of his term of office. If at such time, a position suitable to his experience and ability is open, he shall be given preference over other applicants. The Union also agrees to discuss with the Management the nominees for such offices.

16. *Renewal and Termination*

- (a) This Agreement which became effective on the date of execution, shall remain in full force and effect for a period of one year, unless changed by mutual consent of the parties signatory hereto. It shall remain binding for a further period of one year unless either party shall give to the other written notice of termination at least sixty days before the termination of the Agreement.
- (b) In the event of written notice of termination having been given by either party, as provided for in Clause (a), negotiations shall be carried on during the period of notice of termination with a view to arranging another Agreement.

Signed at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, on the twelfth day of September, 1942.

The Employer

R.C.A. Victor Company Limited,
Per (Sgd.) E. C. Grimley,
President.
(Sgd.) G. J. White,
Secretary.

The Employees

Per (Sgd.) Victor Walker,
President, R.C.A. Victor Union.
(Sgd.) Eug. Chevalier,
Secretary, R.C.A. Victor Union.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of five cases heard recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1942, page 666, and in previous issues, and the seventh report of the proceedings of the Board covering the period from October 1, 1936, to September 30, 1939, was recently issued as Bulletin No. 14 in the Industrial Relations Series published by the Department of Labour.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918, between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war of 1914-18. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and the members of any of the six railway brotherhoods "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following Railway Brotherhoods: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Case No. 501—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.—This case dealt with a controversy over the application of Article 5, Clause "B" of the Telegraphers' Schedule. According to the joint statement of facts, the ticket agent at Campbellton, N.B., was being required to commence duty at 10 a.m., was allowed two hours for a meal period between 1.30 and 3.30 p.m., and was then excused for the day at 8 p.m.

Clause "B" of Article 5 of the Telegraphers' Schedule provides that the hours of duty of all agents shall commence between the hours of 6 a.m. and 8.30 a.m. Accordingly the employees contend that no agent, except ticket agents, can be kept on duty after 5.30 p.m., unless overtime payment is made.

Ticket agents, according to Clause "J" of the same article, may have their hours of service arranged to provide eight hours duty

within ten, including meal periods. This would set their quitting time at not later than 6.30 p.m. unless overtime payment was made, according to the employees' contention.

The ticket agent at Campbellton, being required to work from 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m., made a claim for overtime worked. This claim was denied him. The employees contended that the overtime claimed should be paid.

The Company, in support of its contention, quoted previous rulings dealing with the matter, and contended that under the schedule ticket agents could be allowed to have irregular starting hours.

The Board's decision denied the claim of the employees.

Case No. 502—Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.—Claim of a conductor and crew for "runaround" at Englehart.

In this case the conductor and crew concerned stood first out and came on duty, but were not despatched until after the crew which stood second-out. The conductor accordingly claimed a "runaround".

The employees, in asking payment of his claim, quoted Article 26 (a) of their schedule which reads: "Through freight crews will be run, first-in, first-out of the terminals in their respective sub-divisions." It was emphasized that the Rule reads "will be run first-in, first-out," not "called first, or on duty first."

The Railway contended that where crews are called and come on duty in their proper turn no "runaround" occurs. In the particular case, the Company declared, the locomotive for the Conductor's train was found on being coupled to have its steam heat connection frozen and was returned to the shop to have this condition corrected. Before the engine returned, the second crew's train was ready to go and was despatched.

The Board sustained the employees' contention for this particular case but suggested that the parties confer together with a view to reaching an understanding to avoid claims of a similar nature.

Case No. 503—Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—Claim of a conductor and crew for wayfreight rates, having been required to handle wayfreight while on auxiliary service.

The conductor and crew were called at Englehart for auxiliary service, and proceeded

to the derailment. While clearing the wreck, an empty box car was required to tranship a car of lumber. The conductor and crew were instructed to go to Larder Lake, pick up a box car there and return to the working point. The box car contained a quantity of freight, and the station staff not being on duty the train crew were required to unload this freight into a shed, before removing the car to the working point. Accordingly the conductor and crew, on returning to Englehart, claimed 575 miles at wayfreight rates; but were paid at through freight rates.

Article G of the Schedule states that road conductors and trainmen performing more than one class of road service in a day or trip "will be paid for the entire service at the highest rate applicable to any class of service performed."

The employees claimed that the conductor and crew, having handled wayfreight in addition to their other services, were entitled to wayfreight rates.

The Company contended that the work performed by the train crew in this case was incidental to their duties in wreck service. It was not performed for the purpose of getting freight into the shed for delivery, but for the express purpose of securing a car to continue clearing the wreck. It was pointed out that the freight unloaded in this case consisted of only three small pieces having a total weight of less than fifty pounds. The Railway stated that it understands the term "wayfreight service" to apply to a crew operating between terminals or designated points, loading and/or unloading freight en route. A train crew in wreck service, it was claimed, may be required to perform any class of service ordinarily performed by train crew incidental to the clearing of a wreck, and such incidental work does not constitute another class of service.

The Board's decision was that in view of the circumstances and the fact that the employees were engaged in auxiliary service the claim of the employees was not sustained.

Case No. 504—Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—Claim from a conductor and crew for "deadheading," Noranda to Timmins.

This crew, which had been working on passenger service between Swastika and Noranda, answered a bulletin calling for applications

for crews to operate out of Timmins, and were assigned to the new set of runs.

The employees contended that the conclusion of their old assignment left the crew tied up at Noranda. Their new assignment opened the following day with a lay-off day, and on this day they were ordered by the Railway to "deadhead" to Timmins. The employees claimed that the "deadheading" was not a voluntary movement on the part of the crew in the act of exercising seniority, and that consequently they should be compensated for 153 miles, passenger rates, according to Article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2 of their schedule.

The Company contended that the conductor and crew were "deadheading" to exercise seniority rights, and that according to the last paragraph of Article 6 they were not entitled to compensation. Reference was made to decisions in similar cases, Nos. 475 and 480. (LABOUR GAZETTE, September 1939, p. 905, and November 1939, p. 1101).

The Board denied the employees' contention.

Case No. 505—Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—Claim of conductors and trainmen on certain trains that they were being improperly paid.

According to the joint statement of facts, the three crews concerned were assigned to certain trains operating between Timmins, Noranda and Swastika under a schedule which caused each crew to sometimes handle two trains in one day. The crews were being paid on a continuous time basis.

The employees contended that they were being improperly paid, and that they should be paid on the basis of two separate days. They based this claim on Interpretation No. 8 of Article B and C of their Schedule, which reads that a passenger crew operating a "turn-around" run of 150 miles or over one way shall be paid on the basis of two separate days.

The Railway contended that Interpretation No. 8 should not apply, claiming that the assignments in this case were not "turn-around" runs since the crews did not return to the starting point.

The Board decided that the contention of the employees should not be sustained.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1942

DURING the month of September the number of strikes and lockouts recorded, the number of workers involved and the resulting time loss in man working days were all substantially down from the corresponding figures for August, 1942. There were 43 disputes during September, involving 13,316 workers and causing 37,838 days time loss, as compared with 59 disputes involving 21,795 workers and 53,535 days time loss in August, 1942, and 29 strikes involving 10,773 workers and 82,463 days time loss in September, 1941. Most of the strikes were terminated within a short time but several disputes involved a considerable number of workers and caused a large percentage of the time loss. These were tobacco factory workers in Montreal, P.Q.; saw and planing mill workers at Rimouski and Priceville, P.Q.; salmon fishermen at Fraser River, B.C.; paper mill workers at Beauharnois, P.Q.; and freight handlers at Halifax, N.S., and Saint John, N.B.

Seven disputes, involving 394 workers were carried over from August and 36 commenced during September. Of these 43 disputes, 42 were terminated during the month. Five resulted in favour of the workers, fifteen in favour of the employer, three were compromise settlements, four were partially successful and fifteen were indefinite in result.

At the end of the month there was one strike reported as in progress, namely laundry workers at Saskatoon, Sask.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which infor-

mation has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to one dispute of this nature, namely: truck drivers and helpers, Toronto, Ont., October 7, 1941, to December 31, 1941.

The following comparative table gives information for August and September, 1942, and September, 1941.

| Date | Number of disputes | Number of employees involved | Time loss in man working days |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| *September, 1942..... | 43 | 13,316 | 37,838 |
| *August, 1942..... | 59 | 21,795 | 53,535 |
| September, 1941..... | 29 | 10,773 | 82,463 |

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1942

| Industry, occupation and locality | Number involved | | Time loss in man working days | Particulars† |
|--|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Establishments | Workers | | |
| (a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to September, 1942 | | | | |
| MANUFACTURING— <i>Boots and Shoes—</i> Shoe factory workers, Quebec, P.Q. | 1 | 17 | 100 | Commenced August 29, 1942; for payment of cost of living bonus weekly instead of monthly; terminated September 10; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer. |
| <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Textile factory workers, Hull, P.Q. | 1 | 20 | 20 | Commenced August 29, 1942; against reduction in certain piece rates; terminated September 1; conciliation (federal); in favour of workers. |
| <i>Miscellaneous Wood Products:</i> Lumber yard workers, Ferne, B.C. | 1 | 10 | 5 | Commenced August 31, 1942; against income tax deductions; terminated September 1; return of workers; in favour of employer. |
| Lumber yard workers, Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 1 | 10 | 20 | Commenced August 31, 1942; for cost of living bonus; terminated September 2; replacement; in favour of employer. |

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1942—*Continued*

| Industry, occupation and locality | Number involved | | Time loss in man working days | Particulars† |
|--|---------------------|-----------|--|--|
| | Establish- ments | Workers | | |
| (a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to September, 1942—Concluded | | | | |
| Metal Products— Foundry Workers, Hull, P.Q. | 1 | 125 | 85 | Commenced August 31, 1942; for increased wages and reinstatement of three workers; terminated September 1; conciliation (federal); in favour of workers. |
| Non-Metallic Minerals— Optical workers, Mont- real, P.Q. | 4 | 80 | 600 | Commenced August 31, 1942; for increased wages and union recognition; terminated September 19; negotiations; partially successful. |
| CONSTRUCTION— Building and Structures— Carpenters and labourers, Quebec, P.Q. | 1 | 132 | 132 | Commenced August 29, 1942; for increased wages; terminated September 1; concilia- tion (federal); in favour of employer. |
| (b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during September, 1942 | | | | |
| AGRICULTURE— Hop pickers, Sumas Prairie, B.C. | 1 | 400 | 200 | Commenced September 9; for increase in piece rates; terminated September 9; re- placement; in favour of employer. |
| LOGGING— Fallers and buckers, Jordan Rivers, B.C. | 1 | 30 | 30 | Commenced September 24; for increased wages; terminated September 24; negotia- tions; in favour of employer. |
| FISHING AND TRAPPING— Salmon fishermen, Fraser River, B.C. | 11 | (a) 3,260 | 10,000 | Commenced September 21; against reduction in price for salmon; terminated September 30; negotiations; compromise. |
| MINING— Gold miners, Pickle Crow, Ont. | 1 | 60 | 81 | Commenced September 18; <i>re</i> meals after the night shift; terminated September 19; negotiations; compromise. |
| Coal miners, East Coulee, Alta. | 1 | 61 | 61 | Commenced September 24; <i>re</i> working conditions; terminated September 24; return of workers; in favour of employer. |
| Loaders, East Coulee, Alta. | 1 | 10 | 10 | Commenced September 26; against income tax deductions; terminated September 26; return of workers; in favour of employer. |
| MANUFACTURING— Tobacco and Liquors— Tobacco factory workers, Montreal, P.Q. | 1 | 3,181 | 7,000 | Commenced September 8; for increased wages and union recognition; terminated September 10; conciliation (federal); union agreement and joint application <i>re</i> wages to Regional War Labour Board; partially successful. |
| Textiles, Clothing, etc.— Dressmakers, Montreal, P.Q. | 1 | 9 | 36 | Commenced September 9; for union recognition; terminated September 12; replace- ment; in favour of employer. |
| Cotton factory workers, Montmorency Village, P.Q. | 1 | (b) 88 | 176 | Commenced September 12; against promo- tion of a helper; terminated September 15; return of workers; worker whose place was being filled returned to work; indefinite. |
| Textile factory workers, Granby, P.Q. | 1 | 185 | 275 | Commenced September 14; against dismissal of worker; terminated September 14-15; conciliation (provincial); discharged worker transferred to other work; compromise. |
| Pulp and Paper— Pulp and paper mill work- ers, Kingsley Falls, P.Q. | 1 | 58 | 900 | Commenced September 9; for hourly rates of pay, cost of living bonus and union recog- nition; terminated September 26; concilia- tion (provincial); union recognition not granted; partially successful. |

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1942—Continued

| Industry, occupation and locality | Number involved | | Time loss in man working days | Particulars† |
|--|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|---|
| | Establishments | Workers | | |
| (b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during September, 1942—Continued | | | | |
| MANUFACTURING—Con. | | | | |
| <i>Pulp and Paper—Con.</i> | | | | |
| Paper mill workers, Beauharnois, P.Q. | 1 | 500 | 1,200 | Commenced September 13; for increased wages; terminated September 15; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending decision of Regional War Labour Board; indefinite. |
| <i>Miscellaneous Wood Products:</i> | | | | |
| Saw and planing mill workers, Rimouski and Priceville, P.Q. | 1 | 1,200 | 9,600 | Commenced September 11; for union recognition and closed shop agreement; terminated September 19; conciliation (federal); in favour of workers. |
| Lumber yard workers, Charny, P.Q. | 1 | 60 | 60 | Commenced September 19; for increased wages; terminated September 19; return of workers; in favour of employer. |
| Furniture factory workers, Elmira, Ont. | 1 | 6 | 9 | Commenced September 25; for improved working conditions; terminated September 26; return of workers; indefinite. |
| <i>Metal Products—</i> | | | | |
| Foundry workers, Lunenburg, N.S. | 1 | 75 | 10 | Commenced September 2; re wage adjustments; terminated September 2; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending joint application to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite. |
| Foundry workers, Plessisville, P.Q. | 1 | (c) 200 | 300 | Commenced September 4; for increased wages; terminated September 5; conciliation (provincial); return of workers pending reference to an arbitration committee; indefinite. |
| Foundry workers, Windsor, Ont. | 1 | 6 | 21 | Commenced September 9; against delay in completion of certain work; terminated September 12; negotiations; in favour of employer. |
| Metal factory workers, Sorel, P.Q. | 1 | 140 | 25 | Commenced September 17; against income tax deductions; terminated September 17; negotiations; in favour of employer. |
| Foundry workers, Calgary, Alta. | 1 | 84 | 462 | Commenced September 24; for union recognition and increased wages; terminated September 30; conciliation (federal and provincial); return of workers pending application for an I.D.I. Board; indefinite. |
| <i>Shipbuilding—</i> | | | | |
| Passer boys, Vancouver, B.C. | 3 | (d) 195 | 150 | Commenced September 12-14; for increased wages; terminated September 13-14; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to National War Labour Board; indefinite. |
| Passer boys, Vancouver, B.C. | 4 | (e) 360 | 200 | Commenced September 21-22; for increased wages; terminated September 21-22; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to National War Labour Board; indefinite. |
| Pipefitters' helpers, Vancouver, B.C. | 1 | 150 | 100 | Commenced September 22; for increased wages; terminated September 22; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to National War Labour Board; indefinite. |
| Riveters, Vancouver, B.C. | 1 | 240 | 60 | Commenced September 23; for payment for time lost when passer boys on strike September 22; terminated September 23; negotiations; in favour of employer. |

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1942—*Concluded*

| Industry, occupation and locality | Number involved | | Time loss in man working days | Particulars† |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | Establishments | Workers | | |

(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during September, 1942—Concluded

| | | | | |
|--|----|-----------|-------|---|
| MANUFACTURING—Con. | | | | |
| <i>Shipbuilding—Con.</i> | | | | |
| Riveters, Montreal, P.Q. | 1 | (f) 45 | 45 | Commenced September 29; against dismissal of two workers; terminated September 29; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to an arbitration board; in favour of workers. |
| <i>Miscellaneous—</i> | | | | |
| Bedding factory workers, Montreal, P.Q. | 1 | 173 | 346 | Commenced September 9; for union recognition; terminated September 10; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending vote <i>re</i> union; indefinite. |
| Bedding factory workers, Montreal, P.Q. | 1 | 173 | 173 | Commenced September 14; for union recognition; terminated September 14; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending vote <i>re</i> union; in favour of employer. |
| Bedding factory workers, Toronto, Ont. | 1 | 12 | 12 | Commenced September 19; against income-tax deductions; terminated September 19; return of workers; in favour of employer. |
| CONSTRUCTION— | | | | |
| <i>Building and Structures—</i> | | | | |
| Carpenters and labourers, Sorel and St. Joseph Sorel, P.Q. | 1 | (g) 198 | 300 | Commenced September 1; <i>re</i> wages; terminated September 2; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite. |
| <i>Highway—</i> | | | | |
| Truckers, Edmonton, Alta. | 1 | 100 | 200 | Commenced September 3; <i>re</i> working conditions; terminated September 4; negotiations; partially successful. |
| Truckers, Hesketh, Alta. | 1 | 10 | 50 | Commenced September 22; <i>re</i> working conditions; terminated September 30; negotiations; work on project temporarily discontinued; indefinite. |
| TRANSPORTATION— | | | | |
| <i>Water—</i> | | | | |
| Freight handlers, Halifax, N.S. | 1 | 200 | 1,000 | Commenced September 1; for increased wages and union recognition; terminated September 5; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to National War Labour Board; indefinite. |
| Freight handlers, Saint John, N.B. | 15 | (h) 1,200 | 3,000 | Commenced September 11; <i>re</i> change of time of payment of wages; terminated September 13; conciliation (federal); in favour of workers. |
| Freight handlers, Saint John, N.B. | 1 | 48 | 144 | Commenced September 26; <i>re</i> working conditions; terminated September 29; negotiations; return of workers pending investigation; indefinite. |
| SERVICE— | | | | |
| <i>Public Administration—</i> | | | | |
| Garbage collectors and stokers, Montreal, P.Q. | 1 | 160 | 240 | Commenced September 15; against dismissal of worker; terminated September 16; negotiations; return of workers pending investigation; indefinite. |
| <i>Business and Personal—</i> | | | | |
| Laundry workers, Saskatoon, Sask. | 2 | 45 | 400 | Commenced September 19; for union recognition; unternminated. |

* Preliminary data, based where possible on direct reports from parties involved, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for the annual review.

† In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(a) 1,700 indirectly. (b) 173 indirectly. (c) 200 indirectly. (d) 800 indirectly. (e) 100 indirectly. (f) 95 indirectly. (g) 100 indirectly. (h) 500 indirectly.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the May issue, in the review of "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1941." The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones. An order under the Defence Regulations, effective July 25, 1940, provides for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of strikes and lockouts, as noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1940, page 760.

The number of disputes beginning in July was 74, and 5 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 79 disputes in progress during the month; 18,500 workers were involved in the disputes in progress during the month and the time loss was 42,000 working days.

Of the 74 disputes beginning in July, 30 arose out of demands for increased wages and 19 over other wage questions; 4 over working hours; 13 over questions as to the employment of particular classes or persons; 8 over other questions as to working arrangements. Final settlements were reached in 53 disputes, of which 11 were settled in favour of workers, 28 in favour of employers and 14 resulted in compromises; in 18 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

New Zealand

The number of disputes reported for the first three months of 1942, was 37, involving 42 firms and 8,570 workers. The time loss for this period was 28,068 man working days.

British India

Statistics for the first quarter of the year 1941, show 71 disputes in progress, involving 25,945 workers, with a time loss of 185,506 man working days. For the second quarter of that year, 121 disputes were in progress, involving 64,475 workers, with a time loss of 1,225,240 working days.

United States

The number of strikes beginning in August was 350, involving 80,000 workers in these new

strikes. The number of man working days lost in all disputes in progress during the month was 450,000.

The Monthly Labor Review of the United States Department of Labor mentions the following among the larger disputes occurring in July: a strike of 8,000 employees of the American Car and Foundry Co. at Berwick, Pennsylvania, for a day for some and two days for others, after which work was resumed pending further negotiations, and the discharged men were reinstated; a one-day stoppage on July 31, of 5,000 employees of the General Motors Corporation at Pontiac, Michigan, owing to the picketing of the plant by workers involved in a dispute with a food dealers' association; a two-day strike, July 21 and 22, of about 3,000 truck drivers in St. Louis, Missouri, after which work was resumed pending further negotiations on the question of a wage increase; a three day strike of 2,800 employees of the Electric Storage Battery Company in Philadelphia and Crescentville, Pennsylvania, "over distribution of work in the interest of employees with seniority rights," which strike was settled by representatives of the company and the union.

A strike of 2,000 aircraft factory workers at Paterson, New Jersey, began Friday, August 28, and work was resumed Monday noon, August 31. The dispute was over job classifications under a recent agreement granting wage increases, and it was agreed to refer the classifications to a technical adviser of the Department of Labor.

Employees of a glass manufacturing firm at Vineland, New Jersey, went on strike September 8, demanding increases in wages; 2,400 workers were involved. Work was resumed September 18, and the dispute referred to the National War Labor Board.

A strike of several thousand workers at a munitions plant at East Alton, Illinois, began September 8, over the discharge of a union official and failure to negotiate a new agreement. A settlement was reached September 12, by which work was resumed and the matters in dispute referred to the National War Labor Board.

Some 10,000 shipyard workers at Mobile, Alabama, were involved in a dispute which began September 15, and was settled September 18. The stoppage occurred when the workers refused to pay a ferry fare to and from their work, as the company had previously provided this transportation free. Work was resumed September 19, and the question of the ferry charge referred to arbitration.

EXPANSION OF NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

Registration of Women—Release and Transfer of Workers—Recruiting of Harvest and Lumber Workers—Military Training for Students

IN an address on August 19, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King indicated that the mobilization of man-power for all purposes, both military and industrial, would be concentrated in the Department of Labour (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, page 1018). Subsequently, it was announced that the transfer of military mobilization authority from the Department of National War Services to the Department of Labour would become effective on December 1.

Appointment of Arthur Eugene Pequegnat as Associate Director of National Selective Service—Civilian, and of Major-General Thomas Louis Tremblay and Major-General Harold J. Riley as Joint Associate Directors of National Selective Service brought important additions to the branch of the Department of Labour which is handling the man-power. Paul Goulet has become Senior Associate Director, in charge of the headquarters, or planning division of National Selective Service.

The announcement of these appointments indicates the steps being taken to extend the National Selective Service organization to meet the "tightening" manpower situation in Canada and to prepare for taking over the military call-up.

Elliot M. Little, Director of National Selective Service, recently stated that 100,000 additional workers would be required by the end of the year to meet industrial and military requirements, and forecast a severe curtailment of all non-essential industry to meet these demands.

A joint committee has been established between the Department of Munitions and Supply, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and National Selective Service to co-ordinate the recruitment and placement of man-power. Munitions and Supply will keep this committee informed of anticipated man-power needs. Curtailment of non-essential activities will be carried out by a special committee of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, while National Selective Service will carry out the allocation of the released man-power.

Registration of Women

The Women's Division of National Selective Service has completed its first nation-wide registration of women. This registration, in addition to beginning the establishment of an inventory of woman-power, reveals many useful and hitherto unknown facts regarding

the number of women in certain age groups, their availability for certain work, and their skills. Further, it provides information on the number of these women already employed both in essential and non-essential industries.

There were 258,583 women between the ages of 20 and 24 registered at Employment and Selective Service offices and Post Offices across Canada. An analysis of some of the figures shows that in the main industrial centres fewer women are unemployed than in the less highly industrialized regions. In all the Quebec and Ontario industrial areas combined, there were 18,671 women, between the ages of 20 and 24 inclusive, both married and single, not engaged in full-time work or now engaged at certain work but willing to change to other more essential war work. On the other hand, the prairie provinces revealed a total of 20,149 women who expressed willingness to undertake full-time work of any kind.

Release and Transfer of Workers

In two widely separated sections of Ontario and Quebec, action was taken to curtail the newsprint and gold mining industries, with a view to releasing men for other work and economizing the use of electric power in non-war industry. Even in the latter case, however, there was a man-power problem, in that it released men from their current work and created a local surplus for which preparations had to be made so that there would be a minimum loss of time.

Speaking at Niagara Falls and Toronto, Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, declared that there was an acute shortage in the essential base metal mining industry, particularly at Sudbury. Steps were taken to meet the crisis in two ways: Women were introduced for the first time into heavy mining operations by the employment of a group of women for surface work. Announcements by Labour Department officials revealed that this first action would be expanded widely until the majority of surface employees are women. The second and most significant step was the transfer of gold miners, on a voluntary basis, from Timmins and Kirkland Lake camps.

The other major shift of man-power occurred at Thorold where reduction of power supplied to two mills, the Ontario Paper Company and Beaver Wood Fibre Company, reduced operations. Shortly after these first transfer moves, it was announced that five

paper mills in the Lac St. John area of Quebec would also be curtailed. An advisory committee of the newsprint industry is at present engaged in handling the man-power problem created in this area.

In both the mining and the paper industries, use of the recently created Manpower Advisory Committee was invoked. Under the plan sponsored by National Selective Service, these committees, equally representative of management and labour, were told of the looming changes and requested to work out details of the transfer of men. In each instance, numerous details of welfare and similar factors had to be worked out by the committees. The transfers involved such important issues as union membership, sickness and health insurance plans, housing, transportation, etc., which were worked out to the satisfaction of the employees and employers. These negotiations involved undertaking the establishment of plans by such groups as the Life Insurance Underwriters' Association which could form the basis for transfers of men in future undertakings. Basic theme of all the transfers, whether caused by Labour need or by power curtailment, has been the minimum of lost working time by the affected men.

Recruiting Harvest and Lumber Workers

In response to an appeal from provincial authorities in the Western Provinces, Department of Labour and National Selective Service officials took action to meet the shortage of help for grain harvesting. Through press releases and radio bulletins, farm workers in Eastern Canada who had completed harvest were asked to offer their services, and larger eastern Canadian universities also issued an appeal to students to volunteer for western harvesting. Some 5,000 men were sent to Saskatchewan and parts of Alberta. Travelling expenses to Western Canada and wages for harvesting work were paid to those who responded to the call.

The Department of Labour and National Selective Service officials have launched a drive to bring more than 100,000 men into bush, sawmill and pulp operations, in order to meet increasing demands in Canada and among the United Nations for timber, lumber and pulp for explosives and other uses.

Efforts have been made to try to move farmers and farm labourers and fishermen into seasonal bush and sawmill work as the harvest season ended. Co-operation of Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Lands and Forests, and Mines and Resources, in addition to municipal officials, has been enlisted to get the message across to farmers that Selective Service regulations made it feasible for farmers

and hired men to move into off-season employment without changing their agricultural status.

Military Training for Students

The present position of university students in the man-power scheme was outlined by L. Austin Wright, Assistant Director of National Selective Service, in an address to the faculty and student body of Queen's University at Kingston, on October 17. Mr. Wright pointed out that a recently enacted Order in Council provided that every male student of a college or university over the age of 20 must pass a physical examination at the beginning of the term. If the student is physically fit, he must enroll in the Canadian Officers' Training Corps or other training organization approved by the District Officer Commanding. The student must answer a call to military service if he refuses to take the training, or does not perform the training to the satisfaction of the D.O.C., or fails in his examinations. It is also provided that no student may change courses without the approval of the college authorities and the D.O.C., and then may change only with definite relation to the national interest.

Accidents reported to The Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario in 1941 amounted to 113,822 cases, of which 456 were fatal, according to a bulletin issued by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario. It is noted that the increase in total accidents reported was 40 per cent over 1940 figures, while fatal cases increased by 20 per cent. The bulletin also states that the Chairman of The Workmen's Compensation Board is of the opinion that employers are now reporting many minor accidents, a high percentage of which involve either no payments whatsoever or payments for medical aid only, without payments for compensation to the injured worker.

During September, accidents reported to the Board totalled 11,965, which included 27 death cases. This compares with 11,142 accidents, including 28 fatalities, in the previous month. Compensation and medical aid paid by the Board during the same period amounted to \$754,347.51, with \$140,605.29 of this for medical aid alone.

The Co-operative League of the U.S.A. reports that there are 18,000 consumer co-operative associations in the United States with over two million members and an annual turnover in business of over \$1,000,000,000.

MOBILIZATION OF MANPOWER IN GREAT BRITAIN

I.L.O. Publishes Survey on British Experiences in Wartime Transference of Labour

LABOUR reserves available for the war industries of Britain have been "nearly exhausted," and to satisfy the requirements of war production from now on it will be "necessary to rely to an increasing extent on a redistribution of the existing munitions labour supply and on a new drive to make the most efficient use of the services of each war worker," it is declared in a report published recently by the International Labour Office.

Although there are still untapped sources of supply in the less essential industries and among the unoccupied population, the report declares, these sources are being drained by a steady tightening of the measures already taken to mobilize men and women for war work. It seems improbable, the report adds, that these measures can bring "any appreciable increase in the total labour force available for war industries" in view of the necessity of meeting the "tremendous needs" of the armed and auxiliary services.

The report is the latest in the I.L.O.'s continuing series on employment and unemployment, and is published under the title of "Wartime Transference of Labour in Great Britain." Its author is Elizabeth Mayer Johnstone, a member of the Employment and Labour Conditions section of the I.L.O., and it was prepared at the request of E. J. Phelan, acting director of the I.L.O., following a suggestion of a tripartite Canada-United States meeting on labour supply problems held under I.L.O. auspices.

A foreword explains that the report was completed and revised by the author during a stay of three months in Great Britain.

Sweeping Changes in Employment

For security reasons, the study explains, "statistical analysis of the movement of labour to war work is still excluded." Nevertheless, it estimates that out of an active population of some 33,000,000, at least 75 per cent are now effectively occupied in the armed forces, in war industry, or in other work or service. In less than three years of war, between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 persons, it says, "have been shifted from their homes and transferred to war work in other parts of the country."

"Persons never before employed in industry and never before away from home have been brought into war factories by the hundreds of thousands," the study points out, "while, in addition, other hundreds of thousands of workers have been transferred from less essen-

tial to essential work. The limited number of highly skilled workers are gradually being shifted into the work where their skills can serve the industrial effort to best advantage."

The policy involved in the transference of labour from peacetime to war production has now reached the stage at which its general outlines are virtually complete, the study declares.

"The Government possesses the necessary powers for mobilizing manpower for war industries. The controlling principles, the methods and the machinery for directing men and women into jobs where they are most needed have been clearly established. The collaboration of labour and management has been secured. While changes will certainly be made in the future, as they have been in the past, the general pattern of action is readily apparent from the experience of these last years of war."

Difficulty of Finding Unused Labour Reserves

From now on, the study says, the principle work of the labour supply machinery will be the continuing transference of workers among the basic industries and among the undertakings within each of these industries. Continuous mobility, it says, is "an essential element in the labour force assembled for the munitions industries." This, it says, can be secured only by persistent effort.

"It means reaching deeply into each plant to analyse its labour requirements in order to uncover possible unused reserves of labour power. It necessitates further action to eliminate the obstacles to transference from one war industry to another and from one job and plant to another in the same industry. It requires added effort to improve the techniques of making the transfers which are clearly in the national interest."

In its 163 pages, the report provides a survey of the British manpower mobilization program from the early days of the war until recent weeks. The methods by which this mobilization has been effected, the study points out, "are of immediate practical interest to other nations now engaged in mobilizing their manpower for total war." (A brief account of the British labour mobilization program appeared on page 931 of the August LABOUR GAZETTE.)

The powers of the British Government to control the distribution of the country's

human resources are very great, the author notes. But until comparatively recently, she says, the Government has found it unnecessary to exercise its compulsory powers, and even to-day full use is not being made of them.

Importance of Voluntary Acceptance of Program

It has been the general policy, she explains, to rely on the "co-operative will" of workers and employers to plan and put into effect the whole manpower program. The development of this "co-operative will," she says, has not been "an easy or short-term task," and as a result labour redistribution policy has developed "in a rather piece-meal manner which has often precluded the possibility of obtaining a comprehensive view of the manpower situation as a whole." But, she points out, Ernest Bevin, the Minister of Labour and National Service, "has often emphasized the futility of speeding the evolution of labour supply policy at the expense of the understanding, acceptance and participation of labour and management in the execution of the policy."

The study, which the I.L.O. says it hopes "will provide a useful and suggestive survey of the evolution of policy and practice in a

country which has reached a relatively advanced stage in the mobilization of its manpower," is divided into four principal sections. These discuss incentives to labour transference, the direct organization of transference, social problems connected with transference, and its administration. A brief final section is devoted to "the present situation."

In her consideration of the social problems involved in transference, the author expresses the opinion that "there is an ingrained immobility among British workers which has no exact counterpart among most other workers, and which has tended to slow down the tempo of transference." In addition, she points to other factors limiting the mobility of the British worker such as wage differentials and variable living and welfare conditions.

While the Government was slow to recognize these factors, she says, it has now—largely because of pressure from the trade union movement—accepted "the principle that everything possible must be done to assure that conditions of life and work for transferred war workers are satisfactory." The report describes in detail the measures that have been taken in line with this principle to establish national minimum standards of income and living and working conditions.

COST OF LIVING STABILIZED IN THE UNITED STATES

Control of Wages, Salaries, Prices, Profits and Rents Introduced to Check Inflation

AN executive order intended to stabilize the cost of living in the United States was signed on October 3 by President Roosevelt. The order was issued immediately after the passing by Congress of the "anti-inflation" bill which the President had requested a month previously (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1942, p. 1031) and includes the following important points:

1. Wage rates are stabilized at September 15 levels, with allowance for some adjustments.
2. A limit of \$25,000 is placed on salaries after taxes and certain other allowances have been deducted; in most cases no increases are to be granted to salaries already in excess of \$5,000.
3. Price control, which formerly had included only manufactured wholesale and retail goods, is extended to include most farm products.
4. Nation-wide rent ceilings are ordered.
5. "Unreasonable or exorbitant" profits are to be prevented.
6. An Office of Economic Stabilization is established, whose director is charged with

the duties of developing an over-all economic policy, and issuing directives on policy to the Federal departments and agencies concerned.

Administration

The President announced the appointment as Director of Economic Stabilization of Mr. Justice James F. Byrnes, who resigned from the Supreme Court to accept the position. The Director is instructed under the terms of the Order to "formulate and develop a comprehensive national economic policy relating to the control of civilian purchasing power, prices, rents, wages, salaries, profits, rationing, subsidies and all related matters—all for the purpose of preventing avoidable increases in the cost of living, co-operating in minimizing the unnecessary migration of labour from one industry to another, and facilitating the prosecution of the war."

The actual administration of this vast program is divided amongst various government agencies (such as the National War Labor Board, the Department of Agriculture, and the Office of Price Administration). The

Director is to carry out his over-all policy by issuing directives to the various government agencies concerned.

He is to be assisted by a 14-man Economic Stabilization Board, whose members are to consist of eight high-ranking government agency heads and two representatives each of labour, management, and farmers.

Wage Stabilization Policy

The basis of the wage policy is that wage rates shall be standardized as nearly as possible at the levels prevailing on September 15, 1942. Private agreements between labour and management as to wage changes are not allowed to take effect unless approved by the Board. The Order, however, reaffirms the policy of the Federal Government to encourage free collective bargaining between employers and employees.

Administration of the wage policy is in the hands of the National War Labor Board, which consists of twelve members appointed by the President, four representing the public, four representing employees, and four representing industry.

The clauses of President Roosevelt's executive order which relate to wages are as follows:

"1. No increases in wage rates, granted as a result of voluntary agreement, collective bargaining, conciliation, arbitration, or otherwise, and no decreases in wage rates, shall be authorized unless notice of such increases or decreases shall have been filed with the National War Labor Board, and unless the National War Labor Board has approved such increases or decreases.

"2. The National War Labor Board shall not approve any increase in the wage rates prevailing on September 15, 1942, unless such increase is necessary to correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequities, or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

"Provided however, that where the National War Labor Board or the Price Administrator shall have reason to believe that a proposed wage increase will require a change in the price ceiling of the commodity or service involved, such proposed increase, if approved by the National War Labor Board, shall become effective only if also approved by the director.

"3. The National War Labor Board shall not approve a decrease in the wages for any particular work below the highest wages paid therefor between Jan. 1, 1942, and Sept. 15, 1942, unless to correct gross inequities and to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

"4. The National War Labor Board shall,

by general regulation, make such exemptions from the provisions of this title in the case of small total wage increases or decreases as it deems necessary for the effective administration of this order."

Higher Salaries Limited

Salaries also are to be controlled by the National War Labor Board under the Order. Salaries at present exceeding \$5,000 a year are not to be increased without official approval, except in cases where the individual has been assigned to more difficult or responsible work. Neither are decreases to be allowed below the highest salary paid between January 1 and September 15, 1942, "unless to correct gross inequities and to aid in the effective prosecution of the war."

President Roosevelt had previously designated \$25,000 as the highest net income that anyone should receive in wartime, after payment of all taxes. The following section of the Order deals with the matter of maximum salaries:

"In order to correct gross inequities and to provide for greater equality in contributing to the war effort, the director is authorized to take the necessary action, and to issue the appropriate regulations, so that, in so far as practicable, no salary shall be authorized to the extent that it exceeds \$25,000 after the payment of taxes allocable to the sum in excess of \$25,000. Provided, however, that such regulations shall make due allowance for the payment of life insurance premiums on policies heretofore issued, and required payments on fixed obligations heretofore incurred, and shall make provision to prevent undue hardship."

Salaries and wages are defined under the Order to include all forms of indirect as well as direct remuneration, including bonuses, additional compensation, gifts, commissions, fees, and any other form of remuneration.

Price Control

The principal development in the field of prices is that control is now applied to farm products as well as to other goods. Control of prices of other commodities, including all manufactured articles had been in effect since May, (An article on page 571 of the May 1942 LABOUR GAZETTE compares the Canadian system with the American system then in effect.) The new order extends control to prices of agricultural products and commodities manufactured from them, and directs that they be stabilized "so far as practicable" on the basis of levels which existed on September 15. The bill passed by Congress establishes a floor as well as a ceiling for farm prices.

Administration of the farm policy is jointly vested in the Secretary of Agriculture and the Price Administrator, with the Director of Economic Stabilization empowered to resolve any disagreement between them.

Action taken by the Price Administrator in immediate response to a letter from President Roosevelt freezes the prices of about 90 per cent of all food items for a preliminary 60-day period. The 10 per cent not covered consists chiefly of fresh fruits and vegetables and fresh fish.

The Price Administrator was also directed by the President to extend rent control, which previously had applied only to defence rental areas, to cover both urban and rural dwellings throughout the country.

Profits and Subsidies

A policy designed to prevent excess profits from contributing to an inflationary cycle is set forth in the Order. The Price Administrator, in fixing, reducing, or increasing prices, is empowered to determine prices "in such a manner that profits are prevented which in his judgment are unreasonable or exorbitant."

Provision is also made for the payment of subsidies. In a situation where the price ceiling is threatened, various government agencies may be directed to subsidize any type of commodity, or to purchase it for resale beneath the price limit. Such action may be taken "to insure the maximum necessary production, and distribution of any commodity, or to maintain ceiling prices, or to prevent a price rise inconsistent with the purposes of this Order."

Relation to Canadian Policy

It had been apparent for some time that rising commodity prices in the United States were making more and more difficult the maintenance of price ceilings in Canada, due to the close relationship in the economies of the two countries. Hence the establishment of wartime controls in the United States has been welcomed in Canada.

A comparison between the two systems indicates a marked similarity both in general policy and in the form of control established. One of the main differences lies in the field of administration. No single Canadian office has the over-all control which the American Office of Economic Stabilization has been given. In Canada authority is divided, wages being under the supervision of the War Labour Board whose chairman is the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, while prices are controlled by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board which is responsible to the Minister of Finance, the Honourable J. L. Ilsey.

There is a difference also in the provision regarding wages. As in Canada, wage adjustments may only be made where serious inequities exist. However no machinery has yet been established in the United States comparable to that of the Canadian cost-of-living bonus which insures that no appreciable price fluctuation may occur without being reflected in a corresponding adjustment in the amount of cost of living bonus paid.

President Roosevelt issued a statement with reference to the executive order which reads in part as follows:

"I am certain that from now on this substantial stabilization of the cost of living will assist greatly in bringing the war to a successful conclusion, will make the transition to peace conditions easier after the war, and will receive the whole-hearted approval of farmers, workers and housewives in every part of the country."

Co-operation in Canada

Designed to present a more complete picture of co-operative activity in Canada than has heretofore been available, a circular entitled "Co-operation in Canada" has been issued by the Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture.

The circular, written by J. E. O'Meara and Lucienne M. Lalonde, gives a resumé of the history of the co-operative movement in Canada, and the legislation under which the societies operate.

It gives tables showing the latest figures for farmers' organizations in Canada, which indicate an increase in activity among farmers' co-operatives during the year 1941. Business done during the year amounted to almost a quarter of a billion dollars, with membership close to the half million mark. Actual figures show that in 1941 there were 1,395 farmers' co-operative associations doing a total business of \$242,158,305, an increase of about six million dollars over the 1940 total. Membership increased by 1,232 from the 1940 total, to reach a total of 451,685.

Membership in fishermen's co-operatives is estimated at 4,500, with a volume of business reported to be \$2,645,698.

The circular describes also the progress of consumers co-operatives, co-operative credit societies, and miscellaneous types of co-operative organizations. It states that statistics on consumers co-operation have been difficult to obtain, but that a rough estimate places the number of co-operative retail stores at about 365. These have a membership of about 30,000 and do between four and five million dollars worth of business annually.

PRICE CONTROL IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1942

Establishment of Industrial Division for Curtailment of Non-Essential Work —Setting-Up of Local Ration Boards—Simplification and Conservation—Allocation of Supplies—Price and “Squeeze” Adjustments

THE current work of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board reflects the fundamental problem of price control—the problem of physical shortages of materials and labour for civilian use.

The principal activities of the Board during September were:

- (a) The establishment of an Industrial Division to prepare and direct plans for curtailment of non-essential activity with the purpose of releasing man-power for the war services and for war production;
- (b) The extension of the program of simplification and conservation to additional articles made from metals, textiles, and other materials in short supply;
- (c) The launching of a plan for setting up approximately 500 local ration boards throughout Canada to deal with local problems arising out of consumer rationing; and
- (d) The adjustment of prices of civilian commodities, mainly with a view to maintaining and expanding supplies.

Industrial Division

Following the announcement by the Prime Minister in August that the Board had been directed to curtail or eliminate non-essential civilian activities until the point of minimum civilian requirements had been reached, an Industrial Division was set up which is to include and expand the work of the Simplified Practice Division. The new division is headed by R. F. Chisholm, formerly the Wholesale Trade Administrator for the Board.

The work of the Industrial Division will be to lay down the degree of curtailment which seems appropriate in given instances and to co-ordinate the direction and speed of the new program. The Division has asked each of the commodity and service administrators for the Board to draw up plans for his trade or industry.

In restricting civilian activity, the Board will collaborate closely with National Selective Service whose duties in this connection are to direct the man-power released from non-essential civilian activities into the most useful channels of employment or service. The Department of Munitions and Supply will also play a significant role in this program since it will endeavour to see that any suitable productive facilities made available are used for war purposes.

Simplification and Conservation

The program of simplification and conservation, which becomes increasingly important as the supply of materials and labour for civilian production grows short, was extended to more products using metals, textile materials, paper and other scarce materials. Several orders were passed prohibiting or restricting the use of metal in certain goods or cutting down or simplifying the production of articles which must necessarily be manufactured from metals.

Metals.—With respect to *metal containers*, one more size has been added to the list of sizes which have been eliminated for paint and varnish materials (A375, September 3). After October 30, 1942, metal containers may not be used for packaging safety razors or blades; and copper, with the thickness specified, may be used for plating only (A416, September 30). The manufacture of *metal windows* has been prohibited except on orders approved by the Administrator of fabricated steel and non-ferrous metals (A373, September 3). A production quota for *wire screen cloth* has been prescribed at 60 per cent of the yearly average of 1940-1942, and simplification measures introduced (A374, Sept. 3). The production of *safety razors* and of safety razor blades for domestic sale has been restricted to 70 per cent and 100 per cent respectively of 1940 domestic sales (A416, September 30). A further order on *typewriters* applied the 65 per cent sales quota to each month as well as to the year's sales. It also provided that sales to Class B consumers (aircraft, and other plants producing war goods) must be approved, and prohibited entirely sales to Class C consumers (transportation, communication systems, etc.) (A379, September 5).

The manufacture and importation of *farm machinery* and equipment for the coming year (November 1, 1942 to October 31, 1943), with the exception of a few articles, has been further restricted to certain classes, types and sizes with specified quotas. The new quotas are lower than those which applied during the current year. The quota for repair parts, however, has been increased (A395, September 17).

The simplification program has been extended to *electrical storage batteries*, the production of which is restricted to five types

of specified dimensions, plus one other type. All batteries are to be of one grade and to bear a date stamp, but no batteries are to bear a brand name unless such brand name was in use prior to the date of the order (A406, September 22). Specifications were set out for types and sizes of grey cast iron and malleable iron *pipe fittings*, not applicable however to fittings for electrical conduit and other specified heavy work (A390, September 11). Another order prohibited the use of fixtures using metal parts in the manufacture of *luggage bags*, or the use of exterior straps or buckles in the making of Gladstone bags (A408, September 24).

Metal, Paper and Textile Fabrics.—With a view to conserving these materials, simplification and conservation measures were applied to several articles. One order limited the number of designs of *bedding equipment*, standardized the sizes of equipment, and eliminated the manufacture of open coil bedsprings (A376, September 4). In the clothing field, colours and packaging of *circular knit hosiery* were restricted (A383, September 5), while *men's and boys' furnishings* were further simplified (A405, September 22).

Other simplification orders were concerned with *wooden pencils and pen-holders*, loose leaf sheets, indexes and forms (A384, September 5) and converted paper products (A389, September 11). With respect to wooden pencils, styles have been limited and crude rubber erasers and metal ferrules eliminated (A371, September 1). With certain exceptions, a secondary finish may no longer be applied, after present orders are completed, in the manufacture of certain *papers*, including uncoated book, litho, and offset papers, and writing bond, stationery and sulphite converting papers (A397, September 12).

Allocation of Supplies

Wool and Newsprint.—More direct controls were applied to the allocation of supplies of wool and newsprint. Under an order of the wool administrator, the amount of raw wool which may be put into process for different civilian uses, in the six months ending March 31, 1943, was limited to from 10 per cent to 25 per cent of the amount used for such production in 1941 (A402, September 18). Under a special Board Order, effective September 4, 1942, the newsprint administrator was given power to allocate production and shipments of newsprint (Board Order No. 170). The administrator will act as co-ordinator with respect to all the major problems affecting the industry, especially those arising from diversion of electric power to war industries and from direct restrictions on pulpwood produc-

tion. The administrator has also been given power to effect a distribution of the burden and benefits resulting from such allocation among manufacturers.

Fuelwood.—The use of fuelwood in the Vancouver and Victoria areas in British Columbia has been placed under a system of rationing, owing to the critical condition of supplies. A limit has been set to the number of units of sawdust or cords of millwood which may be delivered to, or stored by, consumers at any time in these areas. To ensure more efficient and equitable distribution, the Deputy Fuel Administrator may divide the area into zones and allocate specific zones to dealers. In addition, no sawdust burners are to be installed after October 1, 1942 (F38, September 12 and F40, September 14). A prohibition was also placed on certain methods of disposal of Douglas fir millwaste which is usable as domestic wood fuel (F34, September 5).

Consumer Rationing Controls

During September the Board arranged for the establishment of some 500 local rationing boards throughout the country, to be composed of local citizens. This extension of the consumer rationing organization is intended to provide more flexible control by bringing local knowledge to bear on local problems. Among the functions which will be allotted to the new boards are replacement of lost ration books, temporary ration cards, and issuance of extra rations for special occasions.

Meat.—A voluntary rationing by consumers of the amount of bacon, fresh pork and ham bought, up to November 1, was urged by the Foods Administration of the Board in order that weekly shipments of bacon to Britain might be maintained. The possibility of rationing beef arose during the month, and plans for rationing are being studied in case the shortages should prove to be more than temporary.

The rationing system for sugar, tea and coffee, with respect to household use has been little changed. Use of the permanent ration books began on September 7. A minor change allowed coupons to become valid in pairs, thus enabling a month's supply to be purchased at one time. Members of the armed forces on leave or on subsistence, and visitors to Canada are to be issued with temporary (ten week) ration cards. The use of purchase vouchers was discontinued on September 30, and sugar bought for preserving before that date is to be used before October 31. (Board Order No. 176, August 25).

Sugar.—Several changes were made in the rationing system with respect to users of sugar other than household consumers. Those

who had formerly signed purchase vouchers in obtaining sugar—public caterers, institutions, industrial users, etc.,—are now to fill out requisition forms and the amount of sugar they can obtain in the next three months (October to December) is limited to the quota set for them by the Supervisor of Rationing. This method, more flexible than the flat 30 per cent cut, is designed to allow for increasing or decreasing volume of business. Commercial fishermen, formerly in the institutional category and tied to one supplier, are now to be issued with temporary ration cards which they may use in addition to their permanent ones.

Tea and Coffee.—Similar changes have been made in the documentary procedure and the quota system applying to tea and coffee. Public caterers, institutions and industrial users are required to register through a supplier with the Board, but they may have a separate supplier for tea and for coffee. In relation to the rationing of tea, a bulletin issued by the tea director translated the retail price per pound set by an order in January last into appropriate prices for small packages; and an order, effective October 1, prescribes the packaging of tea only in sizes containing an even two, four, eight or sixteen ounces, or a multiple of sixteen ounces (A403, September 21).

Price Adjustments

Fish.—Several price adjustments were effected during the month with a view to encouraging additional supplies of certain products, mainly foods. New ceiling prices were set for *canned pilchards*, increasing processors' prices by 50 cents per case of 48 one-pound tall tins (A381, September 8). To encourage the supply of *tuna fish*, formerly chiefly imported from Japan, specific maximum prices were set for processors in the Maritimes and Quebec (A380, September 8). Both price adjustments provided that wholesalers and retailers may add to their laid-down costs their normal mark-up of the base period, but this is not to exceed 10 per cent of selling price for wholesalers and 25 per cent for retailers.

In order to secure the processing of new varieties of fish on the Pacific Coast, to replace canned salmon and canned herring, (the entire pack of which has been earmarked for Great Britain), new ceiling prices were set for frozen salmon, fresh and frozen soles, brills and witches. Wholesalers' and retailers' prices are to be determined on the basis of laid-down costs plus normal markup, the markup again being limited to a fixed maximum percentage (A382, September 8).

Honey.—With the objective of maintaining uniformity of honey supplies in all sections of

the Dominion, maximum wholesale and retail prices have been adjusted for *extracted honey and pasteurized granulated honey*. Prices were fixed on the basis of prices paid (to producers or wholesalers), including transportation charges, plus the markup used in the base period. Ceilings were placed on these mark-ups, and, in addition, specific maximum prices have been stipulated for wholesalers. Maximum prices on the sale of extracted honey by primary producers to consumers are to be the sum of the maximum wholesale price specified in the order plus an amount not greater than 25 per cent of such wholesale price. (Board Order No. 182, September 8).

Nuts.—An order concerning *brazil nuts* laid down a formula for determining maximum importers' prices based on landed sea-board costs for various grades and kinds. Upper limits were placed on the landed costs which may be used in calculating maximum prices. From this scale, wholesalers' and retailers' maximum prices are to be computed by adding transportation costs and normal markup, subject to a maximum percentage, in each case. Upper limits were placed in each case on the markup which may be used. (A404, September 21.)

Cheese.—An order respecting *processed cheese* allowed an adjustment of dealers' prices which had not reflected increased processors' prices. Wholesalers and retailers were permitted to add their normal markup of the base period to the actual price paid, with the provision that the markups were not to exceed 10 per cent and 25 per cent of selling price for wholesalers and retailers respectively. (A372, September 2.)

Beef.—The normal seasonal decline in prices of *beef cuts*, contemplated by Board Order No. 149, June 24, was carried out in an administrator's order for the period September 14–November 30. (A393, September 11). Reductions, up to September 30, total $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound since the seasonal schedule order became effective on June 25. A minor amendment to Board Order No. 149 changed the maximum prices chargeable in Zones 5, 6 and 10 for carcasses or sides. (Board Order No. 188, September 11).

Fuelwood.—Specific maximum prices for *fuelwood* were set in one Ontario district (F35, September 8), and several minor extensions and amendments were made in orders applying to certain Quebec districts (F37, F38 and F39, September 14). Maximum prices (delivered) were specified for sawdust and millwood sold in Vancouver, Outer Vancouver and Victoria areas. (F36, September 12, and F40, September 14).

Lumber.—To ensure supplies, increases were allowed in maximum manufacturers' and wholesale dealers' prices for *lumber, shingles and laths* produced in the mountain and interior regions of British Columbia over the maximum prices established in a previous order, A158. Maximum prices for retail dealers were not increased, remaining at the levels established on or before September 13, 1942. The provisions of the new order now cover sales in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces (A412, September 14).

Exemptions.—There were no further exemptions to the price ceiling during the month, but all former orders permitting exemptions from the price ceiling were consolidated in Board Order 189, (September 22, effective October 1.) The order lists the original exemptions contained in the Order in Council of November 1 last, and those approved afterwards. Since January exemptions have been few in number and of rather minor significance.

Prices of Used Goods

Maximum prices were fixed for several used goods made wholly or partly of metal. These orders in effect clarify the price provisions of the Maximum Prices Regulations in so far as these goods are concerned. Maximum prices for *used industrial and used domestic sewing machines* are not to exceed 75 per cent and 60 per cent respectively of the selling price when new. This applies only to Ontario and Quebec, specific variations being allowed on sales to allow for freight differentials in the other provinces. (A391 and A392, September 11). With respect to *used typewriters*, specific maximum amounts for different makes and models and in different conditions—rebuilt, reconditioned and otherwise—were fixed. Maximum rentals and maximum charges for alterations, for inspection and service were also set (A394, September 11). *Used electric stoves*, in good condition and guaranteed for 30 days are subject to a maximum of 60 per cent of the price for a similar new stove or the base period price for a similar used stove, whichever is the lower (A396, September 11).

"Squeeze" Adjustments

Several "squeeze" adjustments were arranged during the month. Manufacturers of *fall weight work shirts* were allowed to increase their prices by 12 per cent over the period January-February, 1941. Since manufacturers' costs are estimated to have increased by 15 to 17 per cent, part of the "squeeze" will be absorbed at each level. The order also specified that a manufacturer must make articles in the same price ranges and with the same proportions in each as in the 1941 period (A399, September 10). Manufacturers of

pianos and organs have been allowed to increase their prices by 5 per cent over the base period with no increase in retail price (A377, September 4). Price increases of specific amounts were permitted manufacturers of *brick and hollow structural or terra cotta tile* in Ontario; dealers' prices could be increased only by the resulting increase in their costs (A410, September 28).

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.—A new order has been made adjusting the price regulations with regard to *canned fruits and vegetables* of the 1942 pack (Board Order No. 186, September 8, amending Board Order No. 148, June 24, 1942). Formerly, the major items of the pack (Schedule "A"—canned tomatoes, tomato juice, peas, corn, beans, peaches, pears, plums and apricots) were subject to individual retailer's ceilings established in the base period. Under the previous adjustment (Board Order No. 148) specific maximum prices were set for canners, but the margin left for dealers proved so narrow that some lines could not be handled and an artificial scarcity developed. The new order is designed to overcome these difficulties and will result in a more uniform ceiling throughout the country. Wholesalers' and retailers' prices for these items are now to be determined by their laid-down cost plus a percentage markup which is not to exceed 10 per cent and 20 per cent of selling price respectively. This corresponds to the method of determining dealers' prices for items in Schedule "C" (23 other varieties), which was adopted in the previous order.

Other Developments

Moving Picture Films.—Because of special technical conditions and to ensure rigid adherence to the Regulations, an order respecting the rental and exhibition of moving picture films defined in general terms the policy which the Services Administration has been following in the motion picture field. One important feature of the order provided that the run categories of theatres are to be maintained as they existed during the basic period. Distributors are required to submit groupings of their products to the Administrator for approval before commencing to sell and before rental contracts will be valid; exhibitors are not to change the numbers or location of seats in any price range; and a premium policy cannot be commenced now if the theatre did not give premiums during the basic period or during August, 1942 (A398, September 16).

Rents.—A rentals order strengthened the position of the Rentals Administrator by giving him definite powers to appoint Rental Committees and by more clearly defining his powers with respect to the fixing and variation of maximum rentals and termination of

leases. It is possible for him to fix maximum rentals for accommodation according to the number of persons or otherwise, or to prescribe the manner in which any maximum rental shall be fixed. (Board Order No. 183, September 8).

September 1 Cost of Living Index

A further decline of three-tenths of one point occurred in the cost-of-living index

during August, with the September 1 index standing at 117.4 (August, 1935=100). Since November 1, 1941, one month before the price ceiling came into effect, the index has increased only 0.9 per cent. The food index, which declined 1.1 per cent between August 1 and September 1, was the only one to register a change. Lower prices for potatoes, beef, lamb and onions more than offset increases for eggs, milk, butter, oranges and bananas.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR

Summary of Proceedings—Featuring an Address by Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

THE third regular convention of the Canadian Congress of Labour was held in Ottawa, September 14-18, 1942. There were 420 delegates in attendance from 55 Congress units, representing all of the basic industries, as well as many of the other industries in Canada.

The Mayor of Ottawa, Mr. Stanley Lewis welcomed the delegates to the Capital City and in the course of his remarks referred to the heroic effort being made by the United Nations to preserve "our way of life". In order that this united effort be not wasted, he urged the delegates to be prepared to improve "our way of life" when peace comes.

Address of Minister of Labour

In opening his address the Minister of Labour, the Honourable Humphey Mitchell, drew attention to the mighty conflict which had been raging for over three years with no prospect of an early termination. "Our enemies", he said, "are still on the offensive, but one of these days the tide will surge the other way and the forces of the United Nations will be sweeping forward to victory. Our enemies are strong. Let us not deceive ourselves. They have shown no lack of manpower or equipment. They know it is an all-out war for them as it is an all-out war for us". Credit was given to labour by the Minister for the part it was playing both in enlistments in the fighting forces and on the home-front in the production of weapons.

He asked the delegates to give their full co-operation to the Minister of Finance, who had a difficult job to do in raising money through taxation and loans to finance the war.

Mr. Mitchell referred to the criticism of the Government's Wage Policy and asked the delegates to be just in their consideration of this policy. "It is a benefit to the worker", he said, "and linked with the prices stabilization policy it is a control over the cost of

living. Without this control you would have inflation with higher and higher prices for goods and chaotic wage conditions". The Minister declared that the twin policies were designed to protect the common people against the ill effects of inflation.

He denied that the Government's Wage Policy was to "freeze" wages, stating that the national and regional war labour boards have the power to adjust wage rates. "It is our aim", he said, "to remove anomalies, to eradicate injustices. These are the points you must keep uppermost in your minds:

"(1) Without control of prices and stabilization of wages there would be a condition of panic to-day. The spread between prices and wages would mean much suffering and a lowering of public morale.

"(2) Stabilization of wages does not mean that the worker is not to be justly paid for his toil. Wages to-day are better than the average of the so-called prosperous years of 1926 to 1929.

"(3) Uncontrolled prices would add enormously to the cost of the war which the people must pay.

"(4) There cannot be fixed prices if there are constantly rising wages".

In referring to the numerous small strikes which have occurred in Canada since the beginning of the war, Mr. Mitchell said "There have been too many small strikes in our country, stoppages of work for a few days. There is no justification for letting down the men who fight for us or who brave the hazard of the merchant marine. I do not care what arguments are advanced. There is no complaint big enough to warrant ceasing one day in making the munitions required by those who are fighting for us. We cannot have industrial strife or inter-union strife and make the contribution the Canadian people expect of us at this critical time". He

appealed to the delegates to fight the serious problem of absenteeism.

Mr. Mitchell expressed the hope that there would be increasing co-operation between employers and employees organizations in the advancement of policies having to do with the successful prosecution of the war.

Address of President Mosher

In opening his address the president of the Congress, Mr. A. R. Mosher, referred to the titanic conflict in which the Allied Nations were engaged and expressed the hope, that at the beginning of the third year of war, the tide has turned in our favour. "At such a time as this," he said, "the need for national unity, for loyalty to the principles of democracy and freedom, for unstinted devotion to the common cause and for the utmost contribution which every individual and group can make to the winning of the war, transcends every other consideration. At this convention, one of our chief purposes must be once again to pledge ourselves and the organized workers whom we represent to the fullest co-operation in an all-out war effort, and to increase our capacity to make it more and more effective".

The delegates were advised that "no sacrifice was too great, no self-restraint too hard to impose, no task too onerous, to ensure the triumph of our armed forces, and that must be the keynote of the deliberations at this convention".

Dealing with the subject of "right of association", President Mosher stated that "the chief defect in the Government's labour policy in the past had been its failure to protect the right of workers to organize freely and bargain collectively with their employers through representatives of their choice." This attitude, he said, has caused bitterness and resentment among the workers and they look to the Government for redress, knowing that the right to organize has been won in Great Britain and is now taken for granted and that in the United States this right is protected by the National Labor Relations Act.

The president claimed that there was an additional source of criticism "in the fact that the Government and employers have so far failed to co-operate with organized workers in the calling of national conferences in the basic industries and the formation of industrial councils and joint labour-management production committees".

Mr. Mosher repeated a statement he made at the last convention in Hamilton "that the workers should realize the necessity of avoiding industrial strife, particularly in those industries which were essential to the successful prosecution of the war." He asserted: "My

convictions in this respect have not changed during the past year, except that, if possible, they have become stronger."

He said that the war would be long and difficult and that it would take all that we have and are to win through to victory. "As workers and Canadian citizens, we must not think of our immediate interests and lay undue emphasis upon our rights, however important, if our fight for them involves the slightest slackening of our efforts to produce war materials. The first consideration is the winning of the war. We must not endanger the war effort, no matter how great the provocation may be to do so, by strike or slow-downs in war industry. Not a single day's production of war materials should be lost through any action on the part of the workers, for that means a loss, not to the employer or the Government alone, but to the nation and to the Allied cause."

He expressed his conviction that only through organization could the workers assist in the war effort to the fullest extent. Mr. Mosher maintained that in extending the membership of its affiliated and chartered unions, and in organizing the unorganized workers of Canada, the Canadian Congress of Labour was not carrying on activities which were opposed to the public interest, but was serving the public interest and contributing to the war effort.

President Mosher expressed the opinion that the labour movement could also make a great contribution toward the solution of post-war reconstruction problems, if it were given an opportunity to share in the determination of the policies and the carrying out of plans adopted. He was convinced that "the workers of Canada who are organized in unions affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labour are eager and willing to do everything in their power to strengthen the hands of the fighting forces, setting aside every other consideration, if necessary, until the war is won. Then," he continued, "we shall work wholeheartedly with all other groups of citizens in every country to rebuild a shattered world, along new lines of justice and brotherhood, a world of peace and joy and freedom, a world in which the hopes of all the ages will find their fulfilment and their fruition."

Executive Council Report

The report of the Executive Council reviewed its activities during the past year. Some of the subjects of special interest dealt with were: the wages and price control legislation; the Kirkland Lake strike; the National and Regional War Labour Boards; the Congress memorandum presented to the Government; co-operation with other labour bodies;

and Industrial Councils. A detailed statement on the Congress' organizational activities was also presented. Mention was made in the report of the resignation of Mr. M. M. Maclean as a member of the executive committee and his appointment to the position of Director of Industrial Relations in the Department of Labour.

Financial Statement

The financial statement covering the fiscal year, August 1, 1941, to July 31, 1942, was presented by the secretary-treasurer Mr. P. Conroy, and showed total receipts, amounting to \$97,086.75, with expenditures of \$65,400 leaving a balance of \$36,484.44.

Convention Addresses

Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour for Ontario, expressed his pleasure at the opportunity of addressing the convention. He thanked the workers of Ontario for keeping down the number of strikes, which only amounted to a few days per month. It was the Minister's opinion that the chief cause of disputes concerns collective bargaining. He thought that employers would be glad to deal collectively with their employees thus securing their assistance and co-operation.

The Minister made reference to a recent meeting of members of the Ontario Cabinet and representatives of the Canadian Congress of Labour. He stated that "following the representation of the Congress' Officers the Cabinet agreed to bring down legislation to force employers to bargain collectively with their employees."

Mr. Elliott M. Little, Director of National Selective Service, told the delegates that Canada was facing an acute man-power shortage and this was deterring war production. The latest figures on Canada's man-power needs, indicated that almost 200,000 men and women would be required in industry by the end of the year. An additional 100,000 men would be required for seasonal logging needs. Mr. Little said: "We must review the way in which we are using our man-power, even in the most essential industries and re-allocate our man-power so that it will be used more efficiently." Working as a team, management and labour will meet the demands, he stated, adding that most unions are co-operating to the full. He contended that "our civilian standard of living should be kept to the bare minimum necessary to maintain health and efficiency." Unions would have to reconcile themselves to large-scale employment of women, not only in industry but also in services previously considered suitable only for the employment of men. "We are past the

stage where we only need in industry women who are working because they need the money," he said. "From now on, as our armed forces expand and our munition production grows accordingly, women who never had to work because of economic necessity should come forward and offer their services to industry in their own and the nation's interest. Not only will we need the single young women but also married women with the exception only of those with considerable family responsibilities." The induction of women into industry would be accelerated but assurance was given that the employment of women would not undermine wage agreements.

In reviewing recent man-power legislation, Mr. Little stated that "the regulations do not freeze labour and were not intended to interfere with the operation of any existing collective bargaining agreement." Plans for new man-power boards, which would be required in the transfer of military draft administration to selective service, were not yet complete he said, but it was possible that they would include representatives of Labour. The Director made a strong plea for improved relationships, not only between labour and management, but also within the ranks of labour.

After his address, Mr. Little gave the delegates an opportunity to ask questions.

Address of Mr. Philip Murray

An outstanding event of the convention was the address of Mr. Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and President of the United Steel Workers of America.

After extending greeting on behalf of the members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, President Murray said "I bring to you from them a word of cheer and goodwill and an expression of a very wholesome desire to co-operate with the Canadian Congress of Labour and all those engaged in this great struggle."

The people of the United States, Mr. Murray declared, are obsessed with the performance of an outstanding task, the winning of the war, because underlying that thing which we call the war are the symbols of freedom—the symbols of a democratic way of life, and the symbols of a free labour movement.

Mr. Murray said: "In 1939, when the British Parliament declared war against Germany, I favoured the British point of view on that day because I believed Britain was right and that the Fascist and Nazis were wrong, and when talking to workers, I expressed my

whole-hearted sympathy for the aspirations and laudable objectives of Great Britain and the Commonwealth of Nations. I have constantly maintained that attitude, believing that this can never be a free world until tyranny and all forms of aggression, represented as they are by the Axis governments, are completely driven from the face of the earth."

In the year 1939, he said, plans were being devised by the leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations whereby industry and labour could co-operate for the purpose of greater and more efficient production. "These plans were brought to Washington but the politicians thought it a little bit revolutionary and the manufacturers were afraid of it because they said it was dangerous." He pointed out that it was not until after Japan had attacked the United States and President Roosevelt had established the National War Production Board for the purpose of increasing production, that the need for joint co-operation of management and labour was recognized. "At the present time," stated President Murray, "more than 2,000 of these industrial councils are in operation, labour and management working together to bring victory to the United Nations' cause. In almost every agency of the federal government, labour has its representatives, not only for the purpose of policy making but administration. Perhaps that is not sufficiently adequate, but it is more than labour has ever had in the history of the movement in the United States."

Dealing with strikes in wartime Mr. Murray said, "The C.I.O. will not tolerate a strike during the war, particularly a strike over jurisdictional differences." In addition he added that he and the President of the A.F. of L. had agreed with the President of the United States that, for the duration of the war, neither of the two major labour organizations would recognize strikes, providing the Government of the United States would create an agency to peacefully mediate, conciliate, and if need be, arbitrate, differences between employer and labour, for the duration of the war. Complying with the request President Roosevelt issued a directive establishing a National War Labour Board to which all disputes will be referred for the duration of the war.

Referring to the granting of charters to international unions in Canada, Mr. Murray stated that "charters are issued to each of the international unions in Canada, with the clear understanding that each of the international unions so involved exercise their own autonomy. They are free to function in their own way and to dispose of their own busi-

ness in their own fashion, without interference on the part of the officers of the organization in any other country".

Concluding his address, President Murray urged the delegates to "work together co-operatively and unitedly, as you work to help your unions, to help your families, and above all, to bring speedy and complete victory to your country and to my country, and to all of the countries in the great family of the United Nations".

Address of Mr. Staal

Mr. A. Staal of the International Labour Office gave a very interesting address in which he outlined the history, composition and functions of the International Labor Office. Since the inception of the I.L.O. that organization had developed some seventy conventions and an equal number of recommendations on such subjections as working hours; protection of women workers and young workers; sickness, accident, invalidity, old-age and unemployment insurance; accident prevention; compensation for occupational diseases; labour inspections; holidays with pay: special legislation for seamen, etc. He emphasized that these were only plans and must be implemented by the national parliaments of the various countries. It was the opinion of the speaker that if more of the plans drafted by the I.L.O. were implemented by the Canadian Government they would be of great benefit to the workers. The question of implementing these draft conventions, said Mr. Staal, "certainly deserves the closest attention of the organized workers of Canada if they do not want to remain at a disadvantage as compared with workers of non-federal countries in the post-war period."

Other speakers addressing the convention were Mr. Russell T. Kelley, convener for Ontario of the Red Cross Blood Donors' Service; Dr. Maxwell MacOdrum, of the National War Finance Committee; Honourable Frank Langstone, High Commissioner for New Zealand; and Mr. Fred. Knowles, National Secretary, Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.

Government's Wage Policy

Twelve resolutions were submitted to the convention, with reference to the wage-policy of the Government. The resolutions committee, to which these were referred, brought in the following substitute resolution which after a lengthy debate was adopted.

(1) That adequate minimum wages be paid all workers in industry, to be arrived at through full collective bargaining, and that these be established taking into consideration the impact of taxes, etc.

(2) That the investigational staff of the National and Regional War Labour Boards be increased to eliminate delays in the handling of cases.

(3) That all hearings of the Boards be public and that all findings and decisions shall be a matter of public record.

(4) That applications shall only be submitted to the Boards after an attempt has been made to come to an agreement through the processes of collective bargaining.

(5) "Full and proper" cost-of-living bonus for every worker.

(6) Establishment of industry-wide wage stabilization in each of the key industries, auto, steel, shipyards, etc.

The resolution also endorsed certain sections of the memorandum submitted to the Dominion Government by the Canadian Congress of Labour on February 27, 1942, a summary of which was published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for March, 1942, page 291.

Collective Bargaining

There were nineteen resolutions presented dealing with the subject of collective bargaining. The Convention adopted a substitute resolution which read as follows:

(1) That this Convention maintains that industrial democracy is a solution to industrial strife and disharmony.

(2) That this Convention declare itself in favour of Dominion legislation similar to that contained in the National Labor Relations Act of the United States, which gives full protection to workers who by majority vote in a given plant choose a bona fide Labour union as their bargaining agent; and which Act outlaws Company unions and makes collective bargaining and signed contract compulsory on the employer, and which Act further provides for proper administration and appeals in which Labour is given full and equal representation.

(3) That the incoming Executive be instructed to prepare a specimen Act along these lines containing the democratic features of the National Labor Relations Act of the United States and press upon the Government for its immediate enactment.

(4) That this draft Act be immediately distributed to all affiliated unions of this Congress, in order that the most advantageous action be taken to enlist the full support of the public for its implementation.

(5) That this Congress call upon the Government to set an example of genuine industrial democracy for victory in this war within the meaning of P.C. 2685 by immediately guaranteeing collective bargaining and signed union contracts in Government owned and operated plants.

Labour Unity

A substitute resolution on the question of labour unity replaced seven other resolutions submitted to the convention. Adopted unanimously it read as follows:

That the incoming executive be instructed to again approach the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada with a view to joint action on all issues confronting the Canadian labour movement and to urge the local unions affiliated with the Congress to undertake a campaign of education for all workers in their district on the true objectives of labour organization.

Unemployment Insurance

The following resolution was substituted and adopted for six resolutions submitted to the convention.

That the Canadian Congress of Labour make representation to the Dominion Government to make the Unemployment Insurance Act to include:—

(1) All Government employees.

(2) All workers, regardless of income, who are not now included under the Act.

(3) Provision to be made for sickness and hospitalization.

(4) No discrimination because of strike activities.

(5) Increase the benefits to bring a minimum of amount to cover health and decency.

(6) Increase employer's contribution to meet the additional cost.

(7) Payment to all unemployed people regardless of their contribution. Payment for full period of unemployment.

Post-war Problems

The convention adopted the following resolution as a substitute for a number received on the subject of post-war problems:—

That the governments of the United Nations should recognize:

(1) The absolute need of utilizing the brains and energy of all the people in the struggle to achieve victory in war.

(2) The need of formulating to-day policies and plans which will assure the people of the world the four freedoms—freedom of speech and assembly, freedom of religious worship, freedom from fear and freedom from want.

(3) The need of being fully prepared so that after the United Nations have achieved victory in war the same energy and resources of men and machinery which are now creating maximum production for war may be turned toward maximum production to achieve full employment and decent standards of living for all the people of the world.

Other Resolutions

The recommendations contained in other resolutions adopted were:

Public ownership and control of financial institutions.

Exemption of cost-of-living bonus from income tax.

Cost-of-living bonus for soldiers' dependents.

Two weeks holidays with pay.

Free transportation for members of armed forces.

No discrimination against race, colour and creed.

Protective legislation for persons compelled to purchase homes because of the housing shortage.

Extensions of wage control legislation to employees of the government and public utilities.

Immediate enactment of a full active selective service for the armed forces and the reserve.

Amendment of income tax provisions exempting salaries of single persons up to \$750 and married persons to \$1,250, with \$400 exemption for each child.

Allowance of mortgage payments on new purchases of houses as an income tax exemption comparable to life insurance policies.

That the Amalgamated Civil Servants be invited to affiliate with the Canadian Congress of Labour.

Expressing opposition to interference with the present regulations covering the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

Implementation of the recommendations of the House of Commons Committee on the Defence of Canada Regulations, lifting the ban on the Communist Party and other organizations and the release of interned persons known to be anti-Fascist.

That authority be granted the Director of National Selective Service, to direct the most efficient use of manpower, including training and allocation.

That proper machinery be established for the compilation of the statistics for the payment of cost-of-living bonuses on a regional or district basis.

Creation of a national wage policy in the shipbuilding industry in Canada.

Appointment of a permanent Government conciliator for the automobile industry.

That a joint management conference of all Canadian automobile companies be held under the chairmanship of J. H. Berry, director-general of war vehicle production to discuss

ways and means of achieving total war production.

Requesting the Government to make Orders-in-Council P.C. 8253 and P.C. 1549 applicable to all citizens.

That some form of National Health Insurance be put into effect immediately.

That the qualifying age under the Old Age Pension Act be reduced to 60 years, and the pension increased to \$60 per month.

Favouring the payment of cost-of-living bonus to widows and old age pensioners.

Equal pay for equal work.

That a "Second Front" be opened in Europe.

Increased pay for members of the armed forces with protection under the unemployment insurance plan.

Expressing appreciation to the C.C.F. members in the House of Commons for the assistance given to labour and advising affiliated unions to study the C.C.F. program.

Election of Officers

The officers elected for the ensuing year were:

President, A. R. Mosher (Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers), Ottawa; vice-presidents, Alex McAuslane (Vancouver Metal Workers' Union), Vancouver, and Sol. Spivak (Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America), Toronto; secretary-treasurer, P. Conroy (United Mine Workers of America), 230 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa; executive secretary and editor of the *Canadian Unionist*, N. S. Dowd (Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers), Ottawa.

Executive Board Members; J. E. McGuire (Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers), Ottawa; T. Prezeau (National Union of Operating Engineers of Canada), Montreal; F. Millard (United Steelworkers of America), Toronto; T. T. Johnson (United Automobile Workers of America), Windsor; Silby Barrett (United Mine Workers of America), Glace Bay.

Montreal was selected as the convention city for 1943.

CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

President William Green Pledges that Production Quotas Will Be Exceeded

THE American Federation of Labor held its sixty-second annual Convention in Toronto, Ontario, October 5-14, 1942. The 501 credentials received represented 87 international and national organizations, 4 departments, 34 state branches, 95 central bodies, 58 local trade and federal labour unions and 3 fraternal delegates, 2 from the British Trades Union Congress and 1 from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

After the invocation by His Grace, the Most Reverend J. C. McGuigan, D.D., Chair-

man William Jenoves greeted the delegates on behalf of the Toronto and District Trades and Labour Council and Mayor F. J. Conboy extended a civic welcome.

Premier Hepburn, in welcoming the delegates to Ontario, informed them that the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, had recommended that official legislative recognition be given to the right of collective bargaining in Ontario, and added that, at the earliest date possible a measure for that purpose would be introduced in the Legislature. Referring to

the causes which he alleged had rendered the League of Nations impotent, Mr. Hepburn said "I believe that the future peace of this world is only secure in the hands of labour and the great masses of an organized society."

Welcome of Minister of Labour

In opening his address, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell stated "I think the labour movement of the North American continent has made the greatest contribution to peace of any group of individuals in the world. If it were possible that the great German trade union movement could meet as you are meeting to-day I do not think the war would have happened."

The Minister commended the action taken in the United States to adopt price stabilization and urged the delegates to give co-operation in the carrying out of this new policy.

The delegates applauded his prediction that "when the history of our time is written, your great President Franklin Roosevelt, will be remembered as one of the greatest human beings who ever lived."

President Green's Address

In replying to the addresses of welcome, President Green stated that the delegates present represented six million loyal and devoted workers of the United States and Canada, and emphasized "we are privileged to meet as free men and women in a free country and to exercise in a convention of this kind the right to shape our own policies and to administer the affairs of our own free democratic unions in a free land."

In referring to the war, President Green declared that "the great issues involved in the World War transcend and overshadow every other question that could be presented or considered at this convention."

Answering President Roosevelt's appeal for the achievement of production objectives, Mr. Green asserted: "Speaking for six million working men and women, I declare here that the President of the United States need not hope. I assure him, that before the end of this year all the standards he set will be excelled by the workers of America."

Labour Unity

In reporting on the progress being made in bringing about unity in the ranks of labour in the United States, Mr. Green stated:

"I can report to those in attendance at this convention that it is expected that a committee representing the American Federation of Labor and a committee representing those who left us will sit around the conference table in a friendly atmosphere, within the near

future, for the purpose of trying to find a basis of accommodation and settlement of our differences. We will do everything that lies within our power to make it a full and complete success. I will give all I can in order to promote the realization of that purpose and if I could reach that objective and realize it within the life of my official service to you, I would feel then that I had practically completed my work as your representative."

President Green declared that "labour must be represented by a large membership" at the peace conference at the end of the war and that a large international force, democratically controlled, should be established to maintain peace.

Report of Executive Council

The report of the Executive Council drew attention to the fact that labour fully appreciates the dangers which confront the United States of America, and the responsibilities which devolve upon the wage earners of America as citizens and as producers of materials necessary to the war effort.

The total paid-up membership of the Federation was 5,482,581, an increase over 1941, the peak year up to that time, of 913,525, comprised of 102 national and international unions and 1,517 directly affiliated local trade and federal labour unions. In addition the Federation had under charter 4 departments, 49 state federations of labour and 780 city central bodies.

Message from President Roosevelt

The following message from President Roosevelt was read:

"Your invitation to attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is always a welcome one, but because of pressing duties here I must deny myself the privilege of being with you.

"Will you, however, express to the officers, delegates and members of the American Federation of Labor assembled at this, its sixty-second annual convention, my cordial appreciation of all they have done to further the war effort? Our production record speaks for itself and for the working people; it is splendid. Everywhere during my recent inspection of war activities, I found the workers doing all that was laid out for them and more. At every turn they gave assurance that they can take whatever it takes to win the war. They are not afraid of hard, continuous, precise and dangerous work. They are walking up to it as their duty and part in the war. They are proud of it.

"The various groups which comprise the Federation will, I hope, make available at this

time their most statesmanlike leadership. Officers and delegates of the trade union movement, consecrated to preserve the freedom of humanity, can serve to-day the whole people of this country, as well as the loyal membership.

"With best wishes for a convention whose words and actions will contribute to that unity of purpose so essential in this hour when civilization itself is at stake and with warm congratulations."

Address of Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labour

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor of the United States, after visiting several Canadian munition plants, said "It is inspiring to us of the United States, who are just beginning the use of women in our war industries, to see the intelligence, the skill and devotion to duty shown by women in the munition plants here. In these plants I saw just what I wanted to see—round-the-clock production. It was a great inspiration and a great education, and I am grateful for the privilege extended to me through the Canadian government to visit these two great enterprises where munitions of war were being made.

"I was particularly interested in the number of women employed and I asked the managements how effective they had found women employees. I was told that the management's only problem was to make the women comfortable to do their work, that if they were made comfortable they were highly efficient."

In speaking of the National War Labor Board of the United States which was established in the spring of 1942, with equal representation of management and labour to hear and settle wage disputes, Miss Perkins said, "Let us not scrap the War Labor Board process when peace comes. If we retain and develop the machinery conscientiously, we shall build up gradually an all but universal reliance on the process of adjustment rather than on the strike or lockout as a method of settlement of differences about wages, hours and working conditions, about unions' rights and obligations, individual rights and obligations, and employers' rights and obligations."

Ontario Minister of Labour

In a short address before the delegates to the A.F. of L. Convention, the Minister of Labour for Ontario, Hon. Peter Heenan invited members of the Federation to visit his office and examine the draft bill on "collective bargaining" which he had prepared and would introduce at the next session of the Legislature.

The Minister quoted figures to show how few days were lost through strikes in Ontario during the present year, and he added, "Most of these days lost due to strikes this year were due to fights for union recognition or fights for collective bargaining. . . . So far as my power will permit, there will be no more fighting for the right of collective bargaining in Ontario."

U.S. Under-Secretary for War

A warning was sounded by the U.S. Under-Secretary for War, the Hon. Robert P. Patterson, that organized labour must accept suspensions of many peace time standards as to hours and working conditions. "To equip an army of the size we have and contemplate, and at the same time to furnish our allies with equipment, is the biggest production job we have ever tackled. It will require that there be no deviations from the pledges given by leaders of labour that there will be no strikes or stoppages of work on war production."

Addresses of Fraternal Delegates

As one of the fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, Mr. Jack Tanner, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union of Great Britain with a membership of 665,000, described at some length, conditions under which the people of the British Isles are working. He emphasized that the manufacture of non-essential goods had practically ceased. Referring to three different enquiries into conditions of production by his union, he indicated how each succeeding enquiry had shown a marked improvement, some of which was attributed to better co-operation between employees and management. "Another factor in this situation," he said, "was the tremendous improvement in the efficiency of the new entrants into industry."

Mention was made of the establishment of an Anglo-Russian Council of Labour and the exchange of visits by both parties with a view of acquainting themselves with the methods of war production in each country. The speaker urged that the greatest efforts be made to link the workers of Britain, Russia and the United States, claiming that "such allied labour unity is necessary, not only to achieve maximum war production in our respective countries, but also because international unity will permit the workers in each country to gain prestige and be in a position to play a greater role in the councils of war and in the national organization of the war industries, and in making the peace."

Mr. Bryn Roberts, the second representative from the British Trades Union Congress,

enumerated the established rights of organized labour that were voluntarily given up in order that production might be speeded up. In referring to the measure of unity that had been established between the labour movement and the government, the representative of the B.T.U.C. stated, "We have not given up our right to criticize, to oppose and to condemn if we think circumstances justify it."

The delegates were informed that in all workshops employing more than 150 persons, joint works production committees are being established, upon which the trade unions and managements will be represented, for the purpose of further increasing the production of the instruments of war.

In his address Mr. Donovan Swailes, fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, gave a very complete picture of Canada's war effort, which he said, "has been made possible by the use of human energy which was unemployed before the war." The fraternal delegate expressed the opinion that "prices cannot be completely controlled," while on the other hand "effective control over wages is a fairly easy matter," with "the inevitable result of lower real wages and a reduced standard of living for those who depend upon wages for a livelihood."

Prime Minister's Address

In addressing the delegates, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King told them that Hitler had gained success through fear. With one class he used the fear of communism; with another, the fear of unemployment and want; still others were brought into subjection by fear of violence to themselves or their families. "Once in power in Germany," he said, "the Nazis used fear to gain their ends in other countries, the fear of other classes and other races, the fear of social change, the fear of revolution, the fear of war; the war of nerves in reality is simply the exploiting of fear, and in the conquered countries, the use of fear has become a reign of terror. . . . There is only one way to destroy fear," stated the Prime Minister, "it is to destroy the powers which are striving to dominate and enslave all peoples on all continents." Mention was made of many other forms of fear which must be eliminated before the war for freedom is won. (Further remarks of the Prime Minister are quoted on page 1113 of this issue.)

Other Speakers

Other speakers to address the convention were: Mr. Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director, International Labour Organization; Mr. Archibald McDonald Gordon, Labour Attaché, British Embassy, Washington; Mr. L. Met-

calfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Public Contracts Division, U.S. Department of Labor; Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr., Director of the Workers Education Bureau of America; Mr. John M. Fewkes, President, American Federation of Teachers; Mr. Harold Butler, Former Director, International Labor Organization; Mr. Russell Kelly, Chairman, Canadian Red Cross Blood Donor Committee; Mr. Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman, Social Security Board of the United States; Mr. Roane Waring, National Commander, The American Legion; Mr. Wendell Lund, Director, Labor Production Division, War Production Board; Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, Chief, Incentive Division, United States Navy; Mr. Joseph A. Padway, General Council, American Federation of Labor; Hon. James J. Davis, United States Senator, Pennsylvania; Mr. J. F. M. Stewart, Chairman, Payroll Section, National War Finance Committee of Canada; Mr. Lessing Rosenwald, War Production Board, Conservation Division.

Committee Reports

The Convention received and adopted a number of recommendations from its various committees. The Legislation Committee dealt with legislation coming before the seventy-seventh Congress of the United States. This committee suggested time and one-half rate of pay for overtime of all government employees and endorsed the legislative program of the American Federation of Government Employees.

The Committee on International Labour Relations asked for the fullest co-operation with the International Federation of Trade Unions and requested that every effort be made to secure adequate financial support for the International Labour office to enable it to carry on and extend its program. The Committee commended the creation of the Anglo-American Trade Union Committee.

The Education Committee urged that notwithstanding the present crisis schools should be kept in full operation and that every teacher should receive a salary of not less than \$1,500 per annum.

The Committee on a Shorter Work Day drew attention to the study made by Princeton University on the question of hours of work in which the 8-hour day and 48-hour week was considered to be the most satisfactory for optimum war production. Other important points brought out by the study were: (1) Optimum work hours are likely to be shorter for women than for men. (2) Workers need one day of rest in seven. (3) Absenteeism becomes progressively worse with longer hours. (4) Accidents increase when

excessive overtime is worked. An increase in hours should be accompanied by improvement of accident prevention plans. (5) Adequate lunch and rest periods are important in maintaining a high level of efficiency, even on the 8-hour day. A lunch period of less than 30 minutes is not generally satisfactory. (6) Although excessive hours may be required of some employees for an emergency period, it is imperative for American industry to hire and train additional workers as quickly as possible to permit reduction of weekly hours to a level of maximum efficiency.

In connection with the subject of manpower, the Committee on Resolutions stated that:

"Workers who are asked to give up rights inseparable from personal freedom must be assured in return adequate representation of their own choosing and a degree of social security that will make up for loss of right to make personal decisions.

"Cost of travel to carry out employment orders and of moving families to new homes should be borne either by the employer, the government, or by both jointly."

Among other proposed safeguards were the maintenance of equities in social insurance and the unimpairment of the right to union membership.

The Committee on Resolutions considered that "the National Labor Relations Act, despite improvements resulting from legislative and other efforts of the Federation, continues to present important deficiencies and serious problems," and expressed the opinion that "unless the constructive amendments of the A.F. of L. which place reasonable limits on the extent of that power, are adopted by Congress, then we shall be confronted with a dangerous challenge to the principle of trade union autonomy and voluntarism."

The Resolutions Committee claimed that it was justified in calling attention to the fact that "the outstanding material contribution to the present war effort has been made by management and labour through its co-operative relationship; in fact the contribution of management and labour to war production so outstripped the most optimistic estimates of Federal agencies that they have actually, in some instances, outstripped the immediate capacity of the country to supply them with necessary raw material."

Other Resolutions

Recommendations contained in some of the resolutions adopted were as follows:

Establishment of the National War Labor Board as the authority on all wage policies and issues arising out of the Anti-Inflation Act.

Centralization of authority over contracts in one agency.

Limiting the relaxation of labour standards to the war emergency.

Providing of necessary safeguards for the use of prison labour in war production.

Appointment by the President of the United States of a military and civilian strategy board.

Distribution of labour publications to the armed forces.

Establishment of a post-war problems committee.

Opposition to federal taxes on state and local government securities.

Urging the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to free the organization of internal strife.

Maintenance of standards pertaining to child labour in the present crisis.

Direct labour representation on all state agencies set up to control, plan or direct the national economy.

Recognition of war service of merchant seamen on a parity with that given to persons in the armed forces.

Pledging the united strength of the A.F. of L. to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the armed forces to achieve final victory.

Election of Officers

The officers elected were: President, William Green, Washington; first vice-president, William L. Hutcheson, Indianapolis; second vice-president, Matthew Woll, Washington; third vice-president, Joseph N. Weber, New York; fourth vice-president, G. M. Bugniazet, Washington; fifth vice-president, George M. Harrison, Cincinnati; sixth vice-president, Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis; seventh vice-president, Harry C. Bates, Washington; eighth vice-president, Edward J. Gainor, Washington; ninth vice-president, W. D. Mahon, Detroit; tenth vice-president, Felix H. Knight, Kansas City; eleventh vice-president, Edward Flore, Buffalo; twelfth vice-president, Harvey W. Brown, Washington; thirteenth vice-president, William C. Birthright, Indianapolis; Secretary-Treasurer, George Meany, Washington.

Boston, Mass., was selected as the convention city for 1943.

Employment of Women in Canadian Fisheries

Almost 45 per cent of the workers employed in Canadian fish canneries and other fish processing plants last year were women, according to a Department of Fisheries publication. It is expected that the percentage will go still higher this year.

So far none of the women have gone to sea as fishermen but even that may come the report states, and in one or two instances at least the male cooks on fishing craft have been replaced by women. In spite of the encroachments of wartime demands on manpower the output of fisheries on both coasts increased considerably last year, in response to demands from Great Britain for food supplies from Canada.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF NEW BRUNSWICK FEDERATION OF LABOUR

THE thirtieth annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held in Campbellton, N.B., September 22-24, 1942, with 66 delegates and 8 fraternal delegates present.

President James A. Whitebone in his report, dwelt at some length on the present war effort, the failure of the Government to consult Labour in the formulation of its labour policies, and also the failure of many employers to accept the co-operation of their employees in the production of war materials. In spite of this he pointed out it was our duty to do everything possible to produce the much needed materials.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed that during the year four new locals affiliated with the Federation and that there had been an increase of nearly 500 members.

The financial statement indicated that an additional \$300 had been invested in Victory Bonds and that \$50 had been contributed to the Queen's Canadian Fund.

Resolutions

The recommendations contained in some of the adopted resolutions were as follows:—

That no person be permitted to accept full time employment until 16 years of age.

That several isolation hospitals be established in the Province to take care of contagious diseases.

That employees of hotels, restaurants and public eating houses be required to undergo periodical physical examinations to guard against spread of contagious diseases.

That a minimum rate of 25 cents per hour be set for female labour, and that equal pay for equal work be granted female workers where they displace male workers.

That Provincial and Municipal employees be included under the Labour and Industrial Relations Act.

That Provincial and Municipal employees be included under the Wartime Wages and Control Order P.C. 5963.

That the Workmen's Compensation Act be amended so that a person receiving an injury arising out of his employment will be considered as receiving it in the course of his employment.

That in minor permanent partial disability cases no consideration shall be taken of the age of the injured person in computing the disability allowance.

That the widows allowance be increased to compensate for increased living costs.

That the Old Age Pensions Act be amended to provide for: payment of pensions at 65 years of age; that 15 years residence in Canada shall qualify a person for pension; that no deduction be made in pensions on account of income of less than \$500 per year; that the pension be increased by \$5 per month; and that the practice of combining the Parents' Maintenance Act and Old Age Pensions Act be discontinued.

That all Government employees be placed on a basic salary scale so that no person shall evade the present income tax.

The Convention adopted the report of its Post War Reconstruction Committee in which it was recommended that the Provincial Government, in co-operation with the municipalities throughout the Province, set up a Works Program Board, on which organized labour would be fully represented, to prepare plans for the necessary public work and the renewal and extension of existing public utilities.

Election of Officers

The following executive officers were elected: President, Jas. A. Whitebone, Saint John; Vice-Presidents, G. W. Roy Myles, Moncton, F. C. Sherwood, Campbellton, and Jas. Coffey, Milltown; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. R. Melvin, Saint John; Legislative Representative, J. S. MacKinnon, Saint John; District Vice-Presidents were elected for the various districts of the Province in which there are affiliated organizations. Joseph Monteith of Saint John was elected as a delegate to attend the next convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and Milltown was chosen for the next convention city.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Report of Commissioner Appointed to Inquire into Operation of Act

THE findings of the Commissioner appointed to inquire into the operation of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act were announced on September 15. The inquiry was promised during the 1941 session of the legislature and Mr. Justice Gordon McG. Sloan of the Court of Appeal was appointed Commissioner in July, 1941. His terms of reference covered the administrative policy of the Workmen's Compensation Board, proposed amendments to the Act, questions of law and fact which might be submitted by the Government and other facts which the Commissioner might think necessary to investigate.

The purpose of the inquiry according to a statement made by the Minister of Labour at the time it was undertaken, was to meet complaints which had been made from time to time that the present compensation scheme works injustices on some groups and that the decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board are not always in accord with the spirit of the Act. All interested groups were permitted to present their views in person, and 26 laymen-representatives made submissions.

Policy of the Board

The Commissioner found that very few of the criticisms of the administrative policy of the Board were supported by the evidence. "It is my duty," he said, "to express my firm opinion founded on the evidence that the Board is carrying out its duties honestly, efficiently and wholly in the public interest . . . the members of the Board are thoroughly competent, diligent in their duties and fully aware of their responsibilities." In this opinion the Commissioner was supported by the representatives of the major organizations making submissions.

The Commissioner emphasized the necessity of an independent Workmen's Compensation Board and stated that the appointment thereto of representatives of particular groups would be a retrograde step. A few labour organizations advocated some form of appeal from Board decisions especially on disputed medical points. The Report did not recommend appeals either on medical or legal grounds but suggested that the Board might be given the right to apply to a superior court for its opinion on questions of law.

Scale of Compensation

The Act itself came in for considerable criticism. Many proposals were made for its amendment and the Commissioner recommended the acceptance of most of them.

In particular it was considered that the scale of benefits now provided is too low. At

present the maximum annual wage on which compensation may be calculated is \$2,000, and it was recommended that this should be raised to \$2,500. The minimum weekly compensation to disabled workmen should also be increased from \$10 to \$12.50 as in Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan (it is \$15 in Manitoba). In fatal accidents the sum allowed for each dependent child up to 16 years of age should, in the Commissioner's opinion, be \$10 rather than \$7.50 per month. Moreover, dependent children should receive allowances up to 18 years, and "in order to provide some incentive for children between the ages of 16 to 18 years to remain at school, [I recommend] that, if at school, the allowance be increased during those two years to \$12.50 per month."

In order that the section limiting to \$70 the monthly payment to widow and family might be brought into line with the recommended increases for dependent children, it was suggested that the maximum should now be \$80. Orphans were considered to be particularly in need of assistance and it was recommended that their allowance should be increased from \$15 to \$20 per month and should continue until the child reaches the age of 18. It was suggested that widows and foster mothers should receive \$100 in addition to the first compensation cheque to provide for the extraordinary expenses experienced in the home on the death of the breadwinner, and that the maximum allowance to widows on remarriage be increased to \$960. Finally, the maximum allowance to dependent parents should be increased from \$30 to \$40 per month. A proposal that non-dependent parents of unmarried workers killed in industry should receive \$1,000 was rejected as being "foreign to the basic concept underlying the Workmen's Compensation legislation," but it was recommended that the definition of dependents be extended to include a wife, husband, parent or child who is able to satisfy the Board that he or she has a reasonable expectancy of pecuniary benefit from the continuance of the life of the deceased worker and that an award of up to \$1,000 be permitted in such cases.

Neurosis, Hernia and Silicosis

Some extensions of the coverage of the Act was also recommended. No extension of the industrial coverage of the Act was recommended since "there are relatively few employees who would benefit should the compulsory system of coverage be extended to all industries and occupations," and a proposal for a general coverage of occupational diseases was also rejected. Substantial revision of policy was deemed necessary, how-

ever, in regard to certain specific disabilities. The problem of neurosis was considered in detail and it was concluded that a disabling neurosis, whether caused directly by the accident, or "occasioned," "excited," or "contributed to" by the accident, is a personal injury by accident within the meaning of the Act and therefore compensatable. With regard to hernia, the policy of the Board has been to compensate only that which is truly accidental. The Commissioner stated the opinion that a man who is disabled because of the aggravation of an existing condition, is entitled to benefit, and suggested as a sound compromise that compensation be paid for such proportion of the hernial disability as may reasonably be attributed to the inquiry.

In the case of silicosis it was recommended that "the Act be broadened to compensate silicotics incapacitated from silica dust in any industry in which the Board is satisfied the hazard exists," and also that a disabling silicosis which develops in less than five years should be compensatable if the dust exposure has been entirely in the province. It was also stated that a rehabilitation program is necessary for those who, though not disabled, are advised to discontinue work likely to lead to further dust exposure.

Rehabilitation and Medical Treatment

Rehabilitation was also deemed to be particularly necessary in the case of traumatic neurosis, which is generally curable, and in fact the entire problem of rehabilitation was considered in detail. It was pointed out that the British Columbia Act is the only one in Canada which does not provide a fund for a rehabilitation program, and the Board has had to do what little it could by commuting pensions and using the amount thus obtained to assist handicapped men in reestablishing themselves. The Commissioner believed that there ought to be a comprehensive rehabilitation program under the direction of the Board, the cost of which would amount to between \$75,000 and \$100,000 annually.

Recommendations were also made with regard to medical treatment. Men brought to Vancouver from other localities to be examined medically or treated without hospitalization ought to be paid a per diem allowance of \$2.50 in addition to travelling expenses and compensation for time lost. The Act should be broadened to permit the Board to order and pay for chiropractic treatment in compensation cases. An objection of the B.C. Hospitals' Association to the Board's statutory power to fix the amount payable to hospitals was overruled, but it was suggested that the Hospital Act should be amended to meet the problem of overstay in hospitals and to protect hospitals from possible damage

actions for disclosing to the Board charts of compensation patients.

Cost of Compensation

Most of the recommendations would, if implemented, have the effect of increasing substantially the cost of compensation, but the Commissioner also made a number of recommendations which were designed to relieve the burden on industry. It was pointed out that workmen's contributions, which in 1919 amounted to 73 per cent of the Medical Fund had declined to 36 per cent in 1941, and it was therefore suggested that the Board should have power to adjust on an equitable basis the present cent-a-day payments of workers. (In British Columbia, as in Alberta, workmen contribute to the cost of medical aid, the amount being deducted from their wages.) It was not recommended that any of the proposed increases in benefits should be retroactive, except those for invalid children. A proposal to add cost-of-living bonuses to compensation payments was rejected, although it was suggested that if a worker is receiving a bonus at the time of the accident it should be added to his total earnings in reckoning compensation rates.

A change in the method of assessing incapacity was recommended on the ground that some workers are being paid too much. The Commissioner was of the opinion that the payment should be measured so that the "ability of an injured man to earn his living in some employment or business suited to his residual capacity can be taken into account." The present system is to assess capacity "in simple terms of physical disability."

Other Recommendations

The Commissioner also made the following other recommendations: (1) that the present three-day waiting period be retained but that sulphur poisoning in the coal mines of Vancouver Island be made the subject of a special study by the Board because it was alleged that men are "losing wages for recurrent two and three day layoffs due to disability caused by sulphur poisoning"; (2) that the numerous accident prevention services at present existing in the province be simplified and unified and a bureau of industrial hygiene established; (3) that the efforts of the B.C. Loggers' Association to reduce accidents by a safety campaign at its own expense be recognized by a lower assessment rating if the campaign is successful; (4) that the far-reaching proposal for the inclusion within the Act of independent fishermen selling fish to particular canneries under contract be made the subject of a special study; and (5) that the Board's priority in the collection of its assessments be limited to three years' arrears.

TRADE UNIONS UNDER VICHY

Control of Organized Labour in Unoccupied France

IN a recent article entitled "Trade Unions Under Vichy", the London *Times* provides some revealing evidence on the struggle of trade unions for their existence under the Vichy regime. Vichy has contrived to twist and control the trade union organizations, and to re-group them into a symmetrical pattern more susceptible to the control of the state.

A number of decrees have limited the functions of trade unions both nationally and locally. In addition, the unions face a struggle against the corporative ideals of a single union for each industry and a single-party state. While organized labour has been placed on the defensive it, nevertheless, is offering resistance to preserve what limited rights remain.

If the complaints of the ardent collaborationists are true, the trade unions are largely responsible for the poor response to Laval's appeals for skilled workers to go to Germany. "There are some trade unionists in our zone," writes Déat, "not so very different from their opposite numbers in Vichy, who cherish dearly the sacrosanct independence of syndicalism." He accuses them of obstructing the recruitment of workers.

The Vichy government has continued to increase pressure on French workers in an effort to get them to leave for Germany. In a current statement in the press, it is reported that the Vichy Government has naturalized 500 Gestapo agents to assist in rounding up workers. These German secret police, having worked for two years in occupied France, were said to have been given citizenship rights so as to operate under full Vichy auspices not only to seek workers but also to combat unrest and disorders.

The present organization of trade unions is governed by Pétain's decrees of August 16 and November 9, 1940, and the Labour Charter which appeared on October 4, 1941. The two earlier decrees dissolved all associations "bringing together on a national scale" any kind of occupational organization, thus getting rid of the *Comité des Forges* as well as of the *Confédération Générale du Travail*. Individual trade unions and regional associations survived intact, along with most of the trusts. The long-awaited Labour Charter was given a very tepid and critical reception in both zones. It consists of some 80 articles, about a third of which depend upon subsequent decrees for their definition and fulfilment.

One such decree published in March attempted to define the functions of the trade unions. They are allowed to represent and

defend professional interests, and to receive subscriptions from members. They may not disburse funds for other than welfare activities without permission of the Secretary of State for Labour. The national confederations of trade unions are replaced by an invention of Laval's, the *Comité d'Information ouvrière et sociale*, consisting of 36 members under the presidency of the Under-Secretary of Labour.

More direct local control of the trade unions is maintained through a *Comité d'Organisation* for each industry, consisting of Government nominees with immense powers. These committees are officially described as "neither deliberative assemblies nor bodies representing professional interests, but instruments of economic action called upon to take decisions, issue regulations, and impose a discipline." Though every trade union is subject to the control of the organizing committee for its branch of industry, it has no representatives on the committee. The employer, however, is often well represented, and the power of the trusts is a familiar subject of bitter complaints in both Vichy and Paris.

Social Committees

There is also, within each concern, a *Comité social d'entreprise*, constructed on a tripartite basis of equal representation of employers, technicians, and workers. At the end of July the Secretary of State for Labour issued instructions that these "social committees" were to assume all functions formerly entrusted to the workers' delegates (*délégués d'usine*), who were the voice of the trade union in each factory. In conditions of widespread unemployment and distress the employer's interests will inevitably dominate these committees, so that trade unionism has been stifled at the very point where its influence is most needed.

Single Union

Further subjection of the trade unions is foreshadowed by Vichy's campaign for the fusion of all unions in each industrial category into a *syndicat unique*. The corporative ideal of Vichy is a single union for each industry, unconnected with any wider federation of unions in kindred trades. This idea runs contrary to the whole structure and tradition of trade unionism in France. Indeed, the unified union is depicted as an integral part of the "national revolution" and a deliberate reaction against the excessive individualism and diversity of the Third Republic.

But the new plan is not finding ready acceptance. As *La Vie Industrielle* recently ad-

mitted, "the rules of syndicalist unity will be imposed with difficulty on the temperament and customs of Frenchmen: they are strongly opposed to them." Déat constantly accuses trade unionists of apathy and stubbornness in their response to the Government's appeals that they should negotiate fusion. Two organizations stand out openly in hostility to the scheme. The views of the old *Confédération Générale du Travail* and the Christian Unions still find expression in the reports of the *Comité d'études économiques et syndicales* and in the trade union paper *Au Travail* now published at Chambéry. Their leaders consistently denounce all parts of the Labour Charter which would "undermine trade union freedom and would subordinate the unions and federations to the corresponding social committees." It is not Vichy's will but its weakness which allows the claim for democratic rights of free association to be so clearly voiced.

One Party

A fundamental threat to trade union independence comes from the demand, heard more insistently in Paris than in Vichy, that the counterpart to the *syndicat unique* should be its control by the *parti unique*. Ever since the famous "Charter of Amiens" of 1906, French trade unionism has remained faithful to its tradition of independence of all political parties. When the *Confédération Générale du Travail* was founded in 1895 the first article of its constitution stated that "the elements constituting the C.G.T. will remain independent of all political schools."

The single-party state, as Déat never tires of explaining, must be totalitarian, and therefore the intervention of the party in every activity is "an organic necessity." It must be present in the unions as much as elsewhere, and upon its unifying activity depends the effective working of both the unions and the social committees. There must be a party-

cell in each factory and each union. Political neutrality is inconceivable.

The resistance of the *Au Travail* group has been strengthened by the fact that, while each Fascist group in France presses similar arguments in favour of a *parti unique*, each asserts its own exclusive claim to be the party best fitted to wield such omnipotence. In this way some at least of the advantages of the multi-party state remain, and the unions evade the political grasp of any one of these rival groups.

From time to time trade union manifestos appear, which show how strong is the traditional labour movement. *Au Travail* published on July 25 a statement by union leaders of the unoccupied zone, demanding such radical changes as the representation of workers on the organizing committees and even on the boards of directors of all businesses, and claiming trade union independence against all governmental, political, and religious organizations. The teachers' union recently formulated its views on post-war reconstruction; and similar documents which periodically appear in the clandestine Press bear witness that some of the solidarity of the underground front is provided by trade union organizations.

Meanwhile, the moderates have decided to accept the Labour Charter critically, and to use it as a platform for defending the existing unions and preserving them from something worse. The picture of trade unionism in France to-day is one of fluidity and half-measures, and reveals every shade of opinion ranging from active collaboration through suspicious compromise to violent resistance. Organized labour is on the defensive. But German necessities and French political rivalries, Vichy's inefficiency and Laval's cautious scheming, have so far left it with an influence which, though variable and precarious, is not without importance for the immediate and the ultimate future of France.

Railway Workers in France

The curb on the functions of trade unions under Vichy rule has been accompanied by the loss of many hard won rights of French workers. One illustration of this condition is the difficulty that railway men in both the occupied and unoccupied parts of France are having to keep going. The headquarters of the International Transport Workers' Federation in a survey provided information on the longer working hours, food shortage and rising costs of living being faced by French railway workers.

The substantial progress made by the French labour movement in 1936 gave the railwaymen

the forty-hour week and extension of their annual vacation to 21 days. Crippled by the 1938 strike, they were unable to put up an effective resistance when the Government decided, in 1939, to increase the working week to 45 hours. . . . On June 16, 1941, the Vichy Government increased the average working week once more to 48 hours, which means a normal working day of as much as nine hours at some seasons of the year, with a spreadover of as much as ten and a half hours.

In July 1941 the railway administration made some allowances for undernourishment

in the case of apprentices, giving orders that as far as possible they should not be given heavy work. Reduction of their working hours was refused. In January 1942, once more, any concession in the matter of working time was flatly refused. The management claimed that it would be impossible to find the extra men who were required if the working week were shortened, as there were hardly any more unemployed. A few months later, however, there were unemployed enough to send them to Germany, ostensibly for the purpose of setting free agricultural workers who were prisoners of war. The 20,000 French railwaymen who are also prisoners of war in Germany can apparently stay there.

The men running the trains are allowed extra rations of bread, cheese, fat and wine—in theory at least. In practice, while it is generally possible to get the extra bread ration, there is nothing to be had for the other coupons. Only occasionally is there a special concession. In March 1941, for instance, when the bread ration in the unoccupied zone was reduced to about three ounces below that of the German occupied zone, the ration for locomotivemen—who are of course in constant touch with the railwaymen in the occupied zone—was increased by a like amount.

In a letter sent by the Railwaymen's Federation to the Ministry of Food, at the end of 1941, it was pointed out that the men would be unable to keep up their endeavours to maintain and increase the output of work unless prompt steps were taken to improve food conditions. The unusual conditions under which the railway men now have to work, and the state of their physical weakness made such measures urgent. The results of a medical examination of the railwaymen in the Nancy district had been very disquieting.

It is true that those who have money enough can buy as much as they want in the black market. But this cannot be done on the French railwaymen's wages, which are still based on conditions as they were at the beginning of September 1939, while official prices have increased 70 per cent, to say nothing of black market prices. It is true that two small cost of living bonuses have been granted but they are quite insufficient to meet the increased cost of living. The first one barely sufficed to cover increased taxation. The railwaymen have not been given the same cost of living bonuses as the civil service employees, while the bonuses granted to the railway pensioners are even less than those of the railwaymen proper.

THE LABOUR UNION PRESS IN THE U.S.S.R.

ACCORDING to information released by the Consulate General of Soviet Republics in New York, there are three million workers in Russian factories acting as reporters for the labour press and they are given credit for playing an important part in the greatly increased industrial production in Russia since the beginning of the war.

Daily papers are published by the largest soviet factories, particularly in the heavy industries. These compare in size and influence with the national dailies issued in Moscow. In single industry towns, where the majority of employees are engaged in one factory, the plant newspaper is the most widely-read publication in the community. Of the ten largest daily newspapers in the Soviet Union, three are labour papers: *Trud*, organ of the Central Council of Trade Unions, with a circulation of 500,000; *Goudok* published by the Railwaymen's Union; and *Uchitel'skaya* Gazette, published by the Teacher's Union.

In smaller plants, the weekly or semi-weekly printed paper is supplemented by daily hand-written wall-newspapers posted on bulletin boards in every department. At the big Stalin Motor Works, now producing tanks and armoured cars, in addition to the daily plant-wide newspaper, there are 23 daily wall

papers and 326 weeklies. The papers in this one plant are staffed by 350 part-time editors and 6,000 correspondents and reporters.

Plant-wide papers are devoted mainly to solving production problems, although considerable space is also given to national and international news. Production shortcomings are dealt with in a belligerent manner which gives the labour press an appearance of constant dissatisfaction. On examination, the production items prove to be realistically hard-headed and constructive. This story, for example, appeared recently in the factory paper at the Stalin Works:

"Brother Ivanov has developed a fixture enabling him to turn out ten times the normal amount of work on his turret lathe." (Here a detailed description of Ivanov's fixture was given, accompanied by a diagram and performance figures.) "Why hasn't the superintendent seen to it that all other turret lathe operators are equipped with the same fixture and taught Ivanov's method? This is war, brothers. Superintendents and department heads have to realize that they can't be as slow in introducing new ideas as in peacetime."

Soviet labour editors use satire and humour as well as direct exhortation. Workers who

show up late or drunk, collective farmers who are earning more money than they ever saw before, and are thus content with unskilled work, workers who take advantage of high overtime earnings to relax on the job, foremen who are suspicious of new ideas and executives who fail to move with the times, are the subjects of bitter cartoons or humorous sketches written by workers.

Labour papers not only carry stories promoting more efficient use of materials and labour power, but follow up the stories in later weeks to see what has been accomplished. When a new device is reported from one part of the plant, they follow its performance from week to week. They also print the objections or counter-proposals of management and the union production committees.

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

Statistical Summary for September, 1942

A TOTAL of 17,374 persons were attending classes under the War Emergency Training Program on September 30, 1942, an increase of 1,018 over the numbers in training on August 31st. During the first six months of the fiscal year a total of 67,755 persons have been in training under the program.

Of the 17,374 persons who were receiving training on September 30th, 7,040 were attending industrial classes held in Vocational Schools, 8,628 were members of the Armed Forces, and 1,706 were attending classes held in plants or at centres other than Vocational Schools.

Training in Vocational Schools

At the end of September a total of 15,668 persons were attending classes conducted in Vocational Schools under the War Emergency Training Program. Of this number 4,378 were attending full-time industrial classes to fit them for employment in war industries, while 2,573 employed persons were in the part-time industrial classes. 89 were receiving training under the rehabilitation plan for honourably discharged men of the Armed Forces while 8,628 were enrolled in classes to train enlisted men as tradesmen for the three Armed Services.

With the supply of male trainees steadily decreasing, women are being encouraged to enter the full-time pre-employment industrial classes. During the month of September 2,989 new trainees were admitted to full-time pre-employment industrial classes, 1,507 of these being men and 1,482 being women. During the month 891 men and 604 women entered part-time industrial classes.

Of the 24,101 trainees attending pre-employment industrial classes during the first six months of the fiscal year 14,015 were men and

10,086 women. During September 1,426 men and 1,149 women who had been training in pre-employment industrial classes completed their training and secured employment. During the first six months of the fiscal year 9,654 men and 7,174 women were placed in employment from these classes.

With the closing of certain non-essential industries being imminent, persons employed in such industries are being encouraged to attend part-time classes under the War Emergency Training Program to fit them for employment in essential industries.

The total enrolment in the part-time classes during the first six months of the fiscal year was 7,765 made up of 1,160 women and 6,605 men.

Training in Industry

The present fiscal year, beginning April 1st, began a period in which the Training Branch offered and industry increasingly accepted assistance in the development of training on its own premises in an organized way. The types of training assistance offered, fall under three general heads—Plant Schools, Part-time Classes, Supervision Training.

Plant Schools, carrying the certificate of approval of the Department, are now in operation in 43 plants and cover instruction in a wide variety of manufacturing operations including aircraft production, shipbuilding, both steel and wooden ship construction, machine shop and bench work, welding, power sewing, fine instrument work, etc. Assistance given by the Department to approved firms includes technical assistance in the organization of the school and the development of the curriculum, also financial assistance, where wanted, to help defray the cost of instruction and the cost of trainees' time. Since the beginning of the fiscal year 2,735 male and 1,629 female trainees

have been enrolled in plant school organizations, the current enrolment numbering 753 male and 508 female trainees.

Part-time classes in Industry are conducted at the request of the employer, usually to upgrade workers to higher skills, and are held on company premises with instructors usually supplied by the Department from outside training centres. Sometimes, when available, instructors are supplied by the companies concerned. In these classes, as in plant schools, a wide variety of subjects is covered including, mathematics, blue-print reading, welding, first-aid, coppersmithing, electricity, mould loft work, etc. Assistance is rendered by the Department both financial and technical through the provision and payment of instructors and in the laying out of courses.

Enrolments since the commencement of the fiscal year in part-time classes in industry numbered 1,475 men and 344 women, current enrolments being 377 and 68 respectively.

The first unit of Supervision Training for industry was introduced and offered at the end of May under the title "Job Instructor Training Plan". This plan, designed to increase the instructing ability of foremen, supervisors, charge hands etc. to train a new man on a new job or to pass on new skills

to old hands, has been very widely accepted and enthusiastically received. Reports from trainers who were coached for the participating companies by specialists attached to the Department and who were men chosen by the companies from their staffs, indicate that highly successful and practical results are being obtained through the application of Job Instructor Training principles. To date some 5700 supervisors have been certificated as War Production Job Instructors under the program and firms report that they anticipate the issuance of an additional 5,000 certificates on the basis of existing staffs. An interesting development took place recently when 24 training officers of the R.C.N. and R.C.N.V.R. drawn from 18 training centres across the Dominion qualified as trainers under the Job Instructor Training Plan. Reports are beginning to come in that indicate the Navy too is finding practical benefits from its use.

Below is shown a brief summary indicating the numbers afforded training, placed in employment, and the numbers who have completed their training in the various classes carried on under the War Emergency Training Program. The totals given are for the six-month period April 1, 1942 to September 30, 1942.

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING—TOTALS FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

| | (1) Numbers Provided Training | Numbers placed in employment from pre-employment industrial and rehabilitation classes | Numbers who have completed courses in classes other than pre-employment and rehabilitation classes |
|--|--|---|---|
| Training in Vocational Schools | | | |
| Pre-employment industrial classes..... | 24,101 | 16,828 | ..... |
| Part-time industrial classes..... | 7,765 | ..... | 3,631 |
| Rehabilitation classes..... | 576 | 305 | ..... |
| R.C.A.F. classes..... | 13,945 | ..... | 7,679 |
| Army classes..... | 7,327 | ..... | 4,256 |
| Navy classes..... | 2,084 | ..... | 1,085 |
| Totals—Vocational Schools..... | 55,798 | 17,133 | 16,651 |
| Training in Industry | | | |
| Plant schools..... | 4,364 | ..... | 2,400 |
| Part-time classes..... | 1,819 | ..... | 1,188 |
| Supervision Training..... | 5,774 | ..... | 5,774 |
| Totals—Training in Industry..... | 11,957 | ..... | 9,362 |
| Totals—All Classes..... | 67,755 | 17,133 | 26,013 |

(1) Includes trainees enrolled prior to April 1, 1942, who were still in training on April 1, 1942.

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

TABLE 2.—TRAINING GIVEN IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1942, WITH TOTALS FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

| | NUMBERS IN TRAINING | | | | COMPLETED TRAINING | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42 | At First of Sept. | Enrolled in Sept. | At End of Sept. | From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42 | In Sept. |
| DOMINION SUMMARY | | | | | | |
| R.C.A.F. Classes..... | 13,945 | 4,938 | 1,717 | 5,415 | 7,679 | 1,145 |
| Army Classes..... | 7,327 | 2,062 | 798 | 2,270 | 4,256 | 457 |
| Navy Classes..... | 2,084 | 1,226 | 305 | 943 | 1,085 | 571 |
| Totals..... | 23,356 | 8,226 | 2,820 | 8,628 | 13,020 | 2,173 |
| NOVA SCOTIA | | | | | | |
| R.C.A.F. Classes..... | 208 | 63 | 28 | 73 | 119 | 18 |
| Army Classes..... | 474 | 190 | 54 | 163 | 282 | 76 |
| Totals..... | 682 | 253 | 82 | 236 | 401 | 94 |
| NEW BRUNSWICK | | | | | | |
| R.C.A.F. Classes..... | 615 | 184 | 57 | 228 | 299 | 10 |
| Army Classes..... | 671 | 147 | 153 | 193 | 446 | 107 |
| Navy Classes..... | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Totals..... | 1,287 | 332 | 210 | 422 | 745 | 117 |
| QUEBEC | | | | | | |
| R.C.A.F. Classes..... | 1,668 | 583 | 200 | 639 | 923 | 126 |
| Army Classes..... | 1,117 | 420 | 56 | 366 | 692 | 106 |
| Navy Classes..... | 91 | 47 | 14 | 45 | 24 | 11 |
| Totals..... | 2,876 | 1,050 | 270 | 1,050 | 1,639 | 243 |
| ONTARIO | | | | | | |
| R.C.A.F. Classes..... | 4,986 | 1,865 | 703 | 2,141 | 2,609 | 397 |
| Army Classes..... | 2,133 | 559 | 210 | 602 | 1,261 | 115 |
| Navy Classes..... | 1,738 | 938 | 291 | 677 | 1,039 | 540 |
| Totals..... | 8,857 | 3,362 | 1,204 | 3,420 | 4,909 | 1,052 |
| MANITOBA | | | | | | |
| R.C.A.F. Classes..... | 1,210 | 498 | 34 | 426 | 748 | 105 |
| Army Classes..... | 424 | 101 | 86 | 184 | 234 | 3 |
| Totals..... | 1,634 | 599 | 120 | 610 | 982 | 108 |
| SASKATCHEWAN | | | | | | |
| R.C.A.F. Classes..... | 1,917 | 655 | 170 | 660 | 1,125 | 155 |
| Army Classes..... | 455 | 148 | 70 | 204 | 251 | 14 |
| Totals..... | 2,372 | 803 | 240 | 864 | 1,376 | 169 |
| ALBERTA | | | | | | |
| R.C.A.F. Classes..... | 1,660 | 551 | 238 | 646 | 860 | 111 |
| Army Classes..... | 633 | 162 | 2 | 158 | 354 | 3 |
| Navy Classes..... | 254 | 240 | | 220 | 22 | 20 |
| Totals..... | 2,547 | 953 | 240 | 1,024 | 1,236 | 134 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA | | | | | | |
| R.C.A.F. Classes..... | 1,681 | 539 | 287 | 602 | 996 | 223 |
| Army Classes..... | 1,420 | 335 | 167 | 400 | 736 | 33 |
| Totals..... | 3,101 | 874 | 454 | 1,002 | 1,732 | 256 |

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM
TABLE 3.—TRAINING IN INDUSTRY DURING MONTH OF SEPTEMBER WITH TOTALS FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1942
(Subject to Revision)

| NUMBERS WHOSE TRAINING COMPLETED, INTERRUPTED OR DISCONTINUED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|----------|--|----------|--------------------------------|----------|--|----------|--|--|
| NUMBERS IN TRAINING | | | | | Completed Training | | Transferred to Production before Training finished | | Enlisted | | Quit or Released from Company before Training finished | | | |
| | From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42 | At First of Sept. | Enrolled in Sept. | At end of Sept. | From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42 | In Sept. | From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42 | In Sept. | From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42 | In Sept. | From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42 | In Sept. | | |
| DOMINION SUMMARY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plant Schools..... | 2,735 | 473 | 636 | 753 | 1,491 | 298 | 4 | 4 | 50 | 4 | 437 | 50 | | |
| {men | 1,629 | 387 | 546 | 598 | 909 | 350 | 25 | 25 | | | 187 | 50 | | |
| Part-time Classes..... | 1,475 | 402 | 226 | 377 | 912 | 222 | | | 9 | 2 | 155 | 5 | | |
| {men | 344 | 62 | 87 | 68 | 276 | 81 | | | | | | | | |
| {women | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 6,183 | 1,324 | 1,495 | 1,706 | 3,588 | 951 | 29 | 29 | 59 | 6 | 779 | 105 | | |
| NOVA SCOTIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Part-time Classes..... | 203 | 156 | | 77 | 91 | 74 | | | 8 | 2 | 27 | 3 | | |
| {men | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| {women | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 203 | 156 | | 77 | 91 | 74 | | | 8 | 2 | 27 | 3 | | |
| NEW BRUNSWICK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plant Schools..... | 75 | 17 | 19 | 23 | 51 | 12 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| {men | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| {women | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 75 | 17 | 19 | 23 | 51 | 12 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| QUEBEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plant Schools..... | 86 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 56 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 1 | | |
| {men | 61 | 24 | 35 | 35 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Part-time Classes..... | 143 | 81 | 19 | 76 | | | | | 1 | | 44 | 2 | | |
| {men | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| {women | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 290 | 113 | 59 | 115 | 80 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 70 | 3 | | |

| ONTARIO | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Plant Schools..... | 2,574 | 448 | 612 | 726 | 1,384 | 280 | 2 | 2 | 49 | 3 | 413 | 49 |
| {men | 1,410 | 317 | 437 | 407 | 858 | 313 | 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 141 | 30 |
| {women | 1,164 | 131 | 175 | 319 | 526 | 130 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39 | ..... |
| Part-time Classes..... | 344 | 62 | 87 | 68 | 276 | 81 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 5,083 | 954 | 1,331 | 1,393 | 3,042 | 804 | 6 | 6 | 49 | 3 | 593 | 79 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MANITOBA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plant Schools..... | 158 | 46 | 74 | 66 | 27 | 13 | 21 | 21 | ..... | ..... | 44 | 20 |
| {men | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| {women | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 158 | 46 | 74 | 66 | 27 | 13 | 21 | 21 | ..... | ..... | 44 | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plant Schools..... | 374 | 38 | 12 | 32 | 297 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | ..... |
| {men | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| {women | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Part-time Classes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 374 | 38 | 12 | 32 | 297 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | ..... |

TABLE 4—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS, AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION OF NEW TRAINEES IN THE EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

| | Age 16 to 19 | | Age 20 to 29 | | Age 30 to 39 | | Age 40 to 49 | | Age 50 and over | | Totals | | Grand Totals New Trainees |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|-----------------|-------|--------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | |
| Nova Scotia..... | 19 | 3 | 88 | 9 | 86 | 4 | 18 | 5 | 216 | 16 | 232 | | |
| New Brunswick..... | 105 | 3 | 60 | 4 | 29 | 1 | 21 | 2 | 217 | 8 | 225 | | |
| Quebec..... | 1,824 | 125 | 615 | 184 | 477 | 75 | 210 | 39 | 3,123 | 424 | 3,547 | | |
| Ontario..... | 2,458 | 2,019 | 663 | 2,441 | 778 | 1,071 | 557 | 437 | 4,871 | 6,004 | 10,875 | | |
| Manitoba..... | 213 | 6 | 79 | 26 | 67 | 15 | 39 | 3 | 410 | 50 | 460 | | |
| Saskatchewan..... | 58 | 176 | 86 | 221 | 59 | 30 | 34 | 15 | 259 | 761 | 1,020 | | |
| Alberta..... | 35 | 24 | 81 | 217 | 73 | 41 | 45 | 2 | 286 | 283 | 569 | | |
| British Columbia..... | 156 | 637 | 112 | 832 | 157 | 89 | 136 | 62 | 623 | 1,948 | 2,171 | | |
| Totals..... | 4,868 | 2,933 | 1,784 | 3,934 | 1,686 | 1,326 | 1,060 | 496 | 38 | 9,985 | 8,777 | 18,762 | |

TABLE 5.-TRAINING IN SCHOOLS-AGE CLASSIFICATION OF VETERANS OF 1914-18 WAR AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OF PRESENT WAR ENROLLED IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1942, AND IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1942
(Subject to Revision)

| | Age 18 to 19 | | Age 20 to 29 | | Age 30 to 39 | | Age 40 to 49 | | Age 50 and over | | Totals | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| | From April 1/42 to Sept. 30 1942 | In Sept. | From April 1/42 to Sept. 30 1942 | In Sept. | From April 1/42 to Sept. 30, 1942 | In Sept. | From April 1/42 to Sept. 30, 1942 | In Sept. | From April 1/42 to Sept. 30, 1942 | In Sept. | From April 1/42 to Sept. 30, 1942 | In Sept. |
| Nova Scotia..... | 1 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 6 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 35 | 2 |
| New Brunswick..... | 6 | ..... | 36 | 6 | 4 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 51 | 6 |
| Quebec..... | 8 | ..... | 117 | 5 | 27 | 2 | 11 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 165 | 7 |
| Ontario..... | 4 | 1 | 36 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 33 | 6 | 28 | 9 | 108 | 27 |
| Manitoba..... | 3 | 1 | 8 | ..... | 11 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 4 | ..... | 42 | 6 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 5 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 12 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 7 | 1 | 61 | 3 |
| Alberta..... | 1 | ..... | 16 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 19 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 60 | 1 |
| British Columbia..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 2 | 5 | ..... | 50 | 8 | 33 | 3 | 105 | 13 |
| Totals..... | 28 | 4 | 276 | 26 | 75 | 4 | 152 | 18 | 86 | 13 | 617 | 65 |

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Statutory Holidays—Military Call-up—Women in Metallurgical Works—Japanese Workers—Compensation to Seamen—Living Allowances—Commission on Steel Dispute—Minimum Wages in British Columbia and Quebec—Alberta Motion-Picture Projectionists—Workmen's Compensation in British Columbia—Window-Cleaners in Quebec

THE Federal Government has issued a declaration in regard to the observance of statutory holidays in wartime and made it mandatory for the Public Service. The machinery for calling up men for military service is to be transferred to the Department of Labour to co-ordinate it with National Selective Service. The Order in Council permitting women to be employed in the plant of the International Nickel Company has been amended and regulations issued setting forth the conditions under which they may be employed. Coverage of the Order in Council relating to the employment of Japanese in work camps or by the British Columbia Security Commission has been extended and the Minister of Labour has made regulations in regard to conditions of work. The Order in Council providing compensation to seamen for war damage to their personal effects has been amended and consolidated. Supplementary

living allowances are to be paid to workers producing airplane spruce in the Queen Charlotte Islands. A Royal Commission has been appointed to investigate the wages dispute involving steel plants in Sault Ste. Marie and Sydney.

In the provincial field, British Columbia has consolidated three minimum wage orders applying to stationary engineers and male and female janitors in apartment houses, and Quebec has renewed its Order governing the wholesale foodstuffs trade in Quebec District. Alberta has accepted a War Emergency Training Program course in lieu of apprenticeship for persons seeking motion-picture projectionists' licences. The British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board has added several diseases to its schedule of compensable industrial diseases and Quebec has amended its regulations protecting window-cleaners.

Dominion

Statutory Holidays

A declaratory Order in Council stating the Government's policy in regard to the observance of holidays in wartime was issued September 25 (P.C. 8682). Apart from Sundays or other days observed as a weekly rest-day, the Government recommends the observance of the following six holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, the first Monday in July, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Reasonable time should be granted employees for the performance of their religious duties. The terms of collective agreements inconsistent with the declared policy should be suspended by mutual consent but are to remain in force pending such suspension. The Order is mandatory for members of the Public Service of Canada. The provisions of the Dominion Day Act have been suspended to permit the observance of Dominion Day on the first Monday in July for the duration of the war.

Military Call-Up Transferred to Department of Labour

To co-ordinate the allocation of man-power between industry and the armed forces, the

administration of the National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) under which men may be called up for compulsory military training (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1940, p. 916; 1941, p. 1237) is to be transferred from the Minister of National War Services to the Minister of Labour on December 1, 1942. This change was authorized by P.C. 8800, September 26, 1942.

Women in Metallurgical Works

The Order in Council permitting women to be employed in certain occupations by the International Nickel Company at its Sudbury plant (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, p. 1044) has been amended by an Order in Council passed September 23, (P.C. 8603) to extend the permission to the operations of the Company in the vicinity of Port Colborne, Ontario.

Regulations governing the conditions of work for women employed by the Company under these Orders were issued by the Dominion Minister of Labour on September 28. They are to be administered by the Ontario Department of Mines.

The regulations stipulate that women shall be employed on the surface only and fix a

minimum age of 18 years for female employees. All women must be medically examined before employment to determine their fitness for the work. Wages are to be fixed in accordance with rulings of the National War Labour Board which recently advocated the principle of equal pay for equal work (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, p. 996).

Hours of work are not to exceed eight a day or 48 a week. When changing shifts, however, women may work two eight-hour shifts in 24 hours with an eight-hour rest between the two shifts. Also, when relief fails to report for duty, women may do overtime up to four hours but in no case may their work-week exceed 60 hours. A half-hour must be permitted for lunch. Shifts for women may not begin or end between 12 midnight and 6 a.m., and if it is necessary for a worker to leave the plant between 12.30 a.m. and 6 a.m., she must be provided with transportation to her home.

Facilities which must be provided for women workers include adequately equipped dressing-rooms, rest-rooms, and wash-rooms separate from those furnished to the men, a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water with sanitary drinking arrangements, suitable lunch rooms separate from the wash-rooms and a sufficient number of seats to enable the women to sit when their work does not require them to stand.

As regards supervision, a qualified matron or attendant must be on duty between midnight and 6 a.m. and on all shifts with more than 12 women workers. If women are employed on shifts in an isolated location, not less than two must be assigned to any such shift.

Women are forbidden to lift unduly heavy weights and to clean or oil any machinery in motion if it is necessary to touch the moving part. All except those employed in offices must keep their hair tightly confined in a close-fitting cap and are required to wear clothing selected in the interests of safety. Where necessary, proper measures against dermatitis and other occupational diseases, especially lead poisoning, are to be taken.

A list of occupations approved for women in the mine plants is appended to the regulations. It includes office and clerical work of all kinds, operation of elevators and trucks, employment as helpers in a wide variety of specialized jobs and such technical positions as reagentmen, analysts, etc.

Japanese Workers

The Order in Council establishing work-camps for Japanese Nationals evacuated from the protected area of British Columbia and prescribing working conditions for such enemy aliens whether in work-camps or employed

by the British Columbia Security Commission (P.C. 1348, February 19, 1942, LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, p. 1045) has been further amended to extend its application to other persons of Japanese racial origin by P.C. 8173 of September 11. Originally it was planned that persons born of Japanese parents in Canada or Japanese naturalized as Canadians would be invited to enlist in a Canadian Japanese Construction Corps but the formation of the Corps has been postponed. (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1942, p. 254).

Under authority of P.C. 1348, a wage schedule for various types of skilled Japanese workers employed in work-camps by the British Columbia Security Commission has been approved by the Minister of Labour. P.C. 1348 stipulates that unskilled workers are to be paid 25 cents an hour for an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week—a rate which represents 55.5 per cent of the prevailing wage-rate in the Yellowhead-Blue River District. The rates set for skilled workers are the same percentage of prevailing rates. A wage schedule for Japanese professional workers such as doctors, nurses, etc., employed by the British Columbia Security Commission has also been approved.

On August 31 regulations retroactive to February 19, 1942, were issued under authority of P.C. 1348 in regard to the payment of workmen's compensation to Japanese workers in work-camps or employed by the British Columbia Security Commission. P.C. 1348 brings these classes of workers under the Government Employees' Compensation Act and stipulates that in cases of temporary disability they are entitled only to first aid and medical and hospitalization expenses, but for permanent disability they may receive compensation up to two-thirds of their average weekly earnings regardless of any minimum rate of compensation in effect in any province at any time.

The regulations declare that injured workers are to receive medical and hospital care in accordance with Workmen's Compensation Act regulations and rates in effect in the district where the care is given. In cases of permanent disability or death, the percentage of disability and the form and amount of compensation are to be determined after the war by the Workmen's Compensation authorities of the province where the accident occurred. No compensation will be paid during the war. In computing such awards the authorities must consider all payments made by the Dominion Government to or on behalf of the claimant except the cost of medical and hospital care for himself and his dependents, direct relief, earned wages and

dependent child allowances. In fatal accidents, no payment will be made to any heir, representative or dependant residing outside Canada at the time of the accident.

In determining average weekly wages to decide the limit of compensation, the workers' earnings are to be averaged over the 12 months immediately preceding the accident or over any shorter period of employment prior to the accident. Compensation is not to be retroactive beyond the last date upon which the beneficiary was employed under P.C. 1348 or upon which he was in receipt of subsistence in any form from the Dominion Government under P.C. 1665 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1942, p. 254). In no event is interest to be payable on any compensation.

Seamen

The Order in Council relating to the payment of compensation to merchant seamen and salt-water fishermen who suffer war damage to their personal effects while at sea (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 1203) has been amended and consolidated by the Compensation to Seamen (War Damage to Effects) Regulations, 1942, (P.C. 149/8785) passed September 26 and effective August 1, 1942.

The amendments increase the maximum amounts of compensation payable to certain classes of seamen and extend the coverage of the Order to include damage to personal effects sustained by seamen when proceeding by land, sea or air outside of Canada to or from their respective ships or when on leave from their ship in a port outside of Canada. The Orders providing compensation to seamen in cases of disability or death due to enemy action (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 1202; 1941, p. 650) have already been extended to cover these circumstances (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, p. 691).

The Order applies to the masters and crews of all ships of Canadian registry or licence, to Canadians employed on non-Canadian ships engaged in war work on behalf of the British

Commonwealth or its Allies, to members of the Pilotage Service, to persons employed on pilot or light vessels and to Canadian salt-water fishermen. There is no longer any distinction in the matter of compensation between Oriental ratings not domiciled in Canada and other seamen.

Allowances for Loggers in Queen Charlotte Islands

To induce workers employed in the production of airplane spruce in the Queen Charlotte Islands to remain in such employment, a supplementary living allowance of not more than \$5 a week has been authorized for them by P.C. 8974, passed October 1. The allowance will be paid by the Government only to such workers as the Minister of Labour, with the concurrence of the Timber Controller, declares to be essential. Payment will be deferred until the worker has completed four months' service subsequent to October 1 but he will receive an allowance for the entire period of employment.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and Inquiries Act

A Royal Commission to investigate the recent dispute over wage rates in steel plants at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and Sydney, Nova Scotia, was appointed by an Order in Council passed September 14 (P.C. 8267). The Commission is authorized to inquire into the facts of the dispute which arose over the rejection of the employees' applications for wage increases by the Regional War Labour Boards concerned, and to recommend what adjustments, if any, in the rates are justified under the terms of the Wartime Wages Control Order (P.C. 5963, LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1942, p. 778). The Commission is to be composed of J. King Gordon nominated by the Canadian Congress of Labour, James T. Stewart representing the employers and F. H. Barlow, K.C., Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Chairman.

Provincial

Alberta Theatres Act

Alberta has accepted the course given under the Dominion-Provincial War Emergency Training Program on the operation, care and maintenance of motion-picture equipment as an alternative to the six-months' apprenticeship required of applicants for a third-class motion-picture projectionist's licence (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, p. 691). The new regulation, gazetted September 15, stipulates, however, that the final month of the course must be served in a projection-room

on standard 35 millimetre equipment in operation while the theatre is open to the public. Not more than one student or apprentice may be employed for each full shift in a theatre, and all students must be under the direct supervision of a projectionist holding the licence appropriate for the class of theatre.

British Columbia Minimum Wage Act

Three new orders, effective September 21, were gazetted September 17, one under the Female Minimum Wage Act and two under the Male Minimum Wage Act.

Order 18 (1942) applying to stationary steam engineers consolidates an Order issued in 1935 and its amendments (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1935, pp. 243, 427; 1936, p. 699; 1937, p. 645). One change removes from the class of workers covered by Order 18, workers employed as janitor-engineers in apartment blocks to which Order 43 (1942) below applies.

Order 43 (1942) and Order 44 (1942) relate respectively to male and female janitors in apartment buildings. The new Orders are consolidations of the earlier Orders as amended. (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1937, p. 645; 1941, pp. 138, 959). The term "janitor" has been extended in Order 43 (1942) to include janitor-engineers.

British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act

By an Order in Council gazetted September 10, British Columbia has added several diseases to the schedule of industrial diseases for which compensation is payable under its Workmen's Compensation Act. The additions include dermatitis from contact with alkalis, soaps, chromates or chromic acid, or from glue used in ply-wood or airplane manufacture; poisoning from solvents containing acetates, alcohols or chlorinated hydrocarbons or from wounds by yellow cypress or various types of cedar woods; vascular disturbances in the upper extremities caused by continuous vibration from pneumatic or power-driven drills, riveting machines or hammers used in the construction industry; aseptic inflammation affecting the sheaths and tendons of the wrist, resulting from processes involving constant vibration or excessive use of the forearm muscles; conjunctivitis, bronchitis, tracheitis, pulmonary oedema or gastric irritation caused by gases and fumes from oxy-acetylene or electric arc cutting or welding; and carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide poisoning by fumes from coke used in the shipbuilding industry.

Quebec Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act

The regulation for the protection of window-cleaners issued under this Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1940, p. 125) has been reworded by an amendment gazetted September 19. The new regulation unlike the old specifically states that the owner is responsible for supplying window-cleaners with a movable platform or safety belts. As before, if the latter are used, the window must be fitted with hooks or anchors to which the belts may be secured. Supplementary precautions must be taken if the windows are too large or too narrow-brimmed. This regulation applies to all windows cleaned from the outside, whether or not they may

be opened from the inside. The former regulation exempted inside-opening windows.

An identical regulation has been issued under the Public Building Safety Act replacing a regulation passed in 1938 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 159).

Quebec Minimum Wage Act

Order 33 relating to the wholesale foodstuffs trade in the Quebec district (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 1113; 1940, pp. 243, 447) has been renewed until January 1, 1944, by a notice gazetted October 3.

Women in U.S. Ammunition Plants

A bulletin entitled "Women's Employment in Artillery Ammunition Plants, 1942" has been issued by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour. The writer, Martha J. Ziegler, describes in detail the various kinds of occupations in which women are engaged in these plants, such as the making and loading of powder bags, the assembling and loading of shells and cartridge cases, and of small parts such as fuzes, boosters, primers, and detonators. Working conditions, safety measures, wages, hours, and food service are also dealt with by the writer.

The bulletin states that although prior to the outbreak of war some plants had planned to use 35 to 40 per cent women, female labour requirements have now generally been raised to 60 or 70 per cent, while some companies expect to be employing as high as 80 to 90 per cent women. At the time of the survey, some 25,000 women were employed in this industry, but when peak production is reached, a total of 100,000 women is expected to be employed by all plants producing ammunition in the United States.

Co-operation in Great Britain

Membership in British co-operatives increased during the year 1941, according to official figures prepared by the Co-operative Union Research Department in Great Britain and appearing in the *Co-operative News* for September 5. Total membership of retail societies was 8,773,255, an increase over the 1940 figure of 56,361, or 0.64 per cent.

The increase is said to be the smallest recorded since 1923, but the Union declares that it is remarkable that any net increase can be claimed with large numbers of men and women called into the armed forces and considerable migration occurring among the civil population.

The total trade of the retail societies reached the record figure of £302,246,329, an increase of £3,365,339.

SOCIAL SECURITY IN AUSTRALIA

Parliamentary Committee Issues Reports Dealing With Pensions, Unemployment and Housing

THE Parliamentary Joint Committee on Social Security appointed by the Australian Commonwealth Parliament in July, 1941 "to inquire into . . . ways and means of improving social and living conditions in Australia and of rectifying anomalies in existing legislation" has now issued four interim reports dealing with pensions, unemployment and housing.

The first report, issued September 24, 1941, deprecated the attitude that the development of a social security program should wait until after the war, pointing out that such a program could improve both the morale and the efficiency of workers in time of war. The Committee stressed the need for a Commonwealth Social Security Act to secure uniformity of legislation and an integrated program, and favoured a scheme of Commonwealth grants-in-aid to States undertaking specific social services on lines laid down in Commonwealth legislation. The Committee suggested the employment of research and social workers by the Social Services Department which in 1940 was made a part of the Commonwealth Department of Labour and Industry. It also recommended the removal of anomalies in Commonwealth legislation relating to invalid and old-age pensions and maternity allowances, and the development of a Commonwealth scheme of unemployment benefits and pensions for widows, children and dependents of pensioners. At present only one State, Queensland, has unemployment insurance legislation and only two, Victoria and New South Wales provide pensions for widows.

Problem of Unemployment Caused by War Conditions

The second report of the Committee issued on March 6, 1942, dealt with the question of unemployment due to war conditions. The Committee took the view that the wartime obligation imposed on all workers to be at the disposal of the Government, should not be unilateral, but that there should be an obligation on the Government to maintain workers during unemployment in the same way as soldiers are paid whether fighting, training or resting. A comprehensive scheme of benefit payments to protect persons against distress arising from unemployment was recommended and it was suggested that the scheme be administered by the Department of Social Services and financed by a graduated tax on incomes. The Committee also urged the establishment of a central co-ordinating authority

to deal with any civil emergency caused by enemy action in Australia.

The third report of the Committee presented on March 25, considered unemployment as the social and economic problem which constituted the greatest threat to the achievement of a decent standard of living. It was the Committee's opinion that seasonal, casual and "frictional" unemployment could not be appreciably reduced but that Government policy could minimize technological and cyclical unemployment. The Committee felt that contributory unemployment insurance schemes such as the one in Queensland only partially met the problem because they cover only the employed population and exclude farmers, shopkeepers and other persons working for themselves. Moreover, the benefits provided by an actuarially sound scheme are often inadequate and have to be supplemented by direct relief in many cases. The Committee declared that every unemployed person must be provided with work or maintenance as a right but a person should not be able to claim maintenance until he had complied with a work test. It was estimated that the "hard core" of unemployment in Australia constitutes about 30,000 persons at present but that a substantial number, particularly of the younger persons, could be fitted for useful work by vocational training.

Planning Against Post-War Unemployment Advocated

The Committee advocated immediate planning to provide against post-war unemployment and suggested that the Social Services Department co-ordinate the activities of State and local government authorities in this field. Measures proposed to meet the problem included the establishment of an efficient system of employment exchanges which could be developed from the organization of local offices now under the Director-General of Man-Power and from the existing State labour exchanges, the extension of State educational systems to include youth-training schemes, and the planning of a National Works Development policy which would embrace a housing and slum-clearance program. In regard to the more immediate social problems arising from the war, the Committee urged that the administration of wartime relief and the care of evacuees be under the Social Services Department which should establish branch offices in the larger provincial centres.

The fourth report of the Committee, issued on May 20, was a comprehensive study of housing problems. The inadequacy of the Commonwealth Housing Act, 1927-1928, and of the various schemes of housing assistance administered by the States was indicated by the estimated deficiency of over 100,000 houses and the existence of about 50,000 sub-standard dwellings in Australia at present. The Committee recognized that the return from the construction of houses for low-income groups was not sufficient to attract private enterprise, but declared that the provision of adequate housing was a national responsibility because of the far-reaching effects of slums on health and welfare. It recommended the establishment of a Commonwealth Housing Planning Authority to formulate and supervise a national post-war housing policy which would be executed by State Housing authorities under

uniform Federal and State legislation. In the opinion of the Committee, the carrying out of this plan should provide employment for at least 25 per cent of the labour which will be released from wartime activities at the close of the war.

The Committee made detailed recommendations in regard to the financing at low rates of interest or by subsidies of schemes by which low-income workers could rent or purchase homes, slums could be cleared and minimum housing standards established. It urged research into means of reducing the cost and improving the quality of homes and suggested that the planning of housing be linked up with general post-war economic planning so that new housing projects would be located where the post-war industries are to be developed and a better distribution of population secured.

The Personal Factor in Accidents

A pamphlet of this title has recently been issued by the Industrial Health Research Board of the British Medical Research Council as Emergency Report No. 3. The Board has published two previous Emergency Reports (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1940, p. 564; May, 1942, p. 511). Its members remark that in war-time many people regard a high accident rate as a regrettable necessity, especially in view of the great risks assumed by members of the Forces, but they point out that the Services themselves are most careful to eliminate any unnecessary risks and, apart from all other considerations, this is merely sound economy whether in the Forces or in industry.

The present Report does not deal with the dangers of factory operations themselves but with those personal characteristics of the individual operative and his reaction to his environment which help to cause accidents. It is divided into two parts. Part I is concerned with certain external factors which affect all workers though in different degrees, and Part II is an analysis of the individual differences which make some persons more liable to accidents than others even under the same working conditions.

Excessive hours of work, temperatures above or below 65°-69° F., and inadequate ventilation and lighting are all found to be factors which increase the liability to accidents of workers generally. Inexperience is also a fruitful cause of accidents, whether it be inexperience with factory conditions generally or with a particular type of work. Moreover, quite apart from experience, young people of about 14 to 23 are found to be more liable

to accidents than older people. Accident rates are also high among people who are physically unfitted to their work or are mentally ill-adapted because their jobs are either below or above their capacity. Finally, the fatalistic attitude of management and the carelessness of workers, especially highly proficient workers, are often important factors. Several methods are suggested for dealing with these various causes of accidents.

With regard to individual characteristics, it has been established that certain persons have a natural proneness to accidents, i.e., that under any given set of external conditions they will suffer more accidents than other persons working under identical conditions. It is obviously desirable that such persons should not be employed in dangerous occupations, but the difficulty is to detect them before they have already suffered a long series of accidents. The Board has devised certain tests of hand and eye co-ordination by which can be distinguished many though not all of the personal characteristics which make for a high degree of accident proneness. If these tests are properly applied, many persons who are particularly liable to accidents will be discovered before they are placed in dangerous jobs. Because of the incompleteness of the tests, however, there are some who will be passed who nevertheless are of high accident proneness. It is important, therefore, that proper accident records should be kept so that such persons may be discovered as soon as possible. Detailed recommendations are made as to the method in which records should be kept.

ACTIVITIES OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Insurance Registration as at October 1—Statement of Unemployment Insurance Fund—Report of Employment and Selective Service Offices—Employment Conditions at end of September

REPORTS from local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission showed that at October 1, 1942, 158,152 employers and 3,125,762 employees were registered. Of the latter 2,563,385 were insurable and 562,377 were uninsurable.

The insurable group consisted of insurable employees of registered firms and unemployed males whose last employment was insurable. The uninsurable group consisted of uninsurable employees of registered firms, partners

and proprietors of these firms, unemployed males whose last employment was uninsurable, and women between the ages of twenty and twenty-four not engaged in insurable employment.

Operational areas have not yet been assigned to Employment and Selective Service Offices recently established. Accordingly, these offices are not to date handling the registration of employers and employees and are not listed.

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES, OCTOBER 1, 1942

| Office | Employers Registered | Insurable Employees Registered | Uninsurable Employees Registered | Total Employees Registered (Insurable & Uninsurable) |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| New Brunswick— | | | | |
| Moncton..... | 1,182 | 16,013 | 3,703 | 19,716 |
| Campbellton..... | 546 | 7,116 | 6,616 | 13,732 |
| Edmundston..... | 316 | 4,085 | 2,832 | 6,917 |
| Fredericton..... | 727 | 783 | 454 | 1,237 |
| Saint John..... | 2,592 | 32,872 | 6,684 | 39,556 |
| Total..... | 5,363 | 60,869 | 20,289 | 81,158 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | |
| Amherst..... | 396 | 6,135 | 602 | 6,737 |
| Halifax..... | 2,275 | 51,530 | 13,089 | 64,619 |
| Kentville..... | 639 | 5,909 | 1,467 | 7,376 |
| New Glasgow..... | 564 | 14,068 | 2,124 | 16,202 |
| Sydney..... | 1,157 | 31,188 | 8,657 | 39,845 |
| Truro..... | 371 | 4,772 | 824 | 5,596 |
| Yarmouth..... | 594 | 6,900 | 1,344 | 8,244 |
| Total..... | 5,996 | 120,502 | 28,117 | 148,619 |
| Prince Edward Island— | | | | |
| Charlottetown..... | 817 | 6,024 | 1,615 | 7,639 |
| Maritimes Total..... | 12,176 | 187,395 | 50,021 | 237,416 |
| Quebec— | | | | |
| Montreal..... | 23,818 | 460,300 | 57,448 | 517,748 |
| Chicoutimi..... | 1,029 | 38,400 | 5,438 | 43,838 |
| Drummondville..... | 368 | 7,442 | 610 | 8,052 |
| Granby..... | 663 | 9,910 | 925 | 10,835 |
| Hull..... | 1,193 | 14,054 | 6,598 | 20,652 |
| Joliette..... | 781 | 6,300 | 1,086 | 7,386 |
| Levis..... | 817 | 13,879 | 1,961 | 15,840 |
| Quebec..... | 4,038 | 70,271 | 28,550 | 98,821 |
| Riviere du Loup..... | 1,394 | 7,570 | 12,937 | 20,507 |
| Rouyn..... | 476 | 9,965 | 3,677 | 13,642 |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | 546 | 8,627 | 970 | 9,597 |
| St. Jean..... | 767 | 11,327 | 1,398 | 12,725 |
| St. Jerome..... | 1,262 | 21,647 | 1,985 | 23,632 |
| Shawinigan Falls..... | 717 | 16,944 | 1,501 | 18,445 |
| Sherbrooke..... | 1,616 | 30,693 | 4,187 | 34,880 |
| Sorel..... | 322 | 7,764 | 778 | 11,542 |
| Thetford Mines..... | 786 | 9,757 | 2,144 | 11,901 |
| Three Rivers..... | 935 | 18,530 | 4,634 | 23,164 |
| Val d'Or..... | 426 | 7,878 | 2,097 | 9,795 |
| Valleyfield..... | 672 | 13,587 | 346 | 13,933 |
| Victoriaville..... | 435 | 4,354 | 761 | 5,115 |
| Quebec Total..... | 42,961 | 792,199 | 140,031 | 932,230 |
| Ontario— | | | | |
| Toronto..... | 19,426 | 355,364 | 67,456 | 422,820 |
| London..... | 2,211 | 33,035 | 8,016 | 41,051 |
| North Bay..... | 735 | 9,708 | 5,616 | 15,324 |
| Barrie..... | 1,100 | 9,265 | 2,411 | 11,676 |
| Belleville..... | 1,294 | 15,206 | 3,217 | 18,423 |
| Brantford..... | 1,273 | 25,390 | 3,427 | 28,817 |

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES—Concluded

| Office | Employers Registered | Insurable Employees Registered | Uninsurable Employees Registered | Total Employees Registered (Insurable and Uninsurable) |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Ontario—Con. | | | | |
| Brockville..... | 525 | 6,432 | 1,163 | 7,595 |
| Chatham..... | 1,057 | 10,783 | 2,268 | 13,051 |
| Cornwall..... | 966 | 11,193 | 2,273 | 13,466 |
| Galt..... | 890 | 13,572 | 1,860 | 15,432 |
| Guelph..... | 1,112 | 13,867 | 2,754 | 16,621 |
| Hamilton..... | 3,887 | 87,443 | 15,954 | 103,397 |
| Kingston..... | 1,231 | 16,528 | 2,914 | 19,442 |
| Kirkland Lake..... | 724 | 9,910 | 2,593 | 12,503 |
| Kitchener..... | 1,298 | 22,836 | 5,145 | 27,981 |
| New Toronto..... | 1,187 | 26,032 | 3,094 | 29,126 |
| Niagara Falls..... | 800 | 16,288 | 2,899 | 19,187 |
| Orillia..... | 1,019 | 14,661 | 2,016 | 16,677 |
| Oshawa..... | 952 | 25,253 | 2,206 | 27,459 |
| Ottawa..... | 3,751 | 64,861 | 9,767 | 74,628 |
| Owen Sound..... | 1,262 | 10,676 | 2,095 | 12,771 |
| Pembroke..... | 610 | 8,240 | 2,359 | 10,599 |
| Peterborough..... | 1,867 | 22,660 | 3,636 | 26,296 |
| St. Catharines..... | 1,062 | 24,090 | 4,530 | 28,620 |
| St. Thomas..... | 714 | 7,201 | 5,134 | 12,335 |
| Sarnia..... | 765 | 9,355 | 2,775 | 12,130 |
| Sault Ste. Marie..... | 612 | 12,192 | 4,011 | 16,203 |
| Smiths Falls..... | 594 | 5,611 | 1,014 | 6,625 |
| Stratford..... | 1,440 | 12,119 | 3,037 | 15,156 |
| Sudbury..... | 930 | 22,196 | 5,829 | 28,025 |
| Timmins..... | 806 | 20,285 | 9,018 | 29,303 |
| Welland..... | 739 | 20,145 | 2,268 | 22,413 |
| Windsor..... | 3,111 | 53,129 | 12,506 | 65,635 |
| Woodstock..... | 801 | 10,232 | 1,715 | 11,947 |
| Ontario Total..... | 60,731 | 1,025,758 | 206,976 | 1,232,734 |
| Manitoba and Western Ontario— | | | | |
| Winnipeg..... | 7,072 | 112,560 | 26,142 | 138,702 |
| Brandon..... | 1,302 | 6,627 | 1,336 | 7,963 |
| Flin Flon..... | 222 | 5,028 | 1,290 | 6,318 |
| Fort Frances..... | 203 | 2,341 | 652 | 2,993 |
| Fort William..... | 752 | 16,249 | 5,554 | 21,803 |
| Kenora..... | 448 | 5,350 | 1,939 | 7,289 |
| Port Arthur..... | 764 | 18,276 | 6,331 | 21,607 |
| Total..... | 10,763 | 163,431 | 43,244 | 206,675 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | |
| Saskatoon..... | 2,049 | 18,036 | 10,618 | 28,654 |
| Moose Jaw..... | 820 | 10,097 | 2,535 | 12,632 |
| North Battleford..... | 644 | 2,280 | 967 | 3,247 |
| Prince Albert..... | 876 | 5,698 | 3,642 | 9,340 |
| Regina..... | 2,137 | 33,468 | 6,453 | 39,921 |
| Swift Current..... | 774 | 8,597 | 1,096 | 9,693 |
| Yorkton..... | 934 | 3,338 | 1,857 | 5,195 |
| Total..... | 8,234 | 81,514 | 27,168 | 108,682 |
| Alberta— | | | | |
| Edmonton..... | 5,164 | 47,848 | 17,411 | 65,259 |
| Calgary..... | 3,376 | 39,961 | 13,277 | 53,238 |
| Drumheller..... | 414 | 2,868 | 888 | 3,756 |
| Lethbridge..... | 694 | 8,316 | 2,124 | 10,440 |
| Medicine Hat..... | 432 | 4,037 | 882 | 4,919 |
| Total..... | 10,080 | 103,030 | 34,582 | 137,612 |
| Prairie Total..... | 29,077 | 347,975 | 104,994 | 452,969 |
| British Columbia— | | | | |
| Vancouver..... | 7,769 | 144,976 | 40,476 | 185,452 |
| Kamloops..... | 342 | 1,997 | 1,042 | 3,039 |
| Kelowna..... | 661 | 7,416 | 1,844 | 9,260 |
| Nanaimo..... | 560 | 5,130 | 1,649 | 6,779 |
| Nelson..... | 676 | 10,139 | 2,993 | 13,132 |
| New Westminster..... | 1,097 | 15,563 | 3,948 | 19,511 |
| Prince Rupert..... | 326 | 5,412 | 935 | 6,347 |
| Victoria..... | 1,770 | 19,425 | 7,468 | 26,893 |
| Pacific Total..... | 13,207 | 210,058 | 60,355 | 270,413 |
| SUMMARY | | | | |
| MARITIMES..... | 12,176 | 187,395 | 50,021 | 237,416 |
| QUEBEC..... | 42,961 | 792,199 | 140,031 | 932,230 |
| ONTARIO..... | 60,731 | 1,025,758 | 206,976 | 1,232,734 |
| PRAIRES..... | 29,077 | 347,975 | 104,994 | 452,969 |
| PACIFIC..... | 13,207 | 210,058 | 60,355 | 270,413 |
| Total for Canada..... | 158,152 | 2,563,385 | 562,377 | 3,125,762 |

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION INSURANCE FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FOURTEEN MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31st, 1942

| Month | REVENUE | | | | | | EXPENDITURES | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | CONTRIBUTIONS (Gross, less refunds) | | | | | | Cumulative Total | BENEFITS | | Balance |
| | Stamps | Meter | Bulk | Misc. | Total er and ee | Government | | Monthly Total | Cumulative Total | |
| 1941 | | | | | | | | | | |
| July..... | 2,280,385 85 | 243,361 02 | 233,692 05 | | 2,757,438 92 | 551,487 78 | | 3,308,926 70 | | 3,308,926 70 |
| August..... | 2,737,427 38 | 396,494 82 | 784,752 00 | | 3,918,674 20 | 783,734 84 | | 4,702,409 04 | | 8,011,335 74 |
| September..... | 2,592,678 31 | 808,930 87 | 796,740 36 | | 4,198,349 54 | 839,669 91 | 16,500 00 | 5,054,519 45 | | 13,065,855 19 |
| October..... | 2,809,982 24 | 1,004,855 78 | 952,191 25 | 18 30 | 4,567,047 57 | 913,409 51 | | 5,480,457 08 | | 18,546,312 27 |
| November..... | 2,504,849 23 | 890,900 46 | 830,514 90 | | 4,226,264 59 | 845,252 92 | | 5,071,517 51 | | 23,617,829 78 |
| December..... | 2,232,882 21 | 895,820 39 | 790,301 59 | 25 87 | 3,919,030 06 | 783,806 01 | 161,220 00 | 4,864,056 07 | | 28,481,885 85 |
| 1942 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 2,448,375 99 | 960,430 45 | 744,351 03 | 34 20 | 4,153,191 67 | 830,638 33 | | 4,983,830 00 | | 33,465,715 85 |
| February..... | 2,190,122 75 | 864,815 30 | 779,327 55 | 70 05 | 3,834,335 65 | 766,867 13 | 55,980 00 | 4,657,182 78 | 983 09 | 38,121,915 54 |
| March..... | 2,838,891 10 | 1,143,449 39 | 878,355 74 | 580 62 | 4,861,276 85 | 972,255 37 | 41,810 00 | 5,875,342 22 | 26,769 83 | 43,970,487 93 |
| April..... | 2,447,695 56 | 1,095,909 60 | 933,515 18 | 2,126 96 | 4,479,247 30 | 895,849 46 | 135,980 00 | 5,511,076 76 | 41,554 26 | 49,440,010 43 |
| May..... | 2,242,987 49 | 1,026,031 54 | 965,957 74 | 2,938 54 | 4,237,915 31 | 847,583 06 | 15,350 00 | 5,100,848 37 | 52,190 56 | 54,488,668 24 |
| June..... | 2,405,184 25 | 1,098,489 24 | 993,631 89 | 7,462 61 | 4,504,767 99 | 900,953 60 | 161,220 00 | 5,566,941 59 | 39,524 81 | 60,016,085 02 |
| July..... | 2,550,545 70 | 1,143,940 78 | 1,074,712 97 | 7,536 33 | 4,776,735 78 | 955,347 16 | | 5,732,082 94 | 35,529 00 | 65,712,638 96 |
| August..... | 2,519,547 02 | 1,110,106 43 | 1,122,596 87 | 13,239 61 | 4,705,489 93 | 953,097 99 | 71,145 00 | 5,789,732 92 | 39,248 98 | 71,463,122 90 |
| TOTAL..... | 34,601,555 08 | 12,683,536 07 | 11,880,641 12 | 34,033 09 | 59,199,705 36 | 11,839,953 07 | 659,205 00 | 71,698,923 43 | 235,800 53 | 71,463,122 90 |

The Interest column represents the interest received on the due dates of the various Government bonds and includes accrued interest at the time of purchase. This figure does not include the accrued interest earned to August 31st 'er and 'ee-employers' and employees' contributions.

and 9,633 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 6,365. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 59,851 for men and 23,176 for women, a total of 83,027, while applications for work numbered 94,018, of which 66,429 were from men and 27,589 from women. Reports for July, 1942, showed 92,719 positions available, 111,269 applications made and 54,049 placements effected, while in August, 1941, there were recorded 49,884 vacancies, 66,494 applications for and 46,740 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by employment offices, each year, from January, 1932, to date:—

| Year | Placements | | |
|----------------------|------------|---------|---------|
| | Regular | Casual | Totals |
| 1932..... | 153,771 | 198,443 | 352,214 |
| 1933..... | 170,576 | 181,521 | 352,097 |
| 1934..... | 223,564 | 182,527 | 406,091 |
| 1935..... | 226,345 | 127,457 | 353,802 |
| 1936..... | 217,931 | 113,519 | 331,450 |
| 1937..... | 275,300 | 114,236 | 389,536 |
| 1938..... | 256,134 | 126,161 | 382,295 |
| 1939..... | 242,962 | 141,920 | 384,882 |
| 1940..... | 320,090 | 155,016 | 475,106 |
| 1941..... | 316,168 | 191,595 | 507,763 |
| 1942 (8 months)..... | 216,476 | 63,916 | 280,392 |

NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

During the month of August, 1942, positions offered through Employment and Selective Service Offices in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were 25 per cent fewer than in the preceding month, but 19 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease in placements of 27 per cent when compared with July and of over 9 per cent in comparison with August, 1941. When comparing placements by industrial divisions with August of last year, the only gain of importance was in manufacturing, which was more than offset by a heavy loss in services. There was a moderate decline in construction, and smaller decreases in transportation and trade, but mining showed a small increase and the changes in other groups were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: Construction, 952; manufacturing, 829; services, 702; trade, 97, and transportation, 95. During the month 1,941 men and 392 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during August, were 15 per cent fewer than in July, but 231 per cent above August, 1941. There was a decrease of 17 per cent in placements, when compared with the previous month, but an increase of 105

per cent over the corresponding month of last year. With the exception of a moderate decline in services, and a small loss in agriculture, all industrial groups participated in the increase in placements over August, 1941. The most important gains were in construction, manufacturing and transportation. Industries in which employment was found for over 100 workers, included: Construction, 831; services, 487; manufacturing, 344; transportation, 239, and trade, 140. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,595 of men and 305 of women.

QUEBEC

There was a decrease of 30 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in the province of Quebec during August, when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of 40 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 2 per cent higher than in July and over 3 per cent above August, 1941. Although placements for the province as a whole showed only a slight increase over August, 1941, there was a considerable variation in placements by industrial groups. The most noteworthy changes were a gain in manufacturing and a decline in services. There were fairly substantial increases in construction and trade and losses of similar proportions in logging and transportation. The changes in other groups were small and included gains in mining and finance, and a loss in agriculture. Placements by industrial divisions included: Manufacturing, 6,311; construction, 3,963; services, 1,194; trade, 920; transportation, 210; mining, 144, and logging, 111. There were 9,874 men and 2,522 women placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

The demand for workers as indicated by orders listed at offices in Ontario during August was nearly 11 per cent less than in the preceding month, but 79 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of 10 per cent in placements when compared with July, but an increase of 11 per cent in comparison with August, 1941. Placements in manufacturing industries were considerably higher than during August of last year, but large decreases were reported in services, construction, logging and agriculture. All other groups showed increases, the most important of which, was in trade. Placements by industrial divisions included: Manufacturing, 7,281; services, 3,061; construction, 2,444; agriculture, 1,334, trade, 963; mining, 619; transportation, 569 and logging, 348. During the month 10,342 men and 3,946 women were placed in regular employment.

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1942

| Offices | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | | Regular placements same period 1941 |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placed | | Unplaced end of period | |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | | |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 80 | 3 | 216 | 106 | 85 | 2 | 185 | |
| Charlottetown..... | 80 | 3 | 216 | 106 | 85 | 2 | 185 | |
| Nova Scotia..... | 3,605 | 1,915 | 4,044 | 2,946 | 2,248 | 495 | 2,874 | 1,430 |
| Amherst..... | 138 | 47 | 127 | 91 | 91 | | 18 | |
| Halifax..... | 927 | 937 | 1,211 | 630 | 579 | 51 | 375 | 847 |
| Kentville..... | 233 | 262 | 95 | 46 | 42 | 4 | 85 | 59 |
| New Glasgow..... | 436 | 433 | 655 | 650 | 435 | 162 | 236 | 303 |
| Sydney..... | 1,252 | 216 | 1,641 | 1,239 | 818 | 188 | 1,938 | 221 |
| Truro..... | 119 | 14 | 109 | 96 | 89 | | 37 | |
| Yarmouth..... | 200 | 6 | 206 | 194 | 194 | | 185 | |
| New Brunswick..... | 3,434 | 1,826 | 2,948 | 2,284 | 1,900 | 294 | 1,000 | 253 |
| Campbellton..... | 129 | 508 | 284 | 128 | 87 | 41 | 72 | |
| Edmundston..... | 33 | 9 | 90 | 36 | 29 | | 53 | |
| Fredericton..... | 139 | 547 | 150 | 124 | 106 | | 74 | |
| Moncton..... | 1,081 | 150 | 1,269 | 1,043 | 951 | 72 | 331 | 123 |
| Newcastle..... | 562 | 32 | 95 | 93 | 54 | | 64 | |
| Saint John..... | 1,490 | 580 | 1,060 | 860 | 673 | 91 | 406 | 100 |
| Quebec..... | 20,325 | 16,280 | 24,629 | 16,649 | 13,396 | 545 | 15,947 | 7,732 |
| Acton Vale..... | | | 4 | | | | 4 | |
| Chicoutimi..... | 1,611 | 3,201 | 1,388 | 1,274 | 1,260 | | 72 | 345 |
| Drummondville..... | 383 | 0 | 402 | 378 | 369 | | 446 | |
| Granby..... | 64 | 100 | 200 | 130 | 57 | | 189 | |
| Hull..... | 196 | 50 | 508 | 212 | 150 | 3 | 401 | 772 |
| Joliette..... | 283 | 74 | 256 | 281 | 156 | 6 | 91 | |
| Lachine..... | 1,083 | 70 | 1,161 | 984 | 984 | | 168 | |
| Levis..... | 875 | 42 | 1,305 | 817 | 771 | | 288 | 22 |
| Magog..... | 8 | 7 | 16 | 8 | 1 | | 15 | |
| Matane..... | 50 | 2,095 | 302 | 259 | 253 | | 52 | 835 |
| Montreal..... | 6,820 | 2,541 | 9,661 | 6,019 | 3,629 | 478 | 9,397 | 1,780 |
| Pointe Aux Trembles..... | 32 | 6 | 36 | 16 | 16 | | 4 | |
| Quebec..... | 1,623 | 2,094 | 4,048 | 1,789 | 1,349 | | 1,690 | 787 |
| Riviere du Loup..... | 2,075 | 2,331 | 53 | 17 | 17 | | 60 | |
| Rouyn..... | 185 | 61 | 208 | 168 | 163 | 5 | 49 | 488 |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | 233 | 88 | 229 | 181 | 158 | | 123 | |
| St. Jean..... | 215 | 37 | 313 | 217 | 160 | | 135 | |
| St. Jerome..... | 78 | 60 | 115 | 45 | 36 | 2 | 258 | |
| Shawinigan Falls..... | 299 | 41 | 469 | 431 | 355 | | 102 | |
| Sherbrooke..... | 400 | 83 | 803 | 509 | 308 | 47 | 521 | 194 |
| Sorel..... | 133 | 88 | 61 | 45 | 45 | | 71 | |
| Thetford Mines..... | 156 | 63 | 442 | 172 | 117 | | 232 | 181 |
| Three Rivers..... | 1,654 | 1,203 | 859 | 466 | 466 | | 473 | 853 |
| Val d'Or..... | 50 | 719 | 69 | 27 | 22 | | 79 | 401 |
| Valleyfield..... | 888 | 257 | 916 | 806 | 806 | | 240 | |
| Verdun..... | 623 | 937 | 429 | 613 | 425 | | 583 | 56 |
| Victoriaville..... | 300 | 82 | 376 | 285 | 263 | | 204 | |
| Ontario..... | 28,397 | 25,930 | 28,543 | 18,421 | 14,288 | 2,468 | 17,596 | 9,771 |
| Barrie..... | 608 | 626 | 143 | 83 | 82 | 1 | 260 | 168 |
| Belleville..... | 971 | 1,319 | 234 | 156 | 153 | 3 | 221 | 181 |
| Brantford..... | 620 | 536 | 550 | 435 | 290 | 31 | 174 | 123 |
| Brockville..... | 106 | 31 | 102 | 109 | 87 | 3 | 70 | |
| Chatham..... | 118 | 86 | 75 | 56 | 13 | 43 | 55 | 161 |
| Cornwall..... | 742 | 34 | 1,108 | 838 | 673 | 52 | 422 | |
| Fergus..... | 6 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | | 6 | |
| Fort Frances..... | 12 | 10 | 130 | 67 | 60 | 7 | 111 | |
| Fort William..... | 385 | 519 | 383 | 220 | 174 | 41 | 108 | 727 |
| Galt..... | 367 | 556 | 204 | 215 | 125 | 3 | 122 | 156 |
| Guelph..... | 574 | 457 | 568 | 557 | 382 | 16 | 285 | 94 |
| Hamilton..... | 1,938 | 1,004 | 1,804 | 1,191 | 936 | 254 | 246 | 593 |
| Kenora..... | 38 | 60 | 90 | 17 | 14 | 3 | 75 | 50 |
| Kingston..... | 448 | 231 | 460 | 377 | 364 | 13 | 280 | 115 |
| Kirkland Lake..... | 904 | 196 | 1,086 | 937 | 925 | 2 | 178 | |
| Kitchener..... | 873 | 207 | 784 | 740 | 706 | 34 | 104 | 370 |
| Lindsay..... | 160 | 47 | 176 | 161 | 161 | | 79 | 88 |
| London..... | 876 | 588 | 902 | 647 | 311 | 169 | 841 | 275 |
| New Toronto..... | 357 | 478 | 269 | 240 | 158 | 6 | 143 | 164 |
| Niagara Falls..... | 946 | 581 | 618 | 501 | 411 | 17 | 207 | 229 |
| North Bay..... | 246 | 97 | 486 | 408 | 364 | 44 | 139 | 285 |
| Orillia..... | 392 | 437 | 76 | 81 | 67 | 1 | 201 | |
| Oshawa..... | 1,826 | 1,609 | 1,294 | 882 | 679 | 43 | 801 | 329 |
| Ottawa..... | 993 | 476 | 1,681 | 699 | 479 | 194 | 896 | 291 |
| Owen Sound..... | 87 | 121 | 113 | 85 | 70 | 15 | 152 | 57 |
| Paris..... | 24 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 13 | | 2 | |
| Pembroke..... | 246 | 93 | 257 | 145 | 143 | 2 | 123 | 390 |
| Peterborough..... | 1,113 | 252 | 1,078 | 1,020 | 1,018 | 3 | 62 | 217 |
| Port Arthur..... | 527 | 3,187 | 742 | 463 | 407 | 22 | 872 | 1,039 |
| St. Catharines..... | 896 | 980 | 764 | 761 | 533 | 30 | 248 | 296 |

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1942—Cont.

| Offices | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | | Regular place- ments same period 1941 |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled end of period | Regis- tered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placed | | Un- placed end of period | |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | | |
| Ontario—Contc. | | | | | | | | |
| St. Thomas..... | 381 | 110 | 397 | 378 | 271 | 47 | 79 | 137 |
| Sarnia..... | 327 | 44 | 430 | 266 | 235 | 31 | 455 | 68 |
| Sault St. Marie..... | 153 | 2,499 | 304 | 225 | 163 | 16 | 176 | 208 |
| Simcoe..... | 443 | 11 | 439 | 443 | 342 | 11 | 11 | 459 |
| Smiths Falls..... | 27 | 10 | 149 | 29 | 25 | | 153 | |
| Stratford..... | 654 | 303 | 519 | 529 | 220 | 252 | 400 | 39 |
| Sudbury..... | 407 | 968 | 445 | 409 | 337 | 41 | 278 | 172 |
| Timmins..... | 257 | 2,281 | 578 | 290 | 265 | 25 | 528 | 244 |
| Toronto..... | 5,260 | 2,647 | 6,507 | 2,352 | 1,547 | 805 | 6,514 | 1,195 |
| Welland..... | 267 | 527 | 332 | 289 | 231 | | 100 | 217 |
| Windsor..... | 2,500 | 1,498 | 2,002 | 896 | 556 | 188 | 1,380 | 421 |
| Woodstock..... | 323 | 169 | 245 | 207 | 207 | | 41 | 208 |
| Manitoba— | 5,412 | 1,923 | 7,155 | 3,877 | 2,823 | 892 | 4,940 | 3,049 |
| Brandon..... | 585 | 336 | 407 | 294 | 286 | 8 | 285 | 514 |
| Dauphin..... | 218 | 45 | 183 | 209 | 208 | 1 | 203 | 247 |
| Flin Flon..... | 440 | 121 | 208 | 158 | 150 | 8 | 75 | |
| Portage la Prairie..... | 271 | 91 | 185 | 132 | 132 | | 47 | 318 |
| St. Boniface..... | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | | | 6 | |
| Selkirk..... | 12 | 12 | 10 | 2 | | | 10 | |
| Winnipeg..... | 3,885 | 1,317 | 6,156 | 3,082 | 2,047 | 875 | 4,314 | 1,970 |
| Saskatchewan | 4,179 | 2,363 | 3,483 | 2,445 | 1,596 | 554 | 3,154 | 2,591 |
| Estevan..... | 142 | 98 | 108 | 94 | 27 | 67 | 24 | 63 |
| Moose Jaw..... | 512 | 150 | 432 | 410 | 344 | 35 | 351 | 701 |
| North Battleford..... | 139 | 101 | 96 | 29 | 18 | 4 | 487 | 38 |
| Prince Albert..... | 567 | 360 | 270 | 140 | 79 | 39 | 157 | 128 |
| Regina..... | 1,570 | 932 | 1,187 | 934 | 640 | 294 | 757 | 705 |
| Saskatoon..... | 802 | 384 | 1,118 | 606 | 308 | 113 | 880 | 359 |
| Swift Current..... | 176 | 120 | 74 | 69 | 69 | | 191 | 186 |
| Weyburn..... | 133 | 126 | 90 | 48 | 46 | 2 | 61 | 286 |
| Yorkton..... | 138 | 92 | 108 | 115 | 65 | | 246 | 125 |
| Alberta | 5,877 | 1,964 | 6,499 | 4,987 | 3,593 | 534 | 2,663 | 2,851 |
| Calgary..... | 2,052 | 553 | 2,543 | 1,611 | 1,131 | 307 | 923 | 1,270 |
| Drumheller..... | 107 | 162 | 61 | 23 | 23 | | 49 | 55 |
| Edmonton..... | 3,034 | 858 | 3,323 | 2,909 | 2,050 | 211 | 1,359 | 853 |
| Lethbridge..... | 422 | 247 | 353 | 298 | 256 | 15 | 161 | 328 |
| Medicine Hat..... | 211 | 109 | 170 | 135 | 122 | 1 | 144 | 345 |
| Red Deer..... | 51 | 35 | 49 | 11 | 11 | | 27 | |
| British Columbia | 11,718 | 9,071 | 16,501 | 6,411 | 5,066 | 761 | 8,363 | 2,022 |
| Cranbrook..... | 116 | 340 | 65 | 43 | 35 | | 62 | |
| Kamloops..... | 150 | 92 | 156 | 115 | 111 | 4 | 157 | 122 |
| Kelowna..... | 109 | 18 | 122 | 145 | 105 | 1 | 32 | |
| Nanaimo..... | 141 | 31 | 213 | 109 | 92 | 4 | 189 | 47 |
| Nelson..... | 112 | 120 | 209 | 187 | 187 | | 251 | 33 |
| New Westminster..... | 630 | 500 | 643 | 504 | 394 | 48 | 315 | 158 |
| Penticton..... | 128 | 60 | 206 | 100 | 51 | 49 | 438 | 76 |
| Port Alberni..... | 242 | 172 | 77 | 67 | 67 | | 9 | 36 |
| Prince George..... | 669 | 438 | 245 | 251 | 228 | | 58 | 228 |
| Prince Rupert..... | 1,077 | 767 | 545 | 467 | 454 | 1 | 15 | |
| Trail..... | 50 | 42 | 19 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Vancouver..... | 6,169 | 5,106 | 11,883 | 3,133 | 2,198 | 514 | 6,128 | 571 |
| Vernon..... | 643 | 579 | 432 | 363 | 347 | 10 | 193 | 10 |
| Victoria..... | 1,482 | 806 | 1,686 | 923 | 793 | 130 | 512 | 741 |
| | 83,087 | 61,275 | 94,018 | 57,526 | 43,995 | 6,365 | 56,722 | 29,698* |
| Canada | | | | | | | | |
| Men..... | 59,851 | 48,620 | 66,429 | 40,905 | 34,362 | 2,273 | 40,858 | 24,343 |
| Women..... | 23,176 | 12,655 | 27,589 | 16,621 | 9,633 | 4,092 | 15,864 | 5,355 |

* 1,047 placements effected by offices now closed.

MANITOBA

Employment Offices in Manitoba were notified in August of 44 per cent more vacancies than in July, and of 20 per cent more than during August, 1941. There was an increase of 10 per cent in placements when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of 19 per cent in comparison with the corre-

sponding month of last year. Placements in agriculture and services were considerably below August, 1941, and there was a small decline in construction. These losses were partly offset by fairly large gains in manufacturing, trade and mining, supplemented by smaller increases in transportation and logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month

were: Agriculture, 1,083; services, 954; manufacturing, 562; construction, 459; trade, 322, and mining, 144. There were 2,400 men and 423 women placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

During August, vacancies offered through Employment Offices in Saskatchewan were 48 per cent more numerous than in the preceding month and 23 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements, however, were over 5 per cent fewer than in July and 35 per cent below August, 1941. The decrease in placements from August of last year was due to declines in agriculture, services and construction, as except for a nominal loss in logging, all other groups showed improvement, the most important of which were in trade and manufacturing. Placement by industrial divisions included: Agriculture, 778; services, 637; trade, 234; construction, 208, and manufacturing, 153. During the month 1,313 men and 283 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during August were nearly 4 per cent better than in the preceding month and 55 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of nearly 6 per cent in placements when compared with July, but an increase of 18 per cent in comparison with August, 1941. All industrial

divisions, except agriculture and logging participated in the gains in placements over August of last year, and although the largest change was a decline in agriculture, fairly large increases in construction, trade and manufacturing more than offset this loss. The largest number of placements recorded during the month occurred in the following industries: Construction, 1,254; services, 1,035; agriculture, 737; manufacturing, 472; trade, 293, and transportation, 169. Placements in regular employment numbered, 2,863 of men and 730 of women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Orders listed at offices in British Columbia during August called for 11 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and 206 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of over 10 per cent in placements when compared with July, but an increase of 59 per cent in comparison with August, 1941. A substantial increase in the manufacturing industries was mainly responsible for the gain in placements over August of last year, although all other industrial groups, except services, showed improvement under this comparison, the most important of which were in construction, logging and trade. Placements by industrial divisions were: Manufacturing, 2,315; services, 1,257; construction, 1,217; trade, 273; logging, 227; agriculture, 192, and transportation, 180. There were 4,034 men and 1,032 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Employment Conditions at the end of September

Placement activities, as reported by employment and Selective Service offices during the month of August, 1942, together with statistical summaries for that period, are dealt with in an earlier section of this report. Later reports received from these offices indicate that conditions at the end of September were as follows:—

Farming activities in the Maritime Provinces were confined chiefly to the harvesting of root crops with potato picking in Prince Edward Island being pushed forward to get the crop to the mainland before freeze up. Fishermen are fully employed, some being profitably engaged in gathering carageen moss. There is a heavy demand for loggers and general bush hands with a shortage of workers anticipated. Employment in coal mining was steady with minor stoppages due to machine failures. Manufacturing industries were operating at a high level and the demand continued for all types of labour. Pulp and

paper production had fallen off in some centres. There was a fair demand for building tradesmen and in some cases construction work had been curtailed due either to an inadequate supply of labour or shortages of materials. Transportation continues to be heavy. There is a continued demand for hotel, restaurant and domestic workers, but persons usually engaged in this work prefer to take employment in munition plants and similar industries.

With the completion of harvest operations in Quebec, farm hands were released for other work, principally in lumber camps or on road construction. There was a heavy demand for men for bush work with comparatively few applicants available and an acute shortage of workers for pulpwood and lumber camps was reported throughout the province. The shortage of miners and skilled labourers continued in all mines except gold, where the demand had decreased. Textile plants were

working at full capacity and there was renewed activity in pulp and paper. Silk and woollen mills were running full time and the larger sawmills were similarly employed. A shortage of skilled help existed in the iron and steel industries. Building construction was very active and the demand for bricklayers, carpenters and painters was heavy in several localities. The construction of plants at Shawinigan Falls and La Tuque is nearing completion. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was good. Freight and passenger traffic were heavy but highway traffic was reduced. It was impossible to meet the many requests for domestics, waitresses and hotel employees.

In Ontario some slackening of farm activity generally was noticeable. The completion of the tobacco harvest had released workers for tomato and fruit picking in the Niagara Peninsula. The shortage of pickers had also been relieved by voluntary help and some of the provincial farm service camps had been closed. Farm owners and farm hands are now turning to bush operations and industrial employment for the winter months. The demand for all types of bush workers continues unabated and concern is being expressed by operators regarding the need for help. Mining activity has been curtailed due to a shortage of mine workers. Manufacturing plants are operating at a high level of activity with a pronounced shortage of labour in all branches. Efforts are being directed to meeting the needs of all high priority groups of industry. More female workers are being placed in the iron and steel industries on work which until recently had been considered too heavy for women. Many factories, previously engaged in the manufacture of non-essential products are now being geared to war industry. A shortage of canning help was being met by volunteer labour, such as students, women's organizations and members of the armed forces from nearby camps. Construction continues to be active throughout the province with a decided scarcity of suitable workers. In some instances the work of skilled tradesmen has been curtailed due to the lack of unskilled help. There is a steady demand for railway maintenance gangs, but few men appear willing to accept this work. There is a scarcity of store and office help with suitable applicants preferring other employment where wage rates are higher. The supply of institutional, hotel, restaurant and domestic workers is inadequate to meet the demand as an increasing number of females, previously employed in this way, is now working in munition factories or war industries.

In the Prairie Provinces heavy rains delayed threshing operations and in some areas of

Saskatchewan not more than 15 to 20 per cent of the wheat crop has been threshed. The scarcity of harvest help aggravated the situation. There is little likelihood of meeting the general demand for loggers and pulp cutters and although the services of many farmers will be available for this work after harvest the available supply of experienced men for woods operations was inadequate. There was a serious shortage of miners in the Alberta coal fields and also in the lignite area of southern Saskatchewan. From central Saskatchewan a number of girls were secured for munitions plants in Ontario. Sugar factories, brick and pottery plants in southern Alberta found difficulty in securing the help they required. Construction of various defence projects throughout the three Prairie Provinces was retarded on account of a scarcity of carpenters and building labourers. To alleviate conditions in Calgary, sixty women were placed as unskilled labourers on construction work. Wholesale and retail trade showed improvement but there was no improvement in the domestic help situation as applicants were practically unobtainable.

The general shortage of farm labour continued in British Columbia. In Kelowna the apple harvest was progressing satisfactorily but about one week behind schedule with an estimated half of the McIntosh crop in. The anticipated shortage of pickers in this area was considerably alleviated by volunteer efforts. A fair crop in the Nelson area was being handled by local orchard workers. An acute shortage of practically every kind of logging camp workers was in evidence generally. Forest fires curtailed logging operations in the Nanaimo and Port Alberni areas and crews were being diverted for fire fighting. Experienced help continued scarce in coal and metal mines. A shortage of muckers hampered production in some areas. One base metal property was reopened and crews increased at another. Good catches of fish were reported and packers were in urgent need of all types of labour. Canneries generally were working at capacity but needed experienced help and few suitable applicants were forthcoming. Sawmills generally reported production curtailed by shortage of logs and by acute scarcity of all classes of labour. One sawmill had been closed in the Nanaimo area and further curtailment was anticipated. Skilled and unskilled shipyard workers were in good demand at Prince Rupert but in Vancouver and Victoria the need was less pronounced. Reorganization had caused some lay-offs in Vancouver but trained heaters and passers were required. Many of the smaller shipyards were in need of boat builders. Trained smeltermen and labourers were re-

quired by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, but there were few available. Machinists were in steady demand but qualified men were scarce. There was a plentiful supply of skilled machine operators at Vancouver but plants lacked the necessary equipment to absorb them. A steady demand for fitters and mechanics from aircraft plants and placements were facilitated by relaxed requirements in one plant where women are being increasingly employed. Factories were busy, especially at Vancouver and electricians were required at Victoria. The demand continued

heavy for good carpenters and labourers for defence projects and placements were effected but many orders remained unfilled. Some projects were behind schedule due to shortage of labour and materials. There were calls for labourers for the Prince Rupert-Cedarville Highway and for cofferdam construction at Kootenay. Railways were short of labourers and women were being employed as car cleaners. Trade was brisk in all lines. Domestic and restaurant help was in much demand but applicants for this class of work were very scarce.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Industrial Situation as Indicated in Reports of Employers, Trade Unions and Value of Building Permits

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting August 1, was 13,130, the employees on their payrolls, numbering 1,780,559, compared with 1,759,197, in the preceding month.

The Department of Labour receives reports from the local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under

review. The number of unions reporting for August was 2,243, having an aggregate membership of 375,907 persons, 0.9 per cent of whom were without employment on September 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

Recorded in the concluding section of this article and indicative of the employment situation in the building trades are the detailed statistics compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics each month showing the value of building permits granted and the value of building materials.

The Employment Situation at the Beginning of August, 1942, as Reported by Employers

Continuing the steadily upward movement generally indicated since the early spring, industrial employment in the Dominion showed further expansion at the beginning of August, when the 13,130 establishments furnishing current statistics on employment and payrolls reported a personnel of 1,780,559 men and women. This was an increase of 21,362 persons, or 1.2 per cent, as compared with their working forces at July 1. The record for the last twenty-one years shows that there has usually, though not invariably, been an acceleration in industrial activity at the beginning of August. The latest increase was smaller than that reported in any of the three preceding months, and was also less than the advance indicated at August 1 in either 1940 or 1941, nevertheless, it exceeded the normal expansion from July 1 to August 1.

In the period since April 1, the co-operating establishments have enlarged their

working forces by some 127,900 men and women. Like the latest increase, the gain in the period April 1-August 1 was smaller than that reported in the same months of 1941 or 1940, although it was above the average in the experience of pre-war years. The industrial distribution of the workers recently added to the reported payrolls has differed considerably from the normal. Thus, where the increase in manufacturing between April 1 and August 1 prior to the war, constituted on the average less than 40 per cent of the total, in 1942 some 68 per cent of the greater numbers added to the staffs were reported by factories.

The unadjusted index number of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from its previous maximum of 175.7 at July 1, to 177.8 at the beginning of August. As compared with August 1, 1941, figure of 160.6, there was a gain of 10.7 per cent. Although this increase is important, it is

smaller than any recently reported in the twelve months' comparison, a tapering in the rate of growth which fulfils expectations.

Since the expansion at the latest date was above normal, the seasonally-adjusted index, like the crude figure, showed a further advance, standing at 173.0 at August 1, as compared with 172.4 at July 1.

Manufacturing establishments continued active, employing an additional 15,000 persons, which brought the number in recorded employment in such plants to a new high of 1,106,282 at August 1. The latest improve-

ment was on a smaller scale than that reported in the preceding month, being also less than at August 1 in 1940 or 1941; however, it considerably exceeds the normal mid-summer advance. As in recently preceding months, the expansion in the production of durable goods was particularly outstanding, some 11,200 persons being added to the pay-rolls of manufacturers in these industries; the gains in the non-durable goods division amounted to about 3,400 men and women, while central electric stations reported nearly 400 additional employees.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



The trends in the non-manufacturing industries were mixed. Logging, mining and trade showed curtailment; that in mining (which took place chiefly in the gold group) was contra-seasonal, while in the other two industries a falling-off is customary in the summer. On the other hand, communications, transportation, construction and services reported improvement, which approximated, or exceeded the average gain in these divisions at August 1 in the record of twenty-one years.

The salaries and wages disbursed at August 1 by the co-operating employers showed an increase of 1.5 per cent, accompanying that of 1.2 per cent in the number of employees. The latest reported weekly payroll aggregated

\$50,892,574, a gain of \$770,364 over the amounts distributed by the same employers at the beginning of July. The per capita average earnings at August 1 were \$28.58, and at July 1, \$28.49*.

If the statistics for the finance industries are included in the general totals, the survey shows that the 1,843,766 persons in recorded employment at August 1 then received the sum of \$52,810,259 for services rendered in the last week in July. This was a per capita average of \$28.64. At July 1, the establishments co-operating in the nine leading industrial groups,—manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services, trade and finance,—reported an aggregate

TABLE I—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Number of Persons Employed at August 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at August 1 and July 1, 1942, and August 1, 1941, based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

| Geographical and Industrial Unit | Number of Employees reported at Aug. 1, 1942 | Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Aug. 1, 1942 | Per capita Weekly Earnings at Aug. 1, 1942 | INDEX NUMBERS OF | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | Employment | | | Aggregate Weekly Payrolls | | |
| | | | | Aug. 1 1942 | July 1 1942 | Aug. 1 1941 | Aug. 1 1942 | July 1 1942 | Aug. 1 1941 |
| (a) PROVINCES | | \$ | \$ | | | | | | |
| Maritime Provinces | 127,640 | 3,262,164 | 25.56 | 111.8 | 116.3 | 107.7 | 135.4 | 135.0 | 113.2 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 2,172 | 48,428 | 22.30 | 104.4 | 109.2 | 125.7 | 109.6 | 111.4 | 123.4 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 78,060 | 2,074,914 | 26.58 | 115.1 | 118.9 | 109.9 | 141.0 | 136.6 | 114.1 |
| New Brunswick..... | 47,408 | 1,138,822 | 24.02 | 107.9 | 113.4 | 104.3 | 127.5 | 133.4 | 111.5 |
| Quebec | 559,733 | 15,136,470 | 27.04 | 121.7 | 118.9 | 106.5 | 141.0 | 135.6* | 108.5 |
| Ontario | 736,666 | 21,911,947 | 29.74 | 112.1 | 111.9 | 102.7 | 124.4 | 125.1* | 104.2 |
| Prairie Provinces | 194,142 | 5,522,646 | 28.45 | 111.8 | 108.7 | 105.7 | 122.4 | 119.5 | 107.3 |
| Manitoba..... | 90,494 | 2,565,946 | 28.36 | 110.7 | 108.5 | 105.0 | 119.2 | 117.3 | 108.2 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 38,050 | 1,034,915 | 27.20 | 107.9 | 103.3 | 105.3 | 118.4 | 114.4 | 106.2 |
| Alberta..... | 65,598 | 1,921,785 | 29.30 | 116.0 | 112.2 | 106.9 | 129.5 | 125.7 | 108.8 |
| British Columbia | 162,378 | 5,059,847 | 31.16 | 129.9 | 124.5 | 108.7 | 149.8 | 144.4 | 110.3 |
| CANADA | 1,780,559 | 50,892,574 | 28.58 | 116.3 | 114.9 | 105.0 | 131.7 | 129.7* | 106.9 |
| (b) CITIES | | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal | 260,890 | 7,338,254 | 28.13 | 121.8 | 119.2 | 105.2 | 138.9 | 134.5 | 107.1 |
| Quebec City | 32,648 | 779,035 | 23.86 | 139.6 | 135.0 | 109.3 | 163.5 | 147.1 | 109.2 |
| Toronto | 232,317 | 6,832,790 | 29.41 | 117.9 | 118.5 | 102.2 | 131.1 | 133.2* | 103.1 |
| Ottawa | 21,475 | 546,332 | 25.44 | 108.2 | 106.4 | 104.2 | 120.7 | 118.9 | 106.4 |
| Hamilton | 61,426 | 1,946,954 | 31.70 | 116.2 | 116.6 | 102.4 | 134.3 | 134.2* | 104.1 |
| Windsor | 40,245 | 1,519,757 | 37.76 | 128.8 | 124.9 | 99.7 | 128.3 | 130.6 | 100.4 |
| Winnipeg | 55,648 | 1,503,544 | 27.02 | 109.2 | 108.8 | 105.2 | 117.3 | 116.2 | 106.6 |
| Vancouver | 78,543 | 2,398,793 | 30.64 | 156.3 | 147.8 | 109.7 | 186.4 | 178.4 | 113.3 |
| (c) INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 1,106,282 | 32,098,417 | 29.01 | 126.4 | 124.7 | 105.2 | 143.3 | 142.1 | 107.3 |
| Durable Goods ¹ | 597,928 | 19,045,627 | 31.85 | 139.7 | 137.0 | 105.9 | 161.4 | 160.1* | 109.5 |
| Non-Durable Goods..... | 488,885 | 12,391,051 | 25.35 | 114.4 | 113.5 | 104.8 | 124.1 | 123.0 | 105.2 |
| Electric Light and Power..... | 19,469 | 661,739 | 33.99 | 102.0 | 99.9 | 103.0 | 107.8 | 105.3 | 100.5 |
| Logging | 42,165 | 968,955 | 22.98 | 89.8 | 107.3 | 83.9 | 110.4 | 124.4* | 89.4 |
| Mining | 80,518 | 2,782,149 | 34.55 | 97.2 | 98.3 | 100.5 | 108.3 | 105.1* | 102.3 |
| Communications | 28,512 | 785,657 | 27.56 | 109.8 | 108.7 | 104.5 | 111.6 | 111.6 | 102.2 |
| Transportation | 139,151 | 4,784,308 | 34.38 | 111.3 | 109.0 | 105.8 | 120.9 | 118.4* | 106.7 |
| Construction and Maintenance | 185,136 | 4,947,731 | 26.72 | 105.2 | 98.7 | 115.2 | 127.3 | 116.1 | 117.9 |
| Services | 42,197 | 728,511 | 17.26 | 110.8 | 108.1 | 107.7 | 119.8 | 117.0 | 105.4 |
| Trade | 156,598 | 3,796,846 | 24.25 | 97.3 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 104.1 | 104.6 | 101.5 |
| Eight Leading Industries | 1,780,559 | 50,892,574 | 28.58 | 116.3 | 114.9 | 105.0 | 131.7 | 129.7* | 106.9 |
| Finance | 63,207 | 1,917,685 | 30.34 | 105.4 | 105.4 | 100.2 | 111.1 | 110.2 | 96.7 |
| Total—Nine Leading Industries .. | 1,843,766 | 52,810,259 | 28.64 | 115.8 | 114.5 | 104.8 | 130.8 | 128.8* | 106.6 |

¹ This classification comprises the following:—iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products.

*Revised.

gate payroll of \$52,024,883*, paid to 1,822,386 men and women. Their average earnings were \$28.55*.

A comparison of the course of employment and payrolls in the last twelve months shows that the increase of 10.7 per cent in the number of persons recorded as at work in the eight leading industries has been accompanied by that of 23.2 per cent in their weekly payrolls; in the nine main industrial divisions, including finance, the gain in employment has amounted to 10.5 per cent, and in payrolls, to 22.7 per cent in the year.

The Course of Wartime Employment

The extent of the seasonal fluctuations in many Canadian industries tends to offset the value of comparisons of employment as at different periods of the year. This seasonal factor still influences to some extent a comparison of the levels presently existing with those at the opening of the war; the present report therefore deals only briefly with the changes in the volume of employment indicated at August 1, 1942, as compared with September 1, 1939.

Employment in the first thirty-five months of the war has showed sustained and impressive

expansion; the rare interruptions in the generally upward movement have been almost wholly due to seasonal contractions in the divisions peculiarly subject to such influences. Although these influences have for some months lowered employment in a number of groups in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing classes, the general index has risen by 48.7 per cent between September 1, 1939, and August 1, 1942. The increase in these months greatly exceeds that which took place throughout the period from 1921 to 1939, when the general index rose only by some 28 per cent.

In considering the changes in the industrial pattern of the Dominion resulting from the war, it must be borne in mind that in addition to the extremely large transfers of persons into industrial employment, approximately half a million men have been enrolled in the various services. The accessions to the armed forces and to the number of wage-earners have come mainly from the following sources:—(a) the ranks of the unemployed (b) the own-account and small-employer classes (c) agriculture (d) home-makers and other women (e) adolescents who under normal conditions would probably continue at school for a year or two longer, or possibly for a lengthier period. At the other

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

| | CANADA | Maritime Provinces | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia |
|--|--------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------|---------|----------------------|----------|--------------|---------|---------------------|
| Aug. 1, 1927..... | 110.5 | 113.2 | | | | 109.8 | 109.2 | 114.0 | | | | 110.0 |
| Aug. 1, 1928..... | 119.3 | 117.0 | | | | 114.1 | 118.9 | 132.5 | | | | 116.4 |
| Aug. 1, 1929..... | 127.8 | 127.5 | | | | 121.3 | 128.0 | 144.8 | | | | 122.7 |
| Aug. 1, 1930..... | 118.8 | 140.9 | | | | 114.7 | 115.7 | 126.2 | | | | 115.8 |
| Aug. 1, 1931..... | 105.2 | 106.8 | | | | 102.4 | 100.7 | 129.1 | | | | 98.0 |
| Aug. 1, 1932..... | 86.3 | 90.1 | | | | 84.4 | 86.9 | 90.1 | | | | 81.4 |
| Aug. 1, 1933..... | 87.1 | 93.0 | | | | 84.8 | 86.6 | 90.5 | | | | 87.3 |
| Aug. 1, 1934..... | 99.9 | 101.3 | | | | 94.9 | 106.0 | 93.0 | | | | 97.6 |
| Aug. 1, 1935..... | 101.1 | 106.7 | | | | 97.2 | 102.4 | 98.7 | | | | 106.8 |
| Aug. 1, 1936..... | 105.6 | 113.9 | | | | 101.3 | 107.1 | 103.9 | | | | 107.9 |
| Aug. 1, 1937..... | 120.0 | 134.3 | 82.5 | 131.5 | 140.8 | 120.8 | 122.2 | 105.6 | 99.0 | 118.8 | 107.1 | 116.9 |
| Aug. 1, 1938..... | 112.1 | 112.6 | 99.2 | 118.3 | 106.6 | 117.8 | 111.2 | 104.9 | 97.3 | 116.1 | 109.2 | 107.1 |
| Aug. 1, 1939..... | 117.5 | 115.6 | 111.0 | 124.2 | 105.4 | 126.4 | 114.2 | 109.4 | 99.4 | 123.5 | 115.6 | 117.0 |
| Aug. 1, 1940..... | 127.9 | 124.5 | 110.6 | 135.5 | 111.9 | 130.6 | 132.8 | 114.9 | 106.9 | 119.7 | 123.9 | 119.0 |
| Aug. 1, 1941..... | 160.6 | 164.2 | 134.6 | 184.5 | 140.7 | 167.6 | 166.3 | 135.6 | 130.9 | 134.2 | 143.8 | 146.6 |
| Jan. 1, 1942..... | 165.8 | 183.9 | 118.9 | 204.5 | 162.2 | 175.0 | 172.7 | 131.4 | 127.2 | 119.6 | 145.7 | 142.6 |
| Feb. 1..... | 165.4 | 178.8 | 115.1 | 202.4 | 145.4 | 176.7 | 173.3 | 126.8 | 123.3 | 109.9 | 143.2 | 140.5 |
| Mar. 1..... | 165.1 | 159.3 | 112.9 | 172.8 | 145.4 | 178.6 | 174.4 | 126.1 | 123.9 | 108.8 | 141.0 | 143.1 |
| Apr. 1..... | 165.2 | 155.6 | 92.0 | 175.0 | 135.3 | 176.8 | 174.8 | 127.2 | 125.5 | 112.9 | 139.4 | 149.6 |
| May 1..... | 167.4 | 156.7 | 94.4 | 179.3 | 132.3 | 177.9 | 175.9 | 130.9 | 129.1 | 118.5 | 141.9 | 158.8 |
| June 1..... | 171.7 | 166.1 | 107.0 | 185.2 | 145.9 | 182.8 | 178.5 | 137.4 | 133.0 | 132.0 | 147.9 | 161.9 |
| July 1..... | 175.7 | 177.2 | 117.0 | 199.7 | 153.0 | 187.1 | 181.1 | 139.4 | 135.3 | 131.6 | 150.9 | 167.9 |
| Aug. 1..... | 177.8 | 170.4 | 111.8 | 193.3 | 145.6 | 191.4 | 181.5 | 143.5 | 138.0 | 137.5 | 156.0 | 175.3 |
| Relative weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at August 1, 1942. | 100.0 | 7.2 | .1 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 31.4 | 41.4 | 10.9 | 5.1 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 9.1 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

end of the scale, many older men and women are no doubt prolonging their period of service beyond the usual retirement age. The armed services, in addition to drawing upon most of the above reservoirs for recruits, have of course also absorbed very large numbers of persons from their former employment in industry.

For obvious reasons, manufacturing has shown a greater response to wartime demands than any other industrial division. From September 1, 1939, to August 1, 1942, the index number of employment in factories rose by 84.2 per cent, while the general increase in the non-manufacturing groups was 13 per cent.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

| Industries | ¹ Relative Weight | Aug. 1 1942 | July 1 1942 | Aug. 1 1941 |
|---|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Manufacturing | 63.1 | 212.4 | 209.5 | 176.8 |
| Animal products—edible..... | 2.0 | 133.5 | 179.9 | 192.6 |
| Fur and products..... | 0.2 | 123.0 | 125.2 | 121.7 |
| Leather and products..... | 1.6 | 137.3 | 136.9 | 140.1 |
| Boots and shoes..... | 1.0 | 128.1 | 127.1 | 133.5 |
| Lumber and products..... | 3.8 | 126.5 | 125.3 | 128.3 |
| Rough and dressed lumber..... | 2.3 | 117.9 | 116.1 | 123.5 |
| Furniture..... | 0.6 | 112.5 | 112.9 | 114.3 |
| Other lumber products..... | 0.9 | 172.1 | 171.3 | 158.8 |
| Musical instruments..... | 0.1 | 41.6 | 40.5 | 93.2 |
| Plant products—edible..... | 2.8 | 155.3 | 145.7 | 150.5 |
| Pulp and paper products..... | 4.7 | 133.8 | 134.5 | 132.7 |
| Pulp and paper..... | 2.2 | 127.4 | 127.7 | 125.8 |
| Paper products..... | 0.8 | 132.6 | 138.9 | 176.1 |
| Printing and publishing..... | 1.7 | 125.4 | 124.8 | 126.8 |
| Rubber products..... | 0.9 | 126.6 | 127.0 | 135.3 |
| Textile products..... | 8.1 | 165.8 | 166.3 | 159.9 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth..... | 3.0 | 177.0 | 176.6 | 175.0 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth..... | 1.4 | 128.0 | 128.4 | 131.3 |
| Woolen yarn and cloth..... | 0.7 | 202.5 | 203.0 | 189.4 |
| Artificial silk and silk goods..... | 0.6 | 592.7 | 593.3 | 592.5 |
| Hosiery and knit goods..... | 1.2 | 137.9 | 139.0 | 144.3 |
| Garments and personal furnishings..... | 2.9 | 167.4 | 169.6 | 155.0 |
| Other textile products..... | 0.9 | 172.0 | 169.2 | 161.5 |
| Tobacco..... | 0.6 | 123.2 | 123.6 | 109.9 |
| Beverages..... | 0.7 | 242.9 | 238.8 | 220.8 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 4.1 | 583.3 | 582.8 | 365.0 |
| Clay, glass and stone products..... | 0.9 | 135.1 | 135.2 | 137.5 |
| Electric light and power..... | 1.1 | 152.9 | 149.8 | 154.5 |
| Electrical apparatus..... | 2.0 | 256.4 | 252.7 | 218.0 |
| Iron and steel products..... | 23.7 | 310.9 | 304.3 | 215.3 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products..... | 1.8 | 248.6 | 250.6 | 222.1 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles)..... | 1.5 | 256.6 | 254.9 | 212.8 |
| Agricultural implements..... | 0.7 | 139.3 | 139.0 | 106.8 |
| Land vehicles..... | 8.6 | 243.5 | 240.3 | 186.8 |
| Automobiles and parts..... | 2.4 | 293.1 | 288.4 | 245.6 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing..... | 2.9 | 1,151.5 | 1,074.2 | 472.4 |
| Heating appliances..... | 0.8 | 157.5 | 155.2 | 165.4 |
| Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)..... | 1.1 | 303.4 | 294.9 | 243.4 |
| Foundry and machine shop products..... | 0.9 | 293.6 | 290.3 | 237.6 |
| Other iron and steel products..... | 5.0 | 495.3 | 482.9 | 280.0 |
| Non-ferrous metal products..... | 3.1 | 363.7 | 356.7 | 292.0 |
| Non-metallic mineral products..... | 0.9 | 202.5 | 199.7 | 189.5 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 0.8 | 351.1 | 350.6 | 220.5 |
| Logging | 2.4 | 142.1 | 169.8 | 132.8 |
| Mining | 4.5 | 172.3 | 174.1 | 178.1 |
| Coal..... | 1.4 | 92.8 | 93.4 | 89.6 |
| Metallic ores..... | 2.5 | 249.7 | 358.1 | 377.7 |
| Non-metallic minerals (except coal)..... | 0.6 | 167.7 | 162.3 | 160.1 |
| Communications | 1.6 | 196.7 | 195.7 | 191.6 |
| Telegraphs..... | 0.4 | 127.3 | 123.9 | 125.7 |
| Telephones..... | 1.2 | 101.1 | 100.7 | 95.1 |
| Transportation | 7.8 | 110.4 | 108.1 | 105.0 |
| Street railways and cartage..... | 2.1 | 157.0 | 155.8 | 151.6 |
| Steam railways..... | 4.3 | 96.9 | 95.6 | 89.7 |
| Shipping and stevedoring..... | 1.4 | 108.7 | 101.0 | 109.1 |
| Construction and Maintenance | 10.4 | 146.8 | 137.7 | 160.7 |
| Building..... | 4.0 | 164.8 | 148.0 | 155.9 |
| Highway..... | 3.9 | 172.3 | 165.6 | 224.9 |
| Railway..... | 2.5 | 104.9 | 101.6 | 106.9 |
| Services | 2.4 | 139.4 | 134.8 | 184.0 |
| Hotels and restaurants..... | 1.5 | 156.1 | 178.8 | 182.3 |
| Personal (chiefly laundries)..... | 0.9 | 195.1 | 195.2 | 187.0 |
| Trade | 8.8 | 152.5 | 152.8 | 156.8 |
| Retail..... | 6.7 | 159.0 | 159.7 | 163.4 |
| Wholesale..... | 2.1 | 133.4 | 134.5 | 139.2 |
| All industries | 100.0 | 127.8 | 175.7 | 160.6 |

¹ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Revised as a result of a change in classification.

The durable goods industries have shown an especially noteworthy advance; the index number in this class has risen from 100.4 at September 1, 1939, to 257.1 at August 1, 1942, or by 156.1 per cent. The number of persons employed in the manufacture of "heavy" goods constituted 55 per cent of all those engaged in manufacturing at the date under review, the highest proportion on record; this percentage was decidedly larger than that of 40 per cent reported in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities.

The non-durable goods class has also shown substantial increases during the period of the war, the index rising by 40.1 per cent, from 126.6 at September 1, 1939, to 177.4 at August 1, 1942. Activity in these industries usually advances as the year progresses, the peak of employment ordinarily being reported at September 1 or October 1. Thus if the seasonal pattern in the early autumn is followed, a greater increase in the current index for the light manufacturing industries over that for September 1, 1939, will be indicated in subsequent reports.

In the non-manufacturing group as a whole, employment, as previously stated, was 13 per cent higher at August 1, 1942, than at September 1, 1939. Normally, employment in construction and certain other classes is lower at the beginning of August than at September 1, so that this percentage of increase, in the ordinary course of events, should continue to rise in succeeding weeks. The following are the percentage gains in the index numbers in the indicated industries in the first thirty-five months of the war; logging, 135.7 per cent, mining, 2.6 per cent, communications, 22.2 per cent, transportation, 22.7 per cent, services, 24.9 per cent and trade, 13 per cent. In construction as a whole, on the other hand, there was a loss of 3.5 per cent. In building, the increase of 104.7 per cent at August 1, 1942, as compared with September 1, 1939, largely resulted from wartime requirements. There was also a gain of 35.4 per cent in this comparison in the staffs of railway construction and maintenance departments, as a result of greater traffic. On the other hand, highway construction showed a considerable decline from September, 1939, the index being lower by 44.4 per cent. The loss was partly seasonal in character, but was also due to the established policy of postponing all but essential work until after the war, while in 1939 a considerable program of road work for the relief of unemployment was in progress.

Statistics of Payrolls

The present tabulation* of statistics of weekly payrolls is the seventeenth in the

* Revised.

record, the first material of the kind in the Dominion having been collected with the returns on employment for April 1, 1941. Mainly because the information received in response to the first two inquiries was incomplete, the data for April 1 and May 1, 1941, have been disregarded, so that the record is considered as having commenced with the material for June 1, 1941. The statistics of the present report are preliminary.

The 13,130 firms furnishing information at August 1, 1942, reported the disbursement of \$50,892,574 in weekly earnings to the 1,780,559 men and women for whom they provided employment. These firms belong in the following main industrial groups; manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade. The August 1 payroll total was the highest in the record. The per capita average, at \$28.58, was higher by nine cents than that at the beginning of July. The latest average is one cent lower than the maximum figure, recorded at May 1, 1942, when the number of employees reported was considerably less; ordinarily, an increase in the personnel tends to reduce the per capita averages, those newly employed usually being taken on at the lower rates of pay. However, the changes in the industrial composition of the workers included in the surveys have tended; even in this brief period, largely to counteract this tendency. This result is the more remarkable, because the expansion which ordinarily takes place in the summer months would under normal circumstances tend to lower the per capita averages.

In order to have a basis upon which to compare the reported earnings over a lengthening period, index numbers of weekly payrolls are being currently prepared; these are calculated upon the amounts paid by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 per cent. This basic period is obviously not entirely satisfactory, largely because of its brevity; greater experience with the current statistics of earnings may also result in improved methods of handling. Although comparison with information compiled elsewhere in the Bureau provides evidence that the current statistics of payrolls, like those of employment, are thoroughly representative, they must nevertheless in the present stage of their development be regarded as subject to revision.

The following table shows the movements of employment and payrolls in the eight leading industries and in manufacturing as a whole in the Dominion during the period of observation. The index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100, TOGETHER
WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS

| | 8 LEADING INDUSTRIES | | | MANUFACTURING | | |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Employment | Aggregate Payrolls | Per Capita Earnings | Employment | Aggregate Payrolls | Per Capita Earnings |
| 1941 | | | | | | |
| June 1..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | \$ 25.25 | 100.0 | 100.0 | \$ 25.57 |
| July 1..... | 102.9 | 103.9 | 25.49 | 102.6 | 103.6 | 25.82 |
| Aug. 1..... | 105.0 | 106.9 | 25.69 | 105.2 | 107.3 | 26.06 |
| Sept. 1..... | 106.4 | 109.8 | 26.04 | 108.0 | 110.8 | 26.22 |
| Oct. 1..... | 108.4 | 113.3 | 26.37 | 110.1 | 115.4 | 26.80 |
| Nov. 1..... | 109.6 | 117.3 | 27.02 | 111.6 | 120.4 | 27.59 |
| Dec. 1..... | 110.4 | 119.5 | 27.32 | 112.1 | 123.4 | 28.15 |
| 1942 | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1..... | 108.4 | 112.3 | 26.13 | 111.4 | 114.6 | 26.32 |
| Feb. 1..... | 108.2 | 118.5 | 27.65 | 113.8 | 126.3 | 28.39 |
| Mar. 1..... | 108.0 | 119.4 | 27.92 | 116.5 | 130.2 | 28.58 |
| April 1..... | 108.0 | 121.6 | 28.41 | 118.7 | 134.3 | 28.94 |
| May 1..... | 109.5 | 124.0 | 28.59 | 120.4 | 137.3 | 29.19 |
| June 1..... | 112.3 | 125.5 | 28.20 | 122.6 | 137.6 | 28.73 |
| July 1..... | 114.9 | 129.7 ¹ | 28.49 ¹ | 124.7 | 142.0 ¹ | 29.16 ¹ |
| Aug. 1..... | 116.3 | 131.7 | 28.58 | 126.4 | 143.3 | 29.01 |

Thus between June 1, 1941, and August 1, 1942, an increase of 16.3 per cent in industrial employment generally has been accompanied by that of 31.7 per cent in the reported payrolls. The reasons previously given for the much greater advance in the index of earnings than in that of employment may again be stated:—(1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average, and in addition, there is in many cases a considerable amount of overtime work, and (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living allowance to the majority of workers; in some cases, this cost-of-living bonus has been enlarged since its institution. In certain cases, there have also been increases in the wage-rates. The dilution of labour, which has been a factor of growing importance in the situation in recent months, has tended to prevent the average per capita earnings from showing an advance which is in proportion to that shown in the index of aggregate payrolls. Thus the latter has risen by 31.7 per cent, while the index of per capita earnings has advanced by 13.2 per cent since June 1, 1941.

Manufacturing has shown advances in employment and aggregate payrolls which greatly exceed those generally indicated in industry as a whole. Thus, the number employed in factories has risen by 26.4 per cent between June 1, 1941, and August 1, 1942, while the payroll index has gained by 43.3 per cent in the same interval; the index of per capita earnings has risen by 13.5 per cent. The factors mentioned above as influencing the all-industries statistics operate with greater force in the case of manufacturing.

The increases in employment and payrolls in plants turning out durable goods in the

last fifteen months have been particularly noteworthy; the former has risen to 139.7, and the comparable payroll figure to 161.4. In the non-durable goods class, the August 1, 1942, index number of employment stood at 114.4 per cent of the June 1, 1941, figure, and that of payrolls, at 124.1.

In considering the marked variations which are found to exist in the average earnings of those employed in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of the workers in the different classes is an important factor, being also frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also influence considerably the reported aggregates and averages.

Employment and Payrolls by Industries

Manufacturing.—The trends of employment and payrolls¹ in manufacturing continued upward at August 1, the increase being the seventh indicated in as many months. Data were received from 7,329 factories employing 1,106,282 persons, who were paid the sum of \$32,098,417 in weekly earnings on or about August 1. At July 1, 1942, the co-operating manufacturers had reported a working force of 1,091,283 men and women and an aggregate weekly payroll of \$31,819,216¹. The increase in employees was 14,999, or 1.4 per cent, while that in salaries and wages amounted to \$279,201, or 0.9 per cent. The disparity in the percentage gains was due partly to the fact that there were substantial advances in industries in which earnings are frequently below average, while there were also losses in

many cases as a result of holidays. In consequence of these factors, the per capita average declined slightly, falling from \$29.16¹ at July 1, to \$29.01 at the first of August.

The number of persons engaged in manufacturing operations reached a new all-time high at August 1, when the index stood at 212.4, as compared with 209.5 at the beginning of July, 1942, and 176.8 at August 1 of last year, previously the maximum for that date. The latest increase in employment greatly exceeded the usual seasonal gain at midsummer in the period since 1920, but was smaller than that indicated at August 1 in either 1940 or 1941. The seasonally adjusted index number showed a further advance, rising from its previous high of 205.3 at July 1, to 207.7 at the beginning of August, 1942.

Iron and steel works continued to absorb large numbers of additional workers, although the increase of 8,925 at August 1 was not so great as that noted in the preceding survey. The number of employees reported in these industries (422,155), constituted almost 24 per cent of the total personnel indicated in the eight leading industries, being some 33 per cent of all those on the staffs of the co-operating manufacturers. Employment in shipyards, aircraft and firearm factories continued greatly to increase. The food groups (animal and vegetable), also showed important gains. Non-ferrous metal, lumber, electrical apparatus, beverage and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants were busier, although the advances were on a smaller scale than in the foregoing. On the other hand, pulp and paper and textile plants were quieter; the losses in the latter were seasonal.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers at August 1 in recent years: 1942, 212.4; 1941, 176.8; 1940, 134.4; 1939, 112.8; 1938, 110.0; 1937, 118.1 and 1936, 104.9. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

The manufacturers furnishing statistics for August 1, 1941, had numbered 6,934, and their employees had aggregated 919,000. Since midsummer of last year, there has been an increase of 20.1 per cent in recorded employment in factories, while the rise in the reported payrolls has been 33.6 per cent.

The payroll¹ of \$32,098,417 disbursed on or about August 1 for services rendered in manufacturing establishments during the week preceding, represented a pay envelope of \$29.01 for the average worker. This per capita figure was lower by 15 cents than that indicated at July 1, 1942, but was higher by \$2.95 than the average of \$26.06 at August 1, 1941.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 per cent, the index of payrolls at August 1, 1942, stood at 143.3, as compared with 142.0¹ at July 1, 1942, and 107.3 at August 1, 1941. The increase of 33.6 per cent in the reported payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier, considerably exceeds that of 20.1 per cent in the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers. As elsewhere given, the main reasons for this disparity, are, first, the growing concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries, together with a considerable amount of overtime work for such classes, and secondly, the wider application of the system of meeting the increased cost-of-living by the payment of a bonus under the terms of P.C. 8253 of October 24, 1941. The importance of the first of these factors is emphasized by the fact that the August 1 index number of payrolls in the durable goods group stood at 161.4, or 47.2 per cent higher than at the same date of, 1941, while that in the non-durable goods, at 124.1, showed an increase of not quite 18 per cent; the index of employment in the heavy industries in the same period has risen by 31 per cent as compared with the gain of just over 9 per cent in that for the light manufacturing industries.

During the period for which statistics of payrolls are available, there have been especially noteworthy increases in the salaries and wages reported in the non-ferrous metal, chemical, iron and steel, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and equipment and beverage industries. These gains have been associated with important advances in employment; in most instances, however, the percentage rise in the latter has been proportionately less than that in the payrolls despite the continued dilution of labour, with the result that the per capita earnings in these industries are higher than they were at the beginning of August, 1941. This statement, indeed, applies to the majority of manufacturing classes.

Logging.—Employment in logging camps declined at the beginning of August; the loss was seasonal in character, but exceeded the average at midsummer in the years since 1920. The 435 reporting firms employed 42,165 workers at August 1; this was 8,222 fewer than in the preceding month. In spite of this reduction, employment was brisker than at the beginning of August in any other year of the record. The index, at 142.1, was seven per cent higher than at the same date in 1941; this increase accompanied that of 23.5 per cent in the reported weekly payrolls.

¹Revised.

These totalled \$968,955 at August 1, as compared with \$1,091,680 at the beginning of July.

The per capita average earnings at the latest date were \$22.98, as compared with \$21.67 paid on or about July 1. In considering these figures of aggregate and average earnings, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations.

Mining.—The persons on the payrolls of the 432 co-operating mine operators at August 1 numbered 80,518; this was a decline of 842 from their forces at the first of July. There was a considerable contraction in activity at the date under review in metallic ore mining, chiefly in gold mining. Coal mining was also quieter. The extraction of other non-metallic minerals, however, afforded more employment. The index at the beginning of August stood at 172.3; as compared with 178.1 at mid-summer of last year, there was a falling-off of 3.3 per cent.

The payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,782,149, or \$80,641 more than the weekly total indicated at July 1. This was an increase of three per cent, as compared with the reduction of one per cent in the number of employees. As a result of this difference in trends, the per capita average earnings rose from \$33.20 at July 1, to \$34.55 at the beginning of August. The payrolls in the preceding period of observation had been considerably lowered by the temporary suspension of operations in certain coal mines in Nova Scotia. The latest aggregate accordingly approximates more closely to the June 1 figure than to that for July 1.

Communications.—Further gains in employment were recorded in communications at August 1. The increase was seasonal, but was slightly smaller than usual for the time of year. Telegraphs and telephones both reported larger working forces. The employees of the co-operating communication companies numbered 28,512, and their weekly payrolls amounted to \$785,657. In the preceding report, the number of persons engaged in the communications division was given as 28,225, earning \$785,141. There was thus an increase of one per cent in employment, and of 0.1 per cent in payrolls. As a result of this difference in the proportions, the per capita average declined from \$27.82 at July 1, to \$27.56 at the first of August. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 106.7; this was five per cent higher than at August 1, 1941. The index number of payrolls in the twelve months has risen by 9.2 per cent.

Transportation.—Activity continued to increase in the transportation division, improvement being indicated in local and steam railway transportation and in shipping and stevedoring. On the whole, the gain was rather above normal; it also exceeded that noted at August 1, 1941. The index then stood at 105.0, as compared with that of 110.4 at the date under review. The working forces of the 562 employers and branches co-operating in the latest survey aggregated 139,151; at July 1, they had employed 136,170 men and women. The reported payrolls rose from \$4,684,233* at July 1, to \$4,784,308 at the first of August. This was a gain of 2.1 per cent, while that in employment was 2.2 per cent. The per capita earnings stood at \$34.38 at August 1, as compared with \$34.40* at the beginning of July. In the period of observation, the index of aggregate payrolls in the transportation industries has risen by 20.9 per cent, accompanying a gain of 11.3 per cent in the index number of employment in the same period.

Construction and Maintenance.—The seasonal expansion in construction and maintenance was rather greater than usual at mid-summer. The largest gains were in building, but highway and railway work also afforded more employment. Information was received from 1,496 contractors with a combined staff of 185,136, as compared with 173,738 at July 1. This increase of 11,398 persons, or 6.6 per cent, accompanied that of 9.6 per cent in the reported weekly payrolls, which amounted to \$4,947,731 at August 1. The per capita average earnings rose from \$25.99 paid at July 1, to \$26.72 at the date under review.

Activity in construction continued at a lower level than in the same period of last year; the latest index was 146.8, while that at August 1, 1941, had been 160.7. There was a decrease of 8.6 per cent in employment over the twelve months, in which period the index of payrolls rose by eight per cent.

Services.—The service industries showed a seasonal increase at the date under review which exceeded the average at August 1 in the experience of other years of the record. The index number, at 189.4, was over five points higher than at the beginning of August a year ago. Data were tabulated from 617 establishments, whose employees aggregated 42,197, as compared with 41,179 at July 1. This was a gain of 2.5 per cent; the reported payrolls rose from \$711,365 at the beginning of July, to \$728,511 at August 1, or by 2.4 per cent.

The payroll index was 13.7 per cent higher at the latest date than at the same date of last summer, an increase which was accom-

panied by that of 2.9 per cent in the index of employment. The per capita average earnings, at \$17.26 at the beginning of August, were lower by one cent than at July 1. At August 1, 1941, the average was \$15.64. In this industry, as in logging, attention must be drawn to the fact that many of those employed in hotels and restaurants receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the latter constituted some 60 per cent of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of August.

Trade.—There was a seasonal slackening in employment in trading establishments at August 1; the loss, following a contra-seasonal decline at July 1, was less than average for midsummer in the experience of the years since 1920. A personnel of 156,598 was reported by the 2,199 co-operating firms, who had employed 156,855 men and women at the beginning of July. The payrolls disbursed by these employers fell from \$3,813,969 at that date, to \$3,796,846 at August 1, or by 0.4 per cent. Since the number of workers had declined to a lesser extent (by 0.2 per cent), the per capita average, at \$24.25 at the latest date, was rather lower than that of \$24.32 at July 1.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 152.5 per cent of the 1926 base; this was lower by 2.7 per cent than that indicated at the date in 1941, but there was an increase of 2.6 per cent in the year in the index of payrolls.

Financial Institutions.—Statistics were tabulated from 757 banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions, whose staffs aggregated 63,207, an increase of 18 as compared with July 1. The salaries and wages paid these employees amounted to \$1,917,685, giving a per capita weekly average of \$30.34, as compared with \$30.11 in the last report.

Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas

The movement was upward in all except the Maritime Provinces, where there was a seasonal decline which exceeded the average at August 1 in the experience of other years of the record. The largest increases in personnel at the date under review were in Quebec and British Columbia, in both of which they were above normal. In Nova Scotia, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at August 1 were higher than at July 1, despite the loss in employment. In Quebec, the percentage gain in the payrolls exceeded that in the number of employees, in the Prairie Provinces the

reverse was the case, while in Ontario there was a slight falling-off in the payrolls, largely as a result of holidays.

Employment and payrolls in all provinces were considerably greater at the date under review than at the beginning of August, 1941. The level of employment in all provinces except the Maritimes was also higher than in any other month of the record; in the Maritimes, the latest indexes were lower than at July 1, 1942.

Maritime Provinces.—The 941 employers furnishing data in the Maritime Provinces employed 127,640 men and women at the first of August, as compared with 132,723 in their last report. This decrease of 5,083 persons, or 3.8 per cent was seasonal, but greatly exceeded the average loss at midsummer in the years since 1920. The index of employment, at 170.4, was 6.8 points lower than at the beginning of July, but was higher by 3.8 per cent than at August 1, 1941. There was considerable curtailment at the date under review in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Most of the decline took place in logging and construction, and was possibly due in part to the demand for harvest help.

The weekly earnings reported at August 1 amounted to \$3,262,164; this was 0.3 per cent higher than those disbursed by the same firms at July 1. The increase in payrolls, accompanying a substantial decline in employment, resulted in a considerably higher per capita weekly average, which stood at \$25.50 at August 1, as compared with \$24.50 paid on or about July 1. The gain took place largely in coal mining, in which a temporary suspension of certain operations had reduced the weekly payments at July 1. On the other hand, the payrolls in manufacturing were lower at August 1 than in the preceding report, when there had been a greater amount of overtime work in the iron and steel group. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 19.6 per cent, while that of employment has increased by 3.8 per cent.

Logging and construction reported considerably lowered activity at August 1, when there were smaller declines in mining, transportation and trade. Manufacturing, on the other hand, showed further improvement; there were also moderate gains in hotels and restaurants. Within the manufacturing industries, the greatest advances took place in iron and steel and lumber mills, in which they were smaller than those recently reported in the same industries. Pulp and paper factories were slacker.

For August 1, 1941, statistics were tabulated from 894 employers with 122,789 persons on

* Revised.

their payrolls, a contra-seasonal increase of 120 as compared with their employees at July 1 of last summer.

Quebec.—There was further important expansion in Quebec, the 3,329 co-operating establishments reporting a personnel of 559,733 men and women. This was an increase of 12,750 persons, or 2.3 per cent over the preceding month, greatly exceeding the average at August 1 in the earlier years of the record, although it was smaller than that indicated at midsummer of 1941. The weekly payrolls disbursed at August 1 were reported as \$15,136,470, being four per cent higher than at July 1. The latter gain was due in part to the fact that the fairly widespread observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday in the latter part of June had in many cases reduced the per capita average earnings paid at July 1. The general average then reported had been \$26.62; that at the beginning of August was \$27.04. This is the highest in the record of 15 months. The latest index number of employment established a new maximum, at 191.4, it was 14.2 per cent above that at the same date of last summer. The increase in the reported payrolls in the 12 months was 30.3 per cent.

Construction showed the greatest advance at the date under review, the firms reporting in that industry enlarging their working forces by 7,580 persons. In manufacturing, there was a gain of 5,400 men and women, most of whom were taken on in the iron and steel and vegetable food groups. Smaller increases were indicated in leather, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants, while lumber and textile mills were quieter. Logging and mining also released employees; on the other hand, employment in transportation, services and trade increased.

At August 1, 1941, 3,150 establishments had reported a personnel of 488,670 men and women; as compared with 471,518 at July 1, this was an increase of 3.6 per cent.

Ontario.—The tendency was again upward in Ontario, although the increase was decidedly smaller than that indicated in any immediately preceding month. It was, however, contra-seasonal in character. Information was received from 5,657 firms having 736,666 employees, or 1,295 more than at the beginning of July, 1942. This increase of 0.2 per cent was, however, accompanied by a small fractional decline in the earnings of those in recorded employment; the August 1 payrolls were given as \$21,911,947, compared with \$22,028,714 paid at July 1. The decrease was due to holidays, together with short time work in a number of industries. The average at the latest date was \$29.74, as compared with

\$29.96 at July 1, 1942, and \$27.16 at the beginning of August, 1941. The index of employment stood at 181.5 at August 1, the highest in the record; it was fractionally above the July figure of 181.1, being 9.1 per cent above that at August 1, 1941. The index of earnings was 19.4 per cent higher than a year ago.

Additions to the working forces were reported at the beginning of August in manufacturing; iron and steel and lumber plants showed considerable gains, and animal food, beverage and non-ferrous metal factories were also busier. On the other hand, vegetable food, pulp and paper, chemical and electrical apparatus works were quieter. Logging, mining and trade also released employees, while improvement was indicated in transportation, services and construction. The gain in the last-named was largest.

At August 1, 1941, 5,439 firms had furnished data, showing a personnel of 674,433 men and women, as compared with 670,477 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.—Employment in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta advanced at August 1, when the weekly payroll was also higher. Statistics were tabulated from 1,815 firms whose employees numbered 194,142, as compared with 188,597 at July 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of August amounted to \$5,522,646, while those reported at July 1 had aggregated \$5,389,799. The increase in employees was 2.9 per cent, and in payrolls, 2.5 per cent. Such a disparity in the rates of gain is commonly indicated, those newly-added to the staffs usually being taken on at the lower rates of pay. The per capita average at August 1 was \$28.45, and at July 1, \$28.58.

A comparison of the statistics with those for August 1, 1941, shows that there has been an increase of 5.8 per cent in the number of persons in recorded employment in the twelve months, accompanied by that of 14.1 per cent in the index of aggregate weekly earnings.

Construction, transportation, manufacturing, mining, communications and services reported considerable advances in employment, together with the distribution of higher payrolls, except in communications, in which the indicated earnings were lower. In logging, on the other hand, employment continued seasonally quiet.

The 1,773 establishments whose data were tabulated at August 1, 1941, had employed 183,498 persons, as compared with 179,410 at July 1, 1941.

British Columbia.—Further pronounced expansion in employment and payrolls was noted in British Columbia, where the 1,384 firms

furnishing information had a combined working force of 162,378 men and women at August 1; their earnings in the last week in July amounted to \$5,059,347. At July 1, those employers had reported a staff of 155,523 persons, earning \$4,893,416 in the week preceding. The latest index of employment, at 175.3, was the highest in the record, exceeding that of 146.6 at August 1, 1941, by 19.6 per cent. The index of payrolls in the twelve months showed an advance of 35.4 per cent.

The greatest gains at the date under review were in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel and vegetable food factories. There were also increases in employment on a smaller scale in the animal food, pulp and paper and non-ferrous metal groups, while lumber mills were quieter, partly owing to the shortage of labour. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction and transportation reported considerable increases, and smaller gains took place in communications, services and trade. On the other hand, logging and mining were slacker.

At August 1, 1941, 1,319 firms had reported a combined working force of 135,457 persons, 6,771 more than in the preceding survey. The per capita weekly average earnings of such employees had been \$27.49, as compared with the latest average of \$31.16, which was 30 cents lower than the average of \$31.46 paid at July 1, 1942.

Employment and Payrolls by Cities

Employment advanced in six of the eight main industrial centres for which statistics are currently tabulated; there were gains in Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while the trend in Toronto and Hamilton was downward. The greatest increases in the personnel were reported in Montreal and Vancouver.

The amounts distributed in weekly earnings at August 1 were lower than at July 1 in Toronto and Windsor, but in the remaining six cities the reported salaries and wages were higher. In Montreal, Quebec City and Winnipeg, the advances in the payrolls were proportionately greater than those in the number of employees, so that the per capita weekly average earnings in those cities also rose; in Hamilton, the moderate decline in employment was accompanied by a slight gain in the salaries and wages disbursed, with the result that the per capita figure in that city was also higher. In Toronto and Windsor, the falling-off in payrolls was partly due to holidays. In Ottawa and Vancouver, the percentage gains in employment exceeded those in the wages paid, as is frequently the case, those newly added to the payrolls usually

being paid less than more experienced workers. As a result of these factors, the average per capita earnings in the four centres last-named were lower at August 1 than at the beginning of July.

Montreal.—For the sixth consecutive month, heightened activity was indicated in Montreal. Most of the improvement was in manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, and in transportation and construction. Trade also showed a minor gain, while hotels and restaurants released some employees.

The 1,935 firms furnishing data reported 260,890 employees at August 1, as compared with 255,312 at the beginning of July. This advance of 2.2 per cent greatly exceeded that noted at August 1, 1941; it was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of the years since 1920. The salaries and wages paid the men and women in recorded employment at August 1 amounted to \$7,338,254; this was higher by 3.2 per cent than the payrolls disbursed by the same firms on or about July 1.

Where the index of employment has increased by 15.8 per cent since August 1, 1941, that of payrolls has risen by 29.7 per cent in the twelve months. The per capita average earnings rose from \$27.84 at July 1, to \$28.13 at August 1, 1942, as compared with \$25.07 at August 1, 1941.

The 1,828 firms reporting at the beginning of August of last summer had employed 224,990 persons; the index was then much lower, having been 148.5, as compared with 171.9 at the date under review, the peak figure in the record.

In *Quebec City*, an increase of 1,079, or 3.4 per cent in the employees of the co-operating establishments brought them to 32,648 at August 1. There was a relatively larger advance in the payrolls distributed to these workers; the observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday had lowered the earnings at the beginning of July, so that the latest gain to some extent indicates recovery from the lower than usual totals then reported. The wages and salaries paid at August 1 amounted to \$779,035, as compared with \$700,788 in the preceding survey. The per capita weekly average rose from \$22.20 at July 1, to \$23.86 at August 1, the highest to date.

The improvement in employment at the beginning of August took place largely in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel, chemical, textile and leather plants. The general changes in the non-manufacturing classes were small.

The 218 firms furnishing statistics for August 1, 1941, had reported a combined working force of 24,835. The latest index of

employment, at 228.8, (the highest in the record), was 27.7 per cent above that at August 1, 1941, while there was an increase of 49.7 per cent in the index of payrolls in the 12 months.

Toronto.—An aggregate working force of 232,317 men and women was reported by the 1,978 firms furnishing data in Toronto; this was a decline of 1,936 from their personnel at July 1. The reduction is the first indicated in fifteen months, with the exception of that at January 1. The slackening took place largely in manufacturing, and within that group, mainly in food, textile, chemical and iron and steel plants. Trade and services also showed contractions, that in the latter being fairly large. Non-ferrous metal factories, however, were rather busier, and there were small gains in transportation and construction.

The amounts distributed in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating establishments on or about August 1, were reported as \$6,832,790, as compared with \$6,942,477 at the beginning of July, 1942. The index of employment at the latest date, at 180.8, was slightly lower than that of 181.7 in the preceding month, but was otherwise the highest in the record, exceeding the August 1, 1941, figure by 15.4 per cent. The accompanying gain in the index of payrolls was 27.2 per cent.

The latest average of per capita earnings was \$29.41, as compared with an average of \$29.64 at July 1, 1942, while that indicated at August 1, 1941, had been \$26.75. The number of persons then employed by the 1,886 co-operating establishments was 200,750.

Ottawa.—Data received from 249 industrial establishments in Ottawa showed a combined staff of 21,475 persons, as compared with 21,122 at July 1. This was an increase of 1.7 per cent, which was accompanied by that of 1.5 per cent in the reported payrolls. These were given as \$546,332 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$538,183 of July 1. The gain in employment at the date under review took place mainly in manufacturing, in which there was general improvement, that in lumber mills being greatest. Construction was rather slacker, while little general change was noted in other industries.

The latest index of employment in Ottawa was 163.0, as compared with 157.0 at August 1, 1941. There was thus an increase of 3.8 per cent in this comparison, while the index of payrolls has risen by 13.4 per cent in the 12 months. The 240 establishments furnishing information at August 1, 1941, had employed 20,677 persons.

Hamilton.—There was a slackening in employment in Hamilton at the beginning of

August, when the 347 firms making returns reported 61,426 employees, as compared with 61,657 at July 1. The weekly earnings paid on or about August 1 amounted to \$1,946,954, while those on the staffs of the same employer at July 1 had been paid the sum of \$1,944,833*. Thus a decline of 0.4 per cent in employment was accompanied by a gain of 0.1 per cent in the reported payrolls. The observance of the Dominion Day holiday had in many cases affected the wage disbursements reported in the preceding survey.

Employment in manufacturing was quieter at August 1, there being moderate curtailment in food and iron and steel factories, while electrical apparatus plants reported improvement. Rather small gains were made in construction and transportation, but trade was not quite so active.

At the first of August of last summer, 339 employers had furnished information showing a combined working force of 54,986 men and women. In the 12 months, there has been an increase of 13.4 per cent in the index of employment, accompanied by a rise of 29 per cent in the index of aggregate salaries and wages. The latest index of employment, (viz. 188.1), is the highest in the record, except for that of 188.8 at July 1, 1942.

Windsor.—Contra-seasonal expansion was again indicated in Windsor at August 1, 207 establishments reporting a personnel of 40,245, as compared with 39,028 at July 1. As a result of holidays, however, the weekly payrolls at the latest date (viz. \$1,519,757) were lower than in the last report, when the total had been given as \$1,547,214*. The latest per capita average was \$37.76, as compared with that of \$39.64 paid to the typical individual in recorded employment at July 1. The increase in employment at the beginning of August was mainly in iron and steel plants, other industries showing little general change.

The 197 firms reporting at August 1, 1941, had had a working force of 31,393 persons. The latest index, at 296.1 (the highest in the record), was 29.1 per cent above that at the beginning of August, 1941, while the index number of payrolls has advanced by 27.8 in the year. As already stated, the latest total was reduced by the observance of holidays in the period for which information was furnished, a factor which did not so greatly affect the data reported at August 1, 1941.

Winnipeg.—There was a moderate gain in industrial activity in Winnipeg, chiefly in manufacturing and construction, while transportation and trade released some employees. Within the manufacturing division, food and iron and steel reported improvement. Print-

*Revised.

ing and publishing and leather manufacturing, however, were quieter. A staff of 55,648 men and women was employed by the 560 firms furnishing data. At July 1, these establishments had employed 55,419 persons. There was an increase of 0.4 per cent in employment, while that in the weekly wage disbursements was 0.9 per cent; the sum of \$1,503,544 was reported as having been paid at August 1, compared with the July 1 of \$1,489,780. The per capita average rose from \$26.88 at July 1, to \$27.02 at the beginning of August.

The latest index number of employment was 135.5, the maximum to date; it was 3.8 above the August 1, 1941, figure of 128.6. The increase in the index of payrolls over the twelve months has amounted to ten per cent. The 553 employers whose statistics had been tabulated at August 1, 1941, had reported 53,612 men and women on their payrolls. The per capita weekly average earnings had then been given as \$25.49.

Vancouver.—Further important expansion was indicated in Vancouver at August 1, 1942, this being the nineteenth consecutive increase reported in industrial employment in that city. Statistics were received from 606 establishments, with a staff of 78,543. At July 1,

these firms had employed 74,250 men and women. There was accordingly an increase of 5.8 per cent. The index number, at 221.8, established a new high at the beginning of August, being 42½ per cent higher than at August 1, 1941. In this period of 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 64.5 per cent. The salaries and wages distributed at July 1 amounted to \$2,398,783; this was 4.6 per cent above the figure of \$2,293,495* reported by the same firms at July 1, 1942. Since the gain in the payrolls was proportionally smaller than that in employment, the per capita average earnings at August 1 were rather lower, standing at \$30.54, as compared with \$30.89 at July 1. The average at August 1, 1941, had been \$26.56.

The greatest increase in the personnel at the beginning of August again took place in iron and steel manufacturing. Transportation and construction also afforded more employment; the gain in the last-named was considerable.

At August 1, 1941, the persons employed by the 580 co-operating firms had numbered 54,847. The index number had then stood at 155.6, many points lower than the latest figure of 221.8.

* Revised.

Unemployment in Trade Unions at the close of August, 1942

Unemployment in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work outside their own trades, or who are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Reports were received at the close of August from 2,243 labour organizations having an aggregate membership of 375,907 persons, of whom 3,436, or a percentage of 0.9, were reported as unemployed in comparison with 1.8 per cent in July and 2.4 per cent in August, 1941. The substantially higher employment level in August was due principally to the re-employment of garment workers, owing to the re-opening of the season. There was a continued expansion for iron and steel union members and improvement was reflected among workers in the building and construction trades. The percentage of unemployment among trade union members at the end of August, was the lowest for any month in these records, which were placed first on a monthly basis in January, 1919. Previous

to that date, the trade union report was published quarterly.

Table I shows the unemployment percentages in trade unions by provinces. It will be observed that these ranged from 0.2 per cent in British Columbia to 2.3 per cent in New Brunswick. There was less than one per cent of union members reported as unemployed in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. In comparison with the preceding month, employment in Quebec attained a much higher level; this was due principally, to the seasonal revival for garment workers. Slight employment increases were noted in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. In Saskatchewan the unemployment percentage remained unchanged. On the other hand, a fair decrease in work was noted in New Brunswick, as unemployment in that province increased from 1.0 to 2.3 per cent. In comparison with the situation at the close of August, 1941, Quebec members were much better employed; the percentage of those without work declining from 3.7 to 1.4, in the month under review. Moderate employment advances were observed in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, while in Ontario and Manitoba there were minor employment increases. On the contrary, in New

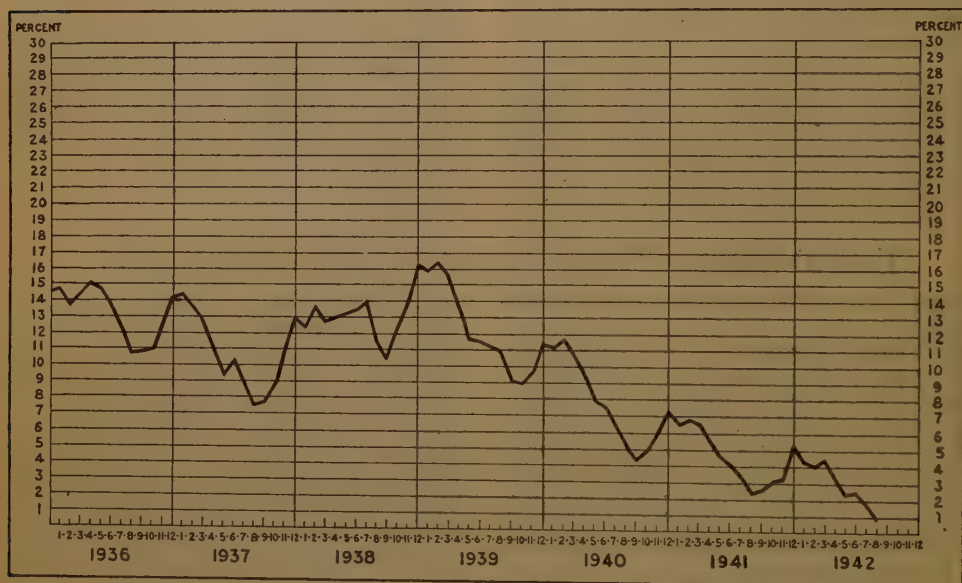
Brunswick there was a fractional employment decline; the unemployment percentage in that province increased from 1.7 to 2.3.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment among trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. The percentages of those without work, ranged from 0.2 in Vancouver to 1.9 in Winnipeg. Unemployment percentages of less than one per cent were indicated in Vancouver, Halifax, Saint John, Toronto and Regina. In comparison with the preceding month union members in Montreal were much busier, the percentage of unemployment declining from 5.0 to 1.1 per cent. The re-opening of the season for garment workers was the main factor in this

The curve in August, 1942, rested at a considerably lower level than in the preceding month, thus reflecting a noteworthy employment expansion. The point of the curve was distinctly lower than in August, a year ago, thus indicating a marked employment increase.

For the manufacturing industries, 748 reports were tabulated. The total membership was 200,921 persons, of whom, 930, or a percentage of 0.5 were without work, in comparison with percentages of 2.1 in July and 1.4 in August, a year ago. In comparison with the situation in July, garment workers indicated a pronounced employment expansion, due to the reopening of the season. The percentage of unemployment among these

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



noteworthy improvement. A moderate employment increase took place in Halifax and there were fractional advances in work in Saint John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver. In comparison with returns received in August, 1941, Halifax unions indicated noteworthy employment expansion, the percentage of those without work declining from 4.7 to 0.5. Appreciable improvement was observed, likewise in Saint John, the percentage standing at 0.3, compared with 2.3 a year ago. In Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver there were more moderate employment increases; fractional advances only were reflected in Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton. The accompanying chart illustrates the trend of unemployment from January, 1936 to date.

workers declined from 10.5 to 0.1. The percentage of those without work among leather workers stood at 3.4 which was a substantial improvement over the preceding month. Fractional unemployment was observed among workers in the iron and steel trades and among fur workers; employment for both of these memberships advanced to considerably higher levels. Among printing tradesmen the unemployment percentage declined slightly from 1.6 to 1.4. Among papermakers, and metal polishers etc., there were slight employment advances; very little unemployment was reported among these members. The same fractional percentage of members without work as that shown in July, was observed among clay, glass and stone and wood-

workers. Unions in which the members, as in the previous month, were reported as fully engaged, were soft drink, cigar, rubber, jewellery, aluminum, gas workers and butchers, meat and fish packers. On the other hand, although the unemployment percentages were less than one per cent in each case, fractional employment recessions were reflected among bakers and confectioners, electric current employees, textile and carpet and hat, cap and glove workers. The percentage of those without work among miscellaneous manufacturing workers was 11.0 compared with 9.6 per cent in July. In comparison with conditions in August, a year ago, noteworthy expansion was indicated for leather workers and substantially higher employment levels were attained by members in the iron and steel and printing trades. Butchers, meat and fish packers were fully employed, compared with a percentage of 2.8 without work a year ago. On the other hand, there were fractional declines among hat, cap and glove and fur workers.

For coal miners, returns were tabulated from 55 unions, having a total membership of 19,708 persons. As in July, there was no unemployment. In August, 1941, 2.4 per cent of these members were without work. British Columbia members were fully employed as compared with the 13.3 per cent out of work in August, 1941. Nova Scotia and Alberta members likewise were fully engaged as compared with 0.7 and 1.9 per cent respectively, without work, in August, a year ago. New Brunswick members were fully employed at both dates.

In the non-metallic minerals group returns were tabulated from 8 unions, having a total membership of 4,198 persons, of whom 187, or a percentage of 4.5 were unemployed, in comparison with percentages of 2.9 in July and 15.3 in August, a year ago.

Unions in the building and construction trades returned 222 reports having an aggregate membership of 32,707 persons, of whom 1,068, or a percentage of 3.3 were without work, in comparison with 4.2 per cent in July and 6.9 per cent in August, 1941. Among painters, decorators and paperhangers, electrical workers and plumbers and steamfitters, employment levels were moderately higher; fractional unemployment, only, prevailed in these trades. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and granite and stonecutters, also, with percentages of 8.4 and 6.8, respectively, reported fair employment expansion, while the unemployment percentage for hod carriers stood at 5.4, in comparison with 5.8 per cent in July. Among the smaller memberships, in which the changes did not involve very many members, steam shovel men, bridge and struc-

tural iron workers and lathers reflected noteworthy expansion. The percentage of unemployment among carpenters and joiners, which stood at 2.9, remained unchanged. In comparison with conditions in August, a year ago, a much higher employment level prevailed among carpenters and joiners. Although the membership is comparatively small and consequently not many members were involved, granite and stonecutters registered marked improvement; the percentage of those without work in these trades stood at 6.8, compared with 31.0 per cent, a year ago. Much higher employment levels prevailed, likewise, for steam shovel men, bridge and structural iron workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and plumbers and steamfitters.

In the transportation industries there were 892 returns tabulated. These organizations reported a total membership of 79,488 persons, of whom 958, or a percentage of 1.2 were without work, in comparison with percentages of 1.1 in July and 1.8 per cent in

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

| Month | N.S. and Prince Edward Island | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Canada |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|----------|--------------|---------|------------------|--------|
| Average 1931..... | 8.5 | 9.2 | 19.3 | 17.2 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 19.4 | 17.6 | 16.8 |
| Average 1932..... | 9.6 | 14.4 | 26.4 | 23.7 | 20.0 | 15.8 | 22.6 | 21.6 | 22.0 |
| Average 1933..... | 16.0 | 13.0 | 25.2 | 24.4 | 20.3 | 17.2 | 21.7 | 20.8 | 22.3 |
| Average 1934..... | 8.7 | 7.9 | 22.8 | 18.1 | 17.7 | 13.2 | 17.8 | 20.2 | 18.2 |
| Average 1935..... | 6.9 | 8.6 | 20.9 | 14.3 | 12.6 | 9.8 | 15.4 | 16.4 | 15.4 |
| Average 1936..... | 6.8 | 7.4 | 18.9 | 12.0 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 13.2 |
| Average 1937..... | 5.5 | 5.2 | 15.6 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 10.6 | 10.7 |
| Average 1938..... | 4.9 | 10.0 | 17.4 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 9.1 | 12.3 | 14.0 | 13.1 |
| Average 1939..... | 7.1 | 9.0 | 16.0 | 11.1 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 12.2 |
| Average 1940..... | 3.1 | 3.7 | 11.0 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 7.6 | 7.8 |
| Average 1941..... | 2.2 | 2.3 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 6.7 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Aug. 1931..... | 9.3 | 7.7 | 16.9 | 15.2 | 15.7 | 11.8 | 24.4 | 16.4 | 15.8 |
| Aug. 1932..... | 8.9 | 13.7 | 25.0 | 23.9 | 18.2 | 13.0 | 22.0 | 19.9 | 21.4 |
| Aug. 1933..... | 12.6 | 11.1 | 22.6 | 21.7 | 17.9 | 14.3 | 22.0 | 19.9 | 19.8 |
| Aug. 1934..... | 7.8 | 6.1 | 18.8 | 17.0 | 16.2 | 9.6 | 18.5 | 20.5 | 16.5 |
| Aug. 1935..... | 8.3 | 8.1 | 18.3 | 13.3 | 10.7 | 7.9 | 14.4 | 13.1 | 14.2 |
| Aug. 1936..... | 6.8 | 7.7 | 16.7 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 10.7 | 8.3 | 10.8 |
| Aug. 1937..... | 5.9 | 5.5 | 11.1 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 12.5 | 6.2 | 7.6 |
| Aug. 1938..... | 5.3 | 12.0 | 16.7 | 9.4 | 8.3 | 5.7 | 13.3 | 11.3 | 11.6 |
| Aug. 1939..... | 4.2 | 8.2 | 15.2 | 10.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 13.1 | 10.5 | 10.9 |
| Aug. 1940..... | 2.2 | 3.5 | 7.6 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 7.9 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Aug. 1941..... | 1.8 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.4 |
| Sept. 1941..... | 1.8 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Oct. 1941..... | 1.6 | 1.2 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Nov. 1941..... | 1.3 | 1.4 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 3.3 |
| Dec. 1941..... | 1.0 | 2.1 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| Jan. 1942..... | 1.3 | 1.9 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.3 |
| Feb. 1942..... | 1.6 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 4.0 |
| March 1942..... | 2.1 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 7.0 | 2.5 | 4.5 |
| April 1942..... | 1.9 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 6.1 | 1.4 | 3.3 |
| May 1942..... | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 2.4 |
| June 1942..... | 1.3 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 1.1 | .9 | 2.6 | .9 | 2.5 |
| July 1942..... | .8 | 1.0 | 3.8 | .9 | 2.2 | .8 | 1.3 | .3 | 1.8 |
| Aug. 1942..... | .4 | 2.3 | 1.4 | .7 | 1.6 | .8 | .9 | .2 | .9 |

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

| Month | Fishing | Lumbering and Logging | Mining | Manufacturing Industries | Vegetable products | Pulp and paper products | Pulp and paper mill workers | Printing, publishing and lithographing | Electric current | Wood products | Fibres, textiles and textile products | Garment workers | Hat, cap and glove workers | Animal products | Rubber workers | Iron and its products | Non-ferrous metals | Clay, glass and stone products | Mineral products | Chemical and allied products | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | Building and construction | Transportation | Shipping | Steam railway operation | Local transportation | Communication | Telegraph operation | Telephone operation | Trade (retail and wholesale clerks) | Services | Governmental | Miscellaneous | All occupations | | |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------------|----------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|------|----|
| August, 1931 | 7.7 | 37.8 | 17.5 | 14.0 | 7.2 | 15.3 | 25.6 | 10.5 | 47.1 | 17.6 | 20.9 | 17.8 | 10.0 | 6.7 | 11.8 | 25.5 | 23.0 | 0 | 0 | 24.4 | 41.5 | 9.5 | 25.0 | 10.5 | 13.6 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 0 | 0 | 2.5 | 8.4 | 1.8 | 9.1 | 8 | | |
| August, 1932 | 5.7 | 45.4 | 11.8 | 22.5 | 11.9 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 15.1 | 6.5 | 23.1 | 17.5 | 17.9 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 23.1 | 31.7 | 38.4 | 0 | 0 | 51.9 | 61.2 | 12.3 | 31.1 | 12.5 | 13.6 | 11.1 | 6.3 | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 10.6 | 5.2 | 23.7 | 158 | | |
| August, 1933 | 21.3 | 20.5 | 13.1 | 20.1 | 7.6 | 13.4 | 10.5 | 14.6 | 6.5 | 31.2 | 11.1 | 17.1 | 10.6 | 16.0 | 23.1 | 21.7 | 38.4 | 0 | 0 | 53.1 | 63.6 | 9.3 | 31.1 | 12.5 | 13.6 | 11.1 | 6.3 | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 10.6 | 5.2 | 23.7 | 158 | | |
| August, 1934 | 66.7 | 37.0 | 14.1 | 13.6 | 6.0 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 10.5 | 0.9 | 21.2 | 13.3 | 15.8 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 18.0 | 32.0 | 44.4 | 0 | 0 | 53.1 | 63.6 | 9.3 | 31.1 | 12.5 | 13.6 | 11.1 | 6.3 | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 10.6 | 5.2 | 23.7 | 158 | | |
| August, 1935 | 0 | 7.2 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 3.0 | 7.1 | 3.1 | 10.4 | 0.9 | 21.2 | 13.3 | 15.8 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 18.0 | 32.0 | 44.4 | 0 | 0 | 53.1 | 63.6 | 9.3 | 31.1 | 12.5 | 13.6 | 11.1 | 6.3 | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 10.6 | 5.2 | 23.7 | 158 | | |
| August, 1936 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 12.1 | 10.3 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 12.6 | 9.3 | 0.4 | 6.8 | 12.6 | 5.9 | 13.5 | 14.7 | 8.8 | 14.2 | 37.0 | 0 | 0 | 26.1 | 44.1 | 6.9 | 31.1 | 12.5 | 13.6 | 11.1 | 6.3 | 0 | 0 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 17.0 | 10.3 | 79 | | |
| August, 1937 | 16.3 | 1.4 | 11.4 | 8.2 | 5.7 | 9.3 | 12.6 | 9.3 | 0.4 | 6.8 | 12.6 | 5.9 | 13.5 | 14.7 | 8.8 | 14.2 | 37.0 | 0 | 0 | 31.6 | 39.9 | 1.5 | 33.7 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 0 | 0 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 17.0 | 10.3 | 79 | | |
| August, 1938 | 5.0 | 23.3 | 9.7 | 11.0 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 16.6 | 20.4 | 17.2 | 6.1 | 15.9 | 18.1 | 9.1 | 41.0 | 0 | 0 | 24.2 | 40.3 | 1.5 | 30.4 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 0 | 0 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 17.0 | 10.3 | 79 | |
| August, 1939 | 3.2 | 23.0 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 16.6 | 20.4 | 17.2 | 6.1 | 15.9 | 18.1 | 9.1 | 41.0 | 0 | 0 | 24.2 | 40.3 | 1.5 | 30.4 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 0 | 0 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 17.0 | 10.3 | 79 | |
| August, 1940 | 2.1 | 13.0 | 7.3 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 0.1 | 12.8 | 8.9 | 1.4 | 7.0 | 28.0 | 0 | 14.2 | 6.6 | 24.2 | 0 | 0 | 25.7 | 35.1 | 1.3 | 30.5 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 0 | 0 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 17.0 | 10.3 | 79 |
| August, 1941 | 1.5 | 6.4 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.59 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 24.2 | 0 | 0 | 18.3 | 11.1 | 1.3 | 30.5 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 0 | 0 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 17.0 | 10.3 | 79 |
| September, 1941 | 10.4 | 6.4 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.59 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 24.2 | 0 | 0 | 18.3 | 11.1 | 1.3 | 30.5 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 0 | 0 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 17.0 | 10.3 | 79 |
| October, 1941 | 6.3 | 8.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 11.5 | 6.9 | 1.3 | 30.5 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 0 | 0 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 17.0 | 10.3 | 79 |
| November, 1941 | 14.5 | 8.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 5.9 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 17.9 | 10.6 | 1.9 | 30.5 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 0 | 0 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 17.0 | 10.3 | 79 |
| December, 1941 | 17.7 | 20.3 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 5.9 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 20.0 | 15.5 | 2.2 | 30.5 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 0 | 0 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 17.0 | 10.3 | 79 |
| January, 1942 | 13.6 | 11.5 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 5.9 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 20.0 | 15.5 | 2.2 | 30.5 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 0 | 0 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 17.0 | 10.3 | 79 |
| February, 1942 | 8.4 | 11.5 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 5.9 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 20.0 | 15.5 | 2.2 | 30.5 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 0 | 0 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 17.0 | 10.3 | 79 |
| March, 1942 | 21.6 | 14.5 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 5.9 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 21.0 | 16.3 | 1.1 | 30.5 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 0 | 0 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 17.0 | 10.3 | 79 |
| April, 1942 | 12.5 | 14.5 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 5.9 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 21.0 | 16.3 | 1.1 | 30.5 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 0 | 0 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 17.0 | 10.3 | 79 |
| May, 1942 | 6.0 | 39.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.69 | 0.75 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 0 | 0 | 19.4 | 16.2 | 8.4 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 15 | | |
| June, 1942 | 6.2 | 37.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 9.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0 | 2.9 | 23.1 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 10.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 15 | | |
| July, 1942 | 6.2 | 37.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 9.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0 | 2.9 | 23.1 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 10.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 15 | | |
| August, 1942 | 4.4 | 0 | 0 | 2.1 | 0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0 | 1.7 | 0 | 0 | 20.9 | 23.1 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 15 | | |

August, a year ago. Employment for steam railway employees, whose returns constituted over 79 per cent of the entire group membership, showed a fractional increase. The unemployment percentage of 1.2 for these workers remained very low, thus reflecting a very high employment level. Among street and electric railway employees conditions were fractionally better. There was little or no unemployment reported among these workers, while teamsters and chauffeurs were fully employed at both dates. An appreciable reduction in work was in evidence among navigation workers, the percentage of unemployment increasing from 3.0 to 8.8. In comparison with conditions in August, a year ago, navigation workers disclosed noteworthy employment expansion; there was 13.2 per cent of these workers unemployed in August, 1941. Among steam railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs there were slightly higher employment levels. The fractional unemployment percentage of .0 shown among street and electric railway employees remained unchanged.

From unions in the wholesale and retail trade 9 reports were tabulated with a total membership of 2,464 persons. These were fully employed, as in the previous month and in August, a year ago.

From civic employees returns were tabulated from 102 unions with 9,752 members, all of whom were fully engaged, in comparison with percentages of .0 in July and 0.1 in August, a year ago.

In the miscellaneous group of occupations there were 146 reports received, having a combined membership of 11,904 persons. Of these, 97, or a percentage of 0.8 were unemployed, in comparison with percentages of .07 in July and 2.0 in August, 1941. Unclassified workers, whose

membership was fully engaged in the previous month, showed 1.0 per cent of unemployment; among stationary engineers and firemen and theatre and stage employees, there were fractional employment increases; on the other hand, hotel and restaurant employees and barbers reported very slight recessions. Among hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen, the percentages of unemployment were fractional, only. In comparison with conditions in August, a year ago, hotel and restaurant employees and stationary engineers and firemen reflected much higher employment levels, while theatre and stage employees indicated moderate improvement. The percentage of 0.3 among barbers remained unchanged; unclassified workers recorded a fractional decline in work.

Returns from 5 unions of fishermen were tabulated. The combined membership was 2,637, of whom, 10, or a percentage of 0.4 were without work. This percentage was identical with that shown in the preceding month. The percentage of unemployment in August, 1941, was 1.5.

There were reports received from 2 unions of lumber workers, whose total membership was 2,851. As in the preceding month, there was no unemployment. In August, a year ago, the percentage of those without work stood at 0.6.

Table I shows by provinces the average percentage of union members, who were unemployed each year from 1931 to 1941, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment for August of each year from 1931 to 1940, inclusive, and for each month from August, 1941, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the months included in Table I.

Building Permits Issued in Canada During August, 1942

The August report of building permits compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics includes returns from 178 of the 204 municipalities in Canada which have systems for issuing such permits and of this number 161 reported detailed operations. The remaining 17 advised that no permits had been issued during the month of August while 26 municipalities had failed to report at the close of September 12.

The total value of permits reported as issued in the month of August is \$8,159,508. Revised values for the month of July include returns from 201 municipalities and aggregate \$10,676,743. Reports were received from 52 of the 58 original municipalities and show a

value of \$6,077,182 for August. The corresponding revised value for July includes 58 returns and is \$7,734,966 while the August, 1941, value was \$9,620,358.

The total value of permits issued by all municipalities during the eight elapsed months of the current year is \$70,072,454. The value of the 58 municipalities for the same period is \$50,748,817, while their corresponding value in 1941 was \$67,692,157.

During the month of August new construction of all types amounted to 73.4 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 47.1.

TABLE I.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 178 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, AUGUST, 1942

| Classification of Permits | CANADA | Provinces | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|
| | | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Quebec |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| All Permits—Total Value..... | 8,159,508 | | 137,425 | 53,332 | 2,378,391 |
| New construction..... | 5,975,407 | | 93,000 | 22,580 | 1,758,273 |
| Additions, alterations, repairs..... | 2,184,101 | | 44,425 | 30,752 | 620,118 |
| Residential..... | 4,598,913 | | 118,517 | 48,522 | 1,228,468 |
| New construction..... | 3,843,896 | | 85,550 | 21,180 | 1,065,750 |
| Additions, alterations, repairs..... | 755,017 | | 32,967 | 27,342 | 162,718 |
| Institutional..... | 207,680 | | 775 | | 88,518 |
| New construction..... | 84,043 | | | | 18,493 |
| Additions, alterations, repairs..... | 123,637 | | 775 | | 70,025 |
| Commercial..... | 906,796 | | 17,633 | 4,810 | 164,570 |
| New construction..... | 331,540 | | 7,450 | 1,400 | 97,030 |
| Additions, alterations, repairs..... | 575,256 | | 10,183 | 3,410 | 67,540 |
| Industrial..... | 1,495,062 | | 500 | | 853,240 |
| New construction..... | 813,405 | | | | 567,100 |
| Additions, alterations, repairs..... | 676,657 | | 500 | | 286,140 |
| Other Building..... | 951,057 | | | | 43,595 |
| New construction..... | 897,523 | | | | 9,900 |
| Additions, alterations, repairs..... | 53,534 | | | | 33,695 |

| Classification of Permits | Provinces (Con.) | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskat- chewan | Alberta | British Columbia |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| All Permits—Total Value..... | 3,329,461 | 332,180 | 74,094 | 1,280,845 | 573,780 |
| New construction..... | 2,265,642 | 266,670 | 38,585 | 1,177,994 | 352,662 |
| Additions, alterations, repairs..... | 1,063,818 | 65,510 | 35,509 | 102,851 | 221,118 |
| Residential..... | 2,262,518 | 276,870 | 55,720 | 282,528 | 325,770 |
| New construction..... | 1,925,478 | 240,660 | 35,425 | 211,014 | 258,839 |
| Additions, alterations, repairs..... | 337,040 | 36,210 | 20,295 | 71,514 | 66,931 |
| Institutional..... | 38,825 | 9,700 | 2,500 | 48,570 | 18,792 |
| New construction..... | 6,800 | | | 47,400 | 11,350 |
| Additions, alterations, repairs..... | 32,025 | 9,700 | 2,500 | 1,170 | 7,442 |
| Commercial..... | 566,230 | 39,050 | 13,689 | 66,054 | 34,760 |
| New construction..... | 159,015 | 25,500 | 1,475 | 36,445 | 3,225 |
| Additions, alterations, repairs..... | 407,215 | 13,550 | 12,214 | 29,609 | 31,535 |
| Industrial..... | 451,214 | 6,050 | 400 | 4,063 | 179,595 |
| New construction..... | 171,350 | | 400 | 3,505 | 76,050 |
| Additions, alterations, repairs..... | 279,864 | 6,050 | | 558 | 103,545 |
| Other Building..... | 10,674 | 510 | 1,785 | 879,630 | 14,863 |
| New construction..... | 3,000 | 510 | 1,285 | 879,630 | 3,198 |
| Additions, alterations, repairs..... | 7,674 | | 500 | | 11,665 |

TABLE II.—RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1942. (1926=100)

| Year | Value of building permits issued | | Index of value of building permits | Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials | Year | Value of building permits issued | | Index of value of building permits | Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials |
|-----------|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| | August | First 8 months | | | | August | First 8 months | | |
| | \$ | \$ | | | | \$ | \$ | | |
| 1942..... | 8,159,508 | 70,072,454 | (1) 48.5 | (2) | 1933..... | 1,910,809 | 14,407,111 | 13.2 | 77.0 |
| 1941..... | 12,852,381 | 89,464,236 | (1) 62.0 | 104.5 | 1932..... | 3,823,251 | 32,576,404 | 29.8 | 77.7 |
| 1940..... | 11,634,407 | 71,418,272 | (1) 47.0 | 95.3 | 1931..... | 8,201,879 | 78,194,996 | 71.6 | 83.0 |
| 1939..... | 6,178,212 | 39,807,093 | 36.4 | 88.1 | 1930..... | 14,029,564 | 115,268,330 | 105.5 | 93.4 |
| 1938..... | 5,829,984 | 37,897,396 | 34.7 | 90.2 | 1929..... | 21,582,221 | 168,894,072 | 154.6 | 99.2 |
| 1937..... | 4,262,966 | 37,849,203 | 34.7 | 95.4 | 1928..... | 17,448,542 | 145,247,455 | 133.0 | 96.4 |
| 1936..... | 3,673,455 | 27,026,141 | 24.7 | 84.6 | 1927..... | 29,478,378 | 126,690,292 | 116.0 | 96.2 |
| 1935..... | 4,311,968 | 33,348,861 | 30.5 | 81.2 | 1926..... | 11,072,599 | 109,211,942 | 100.0 | 100.7 |
| 1934..... | 3,764,425 | 17,433,273 | 16.0 | 82.8 | | | | | |

(1) Figures based on values reported by the original 58 municipalities.

(2) Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA IN AUGUST, 1942, AND IN AUGUST, 1941

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.

"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

| Cities | Value of Permits Issued during— | | Cities | Value of Permits Issued during— | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | August 1942 | August 1941 | | August 1942 | August 1941 |
| Prince Edward Island— | \$ | \$ | Ontario—Conc. | \$ | \$ |
| Charlottetown..... | N.P.I. | 20,250 | Sarnia..... | 23,687 | 10,769 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | Sault Ste. Marie..... | 89,964 | 148,211 |
| *Halifax..... | 46,921 | 153,065 | *Stratford..... | 14,858 | 15,117 |
| New Glasgow..... | 11,420 | 8,725 | *Toronto..... | 714,017 | 869,184 |
| *Sydney..... | 41,400 | 45,900 | East York Twp..... | 147,210 | 162,811 |
| New Brunswick— | | | *Windsor..... | 145,447 | 283,495 |
| Fredericton..... | No Report | 3,300 | Riverside..... | 18,800 | 17,500 |
| *Moncton..... | 28,490 | 2,060,290 | Woodstock..... | 8,193 | 14,741 |
| *Saint John..... | 23,192 | 30,401 | York Twp..... | 143,000 | 126,455 |
| Quebec— | | | Manitoba— | | |
| Montreal (*Maisonneuve)..... | 1,202,550 | 742,497 | *Brandon..... | 19,430 | 35,190 |
| *Quebec..... | 95,170 | 181,265 | St. Boniface..... | 69,950 | 134,945 |
| Shawinigan Falls..... | No Report | 217,100 | *Winnipeg..... | 212,050 | 356,450 |
| *Sherbrooke..... | 40,800 | 184,100 | Saskatchewan— | | |
| *Trois-Rivieres..... | No Report | 21,445 | *Moose Jaw..... | 2,195 | 10,212 |
| *Westmount..... | N.P.I. | 9,400 | *Regina..... | 26,960 | 257,495 |
| Ontario— | | | *Saskatoon..... | 16,835 | 8,905 |
| Belleville..... | 30,250 | 7,800 | Alberta— | | |
| *Brantford..... | 28,620 | 23,160 | *Calgary..... | 189,505 | 323,493 |
| Chatham..... | 6,445 | 14,490 | *Edmonton..... | 1,054,345 | 209,558 |
| *Port William..... | 53,165 | 274,985 | Lethbridge..... | 20,220 | 27,980 |
| Galt..... | 30,993 | 74,013 | Medicine Hat..... | 15,875 | 18,415 |
| *Guelph..... | 9,035 | 46,205 | British Columbia— | | |
| *Hamilton..... | 340,314 | 424,111 | Nanaimo..... | No Report | 2,665 |
| *Kingston..... | 43,396 | 112,031 | *New Westminster..... | 37,525 | 43,195 |
| *Kitchener..... | 42,900 | 77,471 | North Vancouver..... | 61,925 | 42,200 |
| *London..... | 81,020 | 62,545 | Prince Rupert..... | No Report | 9,025 |
| Oshawa..... | 28,325 | 48,085 | *Vancouver..... | 377,465 | 767,345 |
| *Ottawa..... | 151,800 | 585,200 | Vernon..... | 6,050 | 4,800 |
| Owen Sound..... | 25,220 | 55,792 | *Victoria..... | 48,749 | 105,558 |
| *Peterborough..... | 43,880 | 70,425 | Total 58 Municipalities..... | 6,077,182 ¹ | 9,620,358 |
| *Port Arthur..... | 71,125 | 117,019 | Total 35 Municipalities..... | 5,292,869 ² | 8,342,331 |
| *St. Catharines..... | 84,710 | 183,555 | | | |
| *St. Thomas..... | No Report | 152,065 | | | |

* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.

(1) 52 municipalities only, reporting.

(2) 35 municipalities only, reporting.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, August, 1942, summarizes the June-July employment situation in Great Britain as follows:

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at July 13, 1942 (exclusive of 24,071 men who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment) was 66,116; those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 1,728; and those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration)

numbered 2,180. As compared with June 15 the numbers wholly unemployed showed an increase of 3,350, those temporarily suspended from work a decrease of 133, and unemployed casual workers a decrease of 822.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at July 13, were 35,320 wholly unemployed (exclusive of those, numbering 1,238, who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 1,536 temporarily stopped, and 125 unemployed casual workers. Of the 35,320 wholly unemployed, 1,269 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with June 15, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 1,154, those temporarily stopped showed a decrease of 273, and unemployed casual workers showed a decrease of 133.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances included in the foregoing totals for July 13 was 70,342, as compared with 71,793 at June 15 and with 174,780 at July 14, 1941.

United States

Employment in the United States in non-agricultural establishments exceeded all previous levels according to the official report issued by the United States Secretary of Labour. The August total of 37,789,000 employed persons was 555,000 greater than in July of this year and 2,332,000 above the August, 1941, level.

Employment gains were reported in manufacturing, Federal, State, and local government services, building construction, and transportation and public utilities. These increases were slightly offset by employment declines in trade, mining, and finance and service.

The rise of 337,000 in factory employment continued the virtually unbroken succession of increases reported since June 1940 and brought to nearly 4,700,000 the number of workers added to factory employment since the beginning of the Defence Program. Employment in the Federal, State, and local government services increased by 205,000 over the previous month. Most of this increase occurred in the War Department. An additional 23,000 workers were hired in August on construction work. In the transportation and public utility groups, employment increased by 14,000.

The decline of 13,000 in the wholesale and retail trade group continued the series of monthly decreases which began in April. Government restrictions affecting certain lines of trade contributed to the decline. In the mining group, losses in employment in each major line of mining activity resulted in a net decline of 5,000 workers. The largest decline (1.2 per cent) was in metal mining and was attributable to reduced forces in copper, lead, zinc, gold, and silver mines. Employment in the finance, service, and miscellaneous group was 6,000 lower than in July.

The increase of 1,641,000 in factory employment over the year interval accounted for a major portion of the gain of more than 2,300,000 in non-agricultural establishments. Employment in the Federal, State, and local government services was 1,000,000 greater than in August 1941. Smaller gains were shown in the transportation and public utility, and the finance, service, and miscellaneous groups. Among the three major groups reporting fewer workers in August 1942 than in August 1941, the decline in trade employment was most outstanding (406,000). The losses in mining and contract construction amounted to 61,000 and 42,000, respectively.

The increases in the durable goods manufacturing group of 2.6 per cent in employment and 5.8 per cent in weekly pay rolls were due primarily to expansion in industries geared to the war effort, notably shipbuilding, aircraft, radios, instruments, engines, automobiles, brass, bronze, and copper products, electrical machinery, ammunition, explosives, and machine tools. The increase in employment of 3.7 per cent or 14,500 workers in the automobile industry was the fourth successive gain, indicating the accelerated production of war materials.

In the non-durable goods group the increase in employment of 1.6 per cent was due chiefly to seasonal gains in canning and preserving (18.9 per cent or 34,000 workers), women's clothing (9.8 per cent or 17,700 workers), men's clothing (3.1 per cent or 6,300 workers), millinery (32.2 per cent or 5,400 workers), and confectionery (10.1 per cent or 5,300 workers). The beverage industry showed an increase of 3.8 per cent or 3,400 workers and the rubber tire and tube industry a further gain of 4.5 per cent or 2,800 wage-earners. The increase in the latter industry is the fourth consecutive monthly rise and reflects production on Government orders.

Among industries reporting employment declines due primarily to material shortages and freeze orders were cast-iron pipe, plumber's supplies, stoves, business machines, fur-felt hats, and silk and rayon goods.

The August over-all factory employment and pay-roll indexes, 145.3 and 214.4, respectively (based on the 1923-25 average as 100) were the highest on record and were 9.2 per cent and 35.6 per cent higher, respectively, than the indexes for August 1941. As emphasized in previous reports, the gains in pay rolls over the year interval were much larger than in employment due primarily to increase in the number of hours worked, to overtime premiums, and to increases in basic wage rates.

Metal mining employment fell off 1.2 per cent due primarily to reductions in copper, lead and zinc, and gold and silver mining. Operators of iron mines increased their forces by 1.4 per cent. In the remaining four major mining industries employment declines ranged from 0.4 per cent in quarrying and non-metallic mining to 0.8 per cent in bituminous coal mining. Compared with August 1941 employment in metal mines showed an increase of less than one per cent while anthracite and bituminous coal mines reported reductions of 6.7 and 0.4 per cent, respectively, quarrying and non-metallic mines a reduction of 4.7 per cent, and crude oil producers a reduction of 8.6 per cent.

In public utilities employment gains of 0.5 per cent reported by telephone and telegraph

companies and 0.4 per cent reported by street railways and busses were offset by a decline of 1.2 per cent in the electric light and power industry, which was effected by government restrictions on the use of materials. The gains of 7.5 per cent in employment, and 19.2 per cent in pay rolls since August 1941 in the street railway and bus industry reflected an increased demand for public transportation

resulting in increased hours, as well as wage-rate increases.

In the service industries larger-than-seasonal employment declines were shown, the most pronounced loss being in the dyeing and cleaning industry (2.6 per cent). Year-round hotels reported 1.3 per cent and laundries 1.4 per cent fewer employees. Brokerage firms reported an employment reduction of 2.9 per cent and insurance firms a loss of 0.5 per cent.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Agreements made obligatory under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec are summarized in a separate article following this.

Mining

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—ALGOMA ORE PROPERTIES AND FEDERAL LABOUR UNION, No. 23159 (AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR).

Agreement negotiated following an investigation into the dispute by an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, as noted on page 1124 of this issue. This agreement comes into effect September 16, 1942 (subject to the approval of the National War Labour Board), and is to remain in effect to September 15, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

No discrimination against any employee because of union membership and the union is to be the sole bargaining agency for the employees.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48-hour week. Overtime to be paid at time and one half except for shovel operators who are paid overtime only after 10 hours' work. The wage scale in effect to form part of the agreement and to remain in force except for adjustments which may be sanctioned by the National War Labour Board, both parties agreeing to make a joint application to the Board for an increase in the cost of living bonus.

Provision is made for seniority rights, one week's vacation annually after two years' service and for the settlement of disputes. If unable to settle a dispute, the parties agree to refer it to a board under the federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and to abide by such board's award.

Manufacturing: Vegetable foods, etc.

MONTREAL, P.Q.—IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD. AND THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL 234.

Agreement reached following strike noted on page 1133 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from September 10, 1942, to March 15, 1944, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Employees are at liberty to join or not to join the union or to resign from it until September 19, 1942, after which all who are then union members or who later join must maintain their membership.

Hours: 48 per week for day workers and firemen; 40 and 48 hours on alternate weeks for shift workers; 72 hours for watchmen, 66 hours for janitors. Overtime: for day workers (except maintenance men), time and one-half for work over 10 hours Mondays to Fridays inclusive, over 5 hours on Saturdays or over 48 hours in any week; for maintenance men, time and one-half for work over 10 hours Mondays to Fridays inclusive, over 5 hours on Saturdays or over 54 hours in any week; for shift workers, time and one-half for work over 10 hours in any day or 48 hours in any week; for watchmen and firemen, time and one-half for work over 60 hours and 56 hours respectively. Time and one-half for all work on Sundays and holidays for all except watchmen and firemen.

The wage scale existing at the time the agreement, including the cost-of-living bonus as required by law from time to time, is to be maintained, subject to such modifications ordered by the Regional War Labour Board upon an application being made to increase wage rates by 5 cents per hour. The company is to meet the wages committee of the union to discuss the setting up of a classification of jobs and wages throughout the entire plant.

Provision is also made for: seniority rights; a one week's vacation with pay after one year's service except for salaried employees who had been receiving two weeks' vacation which shall be continued; and for the settlement of disputes.

Manufacturing: Animal Foods

Correction

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—SWIFT CANADIAN CO., LTD., AND UNITED PACKING HOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 177.

In the summary of this agreement published in the August issue, page 975, it was erroneously stated that a two weeks' vacation was granted after two years' service. This should have read a two weeks' vacation after five years' service.

Manufacturing: Leather Products

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND THE SHOE AND LEATHER WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE.

Agreement reached following the strike and federal government conciliation (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, page 156). Agreement to be in effect from January 2, 1942, to December 31, 1942. Either party desiring a change to give 30 days' notice before terminating date.

Only union members to be employed if available. If none available other new employees must become union members after their probation period. The company to deduct union dues from wages and pay same over to the union.

Hours: 46½ hours per week; overtime may not exceed 6 hours in any one week. The wage scale consists of piece work rates. Whatever bonus arrangement is made compulsory by the government will be paid. The company agrees to recognize seniority when laying off workers, "keeping in mind the special abilities of employees."

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

CORNWALL, ONTARIO.—CANADIAN COTTONS, LTD., AND THE UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 2 (CORNWALL).

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. The terms of this agreement are similar to those of the agreement previously in effect between this same company and the Cotton Workers' Union, Federal Local No. 2, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941, page 1156.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

MONTREAL, P.Q.—RCA VICTOR Co., LTD., AND THEIR HOURLY PAID EMPLOYEES, REPRESENTED BY THE METAL TRADES COUNCIL'S RCA VICTOR UNION.

This agreement which is in effect from September 11, 1942, to September 10, 1943 (or 1944 if no notice is given previous to September 10, 1943) is published in the report of the board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act on page 1125 of this issue.

Manufacturing: Shipbuilding

VANCOUVER, B.C.—BURREARD DRY DOCK Co., LTD., OF NORTH VANCOUVER, AND THE AMALGAMATED BUILDING WORKERS OF CANADA, SHIPYARD SECTION (SHIPWRIGHTS AND CAULKERS).

Agreement to be in effect from August 26, 1941, for the duration of the war and wartime contracts. The agreement with this company is the same as the agreement with another company, effective from October 17, 1941, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1570. (The basic wage rate for shipwrights, joiners, boatbuilders and caulkers is 90 cents per hour plus a cost-of-living bonus of 4 cents per hour from June 1, 1941, with adjustments to be made in accordance with federal government Orders in Council.)

VANCOUVER, B.C.—WEST COAST SHIPBUILDERS LTD., AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL 452.

Agreement in effect from May 26, 1942, for the duration of the war and wartime contracts.

No obligation on any employee to join, and no discrimination against any employee for belonging to this or any union.

Hours and overtime and holidays are to be as shall be made mandatory by the federal government or adopted by mutual agreement of the shipbuilders of British Columbia, the Departments interested and labour. Time and one-quarter for certain types of work, such as work in confined spaces where noxious fumes are present.

Hourly wage rate for shipwrights, carpenters, caulkers and joiners: 90 cents, to be adjusted from time to time in accordance with cost-of-living bonus as ordered by the Government.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—WEST COAST SHIPBUILDERS, LTD., AND WELDERS' AND BURNERS' UNIT No. 4, AMALGAMATED BUILDING WORKERS OF CANADA.

Agreement to be in effect from June 3, 1942, for the duration of the war and wartime contracts. This agreement is similar to the one summarized above between this company and the carpenters' union, with this exception: the hourly wage rate for electric and acetylene welders and burners is 90 cents, for helpers 67 cents, to be adjusted from time to time in accordance with cost-of-living bonus as ordered by the Government. Helpers advanced to become welders and burners to be paid their present rate for one month and 80 cents for a period not exceeding another three months, after which regular rate shall be paid.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL 343.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1942, to April 30, 1943. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1941, page 591, and January, 1940, page 67, with the exception of an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, making the hourly rate for journeymen \$1, and for apprentices from 35 cents to 75 cents.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CALGARY GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL 1779.

Agreement in effect from April 1, 1942 to March 31, 1943. Negotiations for a new agreement to be entered into during January, 1943. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941, page 1157, with this exception: To the minimum wage rate of 95 cents per hour, is added a cost-of-living bonus of 3 cents per hour, such bonus to become effective the first pay period after endorsement by the Regional War Labour Board.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Agreement Act was assented to June 22, 1940, and was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1940, page 812. It replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938. Agreements and regulations under the "Collective Labour Agreements Act," the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages, and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Agreement Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation throughout the province or within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date the Order in Council is adopted. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked by a further Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour after consulting the parties to the agreement and after the required notice has been published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. A parity committee (formerly called a joint committee) must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A parity committee may require certificates of competency from

workers within the scope of the agreement and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues from May, 1938, to July, 1940. Proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act are noted in the issues beginning August, 1940.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the extension of five new agreements and the amendment of two other agreements, all of which are noted below. Requests for the extension of new agreements for the fur manufacturing (wholesale) industry at Montreal and for municipal employees at Sherbrooke were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* September 26. A request for the amendment of the agreement for the ornamental iron and bronze industry at Montreal was published in the September 5 issue with correction in the September 12 issue; for the amendment of the agreement for the tannery industry throughout the Province, in the issue of September 12; for retail stores at Quebec in the issue of September 19.

In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 19, amending the constitution of two parity committees.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BUILDING TRADES, QUEBEC CITY AND DISTRICT

Two Orders in Council both dated September 2, amending this agreement (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1941, page 1009, and September, 1942, page 1097) were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 5. One provides that wages be paid regularly and entirely each week. The other provides for a cost-of-living bonus in conformity with federal Order in Council 5963 of 1941. As determined by the Regional War Labour Board, this bonus is equivalent to the addition of 5 cents per hour to all rates of wages mentioned in the original agreement, such bonus to be unchanged until August 15, 1943, whatever are the variations in the federal cost-of-living index.

BUILDING TRADES, SHERBROOKE AND EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

An Order in Council, dated September 16, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 19, makes obligatory the terms of a new agreement between L'Association des constructeurs des Cantons de l'Est (The Builders'

Association of the Eastern Townships) and Le Conseil national catholique des metiers de la construction des Cantons de l'Est (The National Catholic Council of Building Trades of the Eastern Townships).

The agreement is to be in effect from September 19, 1942, to March 31, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. It does not, however, affect building contracts signed before its adoption, which are subject to the previous agreement. The territorial jurisdiction comprises the counties of Sherbrooke, Compton, Frontenac, Stanstead, Shefford, Brome, Missisquoi, Richmond, Wolfe and Drummond and the following municipalities of Arthabaska

County: Victoriaville, Princeville, Warwick, Tingwick and Arthabaska. This territory is divided into five zones: zone I, Sherbrooke and within five miles of it; zone II, Granby, Farnham and Cowansville and within five miles of them; zone III, Drummondville, Asbestos, Magog, Victoriaville, Megantic and Windsor and within five miles of them; zone IV, Coaticook and within five miles of it; zone V, the rest of the district.

Hours: 48 per week; overtime at time and one half; work on Sundays and holidays, double time except for pipe mechanics, tinsmith roofers and electricians who are paid time and one half for such days.

Minimum hourly wage rates in Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships

| | ZONES | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | I | II | III | IV | V |
| Bricklayers, masons | \$0.85 | \$0.80 | \$0.75 | \$0.70 | \$0.60 |
| Plasterers | 0.85 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.70 | 0.60 |
| Masons, basement stones | 0.75 | 0.70 | 0.65 | 0.60 | 0.50 |
| Cement finishers ..... | .... | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.50 | 0.45 |
| Carpenters-joiners | 0.65 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.50 | 0.40 |
| Painters and paper hangers | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.45 | 0.40 | 0.35 |
| At Drummondville only ..... | .... | .... | 0.55 | .... | .... |
| Painters (for work performed over 45 feet high) ..... | .... | 0.75 | 0.75 | .... | .... |
| Painters (spraying machine) ..... | .... | 0.60 | 0.60 | .... | .... |
| Letterers ..... | .... | 0.55 | 0.55 | .... | .... |
| Pipe mechanics: | | | | | |
| Contractors (personal services) | 0.90 | 0.75 | 0.80* | 0.70 | 0.55 |
| Journeymen | 0.60 | 0.45 | 0.50* | 0.45 | 0.30 |
| Junior journeymen | 0.45 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.20 |
| After the first six months | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.35 | 0.25 |
| Tinsmiths—roofers | 0.60 | 0.45 | 0.50* | 0.45 | 0.30 |
| Electricians: | | | | | |
| Contractors (personal services) | 0.85 | 0.70 | 0.80* | 0.75 | 0.50 |
| Journeymen | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.55* | 0.50 | 0.40 |
| Enginemen—stationary or portable steam engines (or \$30.00 per week in zone I) .. | 0.60 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| Boiler firemen | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.30 |
| Enginemen: | | | | | |
| Steam mixers | 0.60 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| Gasoline or electrically driven mixers .. | 0.45 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.35 | 0.30 |
| Steam cranes | 0.60 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.30 |
| Gas or electricity driven cranes | 0.45 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.30 |
| Tractors and compressors | 0.55 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.40 |
| Marble setters, terrazzo layers and tile setters .. | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| Terrazzo polishers (dry) | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| Men on terrazzo polishing machines (wet) .. | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 |
| Sprinkler fitters | 0.60 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| Ornamental iron workers (erecting) | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| Drillers and shot firers | 0.55 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.35 |
| Truck drivers | 0.45 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.35 |
| Carter, horse-driver | 0.45 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.35 | 0.30 |
| Labourers | 0.45 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.35 | 0.30 |
| Common workers | 0.45 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.30 |
| Night watchmen (per week of 72 hours) | 16.00 | 15.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 13.00 |
| Structural iron tank and other plate work erection or fabrication | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 |
| Installation of portable tanks and boilers under 2 tons in weight | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.53 |
| Painters (structural iron) | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.74 |
| Helpers—boiler makers, erectors and steam generator mechanics | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.64 |

*At Victoriaville and within five miles of it (except Arthabaska) the wage rates: for electricians is 65 cents for contractor (personal services) and 40 cents for journeymen; for pipe mechanics and tinsmith roofers is 60 cents for contractors (personal services) 35 cents for journeymen and 25 and 30 cents for junior journeymen.

Foremen to be paid 10 cents per hour extra.

Regulations and wage rates are established for apprentices. For maintenance men, wage rates for a 48 hour week are from \$15.50 to \$22 for journeymen and from \$10.25 to \$17.60 for labourers; overtime for maintenance men is payable at the hourly rates specified for their particular trade.

Transportation and Public Utilities

LONGSHOREMEN (OCEAN NAVIGATION), QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated September 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 5, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain steamship companies and the Quebec Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society. The agreement is in effect from September 5, 1942, to December 31, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. It governs all longshoremen employed in loading and discharging ocean going vessels in the port of Quebec.

Basic hourly wage rates: 70 cents per hour for day work, that is for work done between 7 a.m. to 12 noon and between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.; \$1.05 for work between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m.; double time for work during nine hours and for all work on Sundays.

A war bonus of 7 cents per hour is payable in addition to the above basic rates.

Cost-of-living bonus: in addition to the rates of pay and war bonus stipulated, there is payable under the terms of federal Order in Council P.C. 5963 of 1941, a cost-of-living bonus of 7 cents per hour, this bonus to be adjusted in accordance with P.C. 5963, on the basis of one cent per hour each 1.6 point change in the cost-of-living index number.

CHECKERS (OCEAN NAVIGATION), QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated September 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 5, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain steamship companies and the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 1605 (checkers). The agreement is in effect from September 5, 1942 to December 31, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. It applies to hourly paid checkers employed on ocean-going vessels in the port of Quebec.

Basic wage rates: 55 cents per hour for day work, that is for work done between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.; 65 cents per hour for all work done between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m.; double time for Sunday work.

Cost-of-living bonus: Under the terms of the 1941 federal Order in Council P.C. 5963, a cost-of-living bonus of 9 cents per hour is payable, which is to be adjusted on the basis of one cent per hour change for each 1.6 point change in the cost-of-living index.

LONGSHOREMEN (OCEAN NAVIGATION), MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated September 10, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 19, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain shipping and stevedoring companies and the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 375. The agreement is in effect from September 19, 1942, to December 31, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1940, page 1075, and December, 1938, page 1423, with the principal change being the following:

Cost-of-living bonus: Under the terms of federal Order in Council 5963, a cost-of-living bonus of 7 cents per hour over prevailing rates is payable, and will be adjusted on the

basis of one cent per hour for each 1.6 point change in the cost-of-living index. This is to be paid in addition to the basic rates and the war bonus of 8 cents per hour which came into effect September 11, 1940. (The basic hourly rates are 77 cents for day work, 87 cents for evening work and 97 cents for night work.)

SHIPLINERS (OCEAN NAVIGATION), MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated September 10, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 19, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain steamship and stevedoring companies and the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 1552 (Shipliners). The agreement is in effect from September 19, 1942, to December 31, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice, and covers all fitting of vessels in the harbour of Montreal for grain and cattle, also all woodwork in connection with the stevedoring gear, except where permanent gear men are employed. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1940, page 1203 and December, 1938, page 1424, with this exception.

Cost-of-living bonus of 7 cents per hour is provided under the same conditions as in the longshoremen's agreement at Montreal summarized above, the basic rates and war bonus also being the same as for longshoremen.

Ratification by Mexico of International Labour Conventions

Formal ratification by Mexico of two International Labour Conventions was registered by the Secretariat of the League of Nations during the past few months. The number of Mexican ratifications is now 30, and the total number of ratifications of the 67 Conventions is 884.

Mexican ratification of the Holidays with Pay (Sea) Convention, 1936 (No. 54) was registered on June 12, 1942. This is the third ratification of this Convention, which provides that seafarers shall have an annual paid holiday of not less than 12 days in the case of officers and 9 days for other members of the crew.

The other ratification was of the Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938 (No. 63) and was registered on July 16. This Convention provides that the countries ratifying it must undertake the compilation of statistics relating to wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture, on a uniform basis. Nine ratifications had previously been registered, though some countries, in accordance with the terms of the Convention, excluded certain parts from their acceptance.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1942

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

A FURTHER slight decline in the official index number of the cost of living was recorded at the beginning of September. This index on the base period 1935 to 1939 as 100 was 117.4 at September 1, 117.7 at August 1 and 117.9 at the beginning of July; the latter figure being the peak since the autumn of 1930. The decline during the month under review was due mainly to lower prices for potatoes, beef, lamb, and onions which more than offset increases in the prices of eggs, butter and oranges. All of the other principal groups were unchanged. The index at the beginning of September one year ago was 114.7; 106.4 for September, 1940 and 100.8 for August, 1939. The increase in the index since the outbreak of war, therefore, was 16.5 per cent as compared with an increase of 34.3 per cent for the comparable period during the last war, that is, from July, 1914, to August, 1917. Since the introduction of price control last October the index, after adjustment to the base August, 1939 as 100 has advanced from 114.6 to 116.5 or 1.9 points. The increase for the corresponding period during the last war was 19.2 points, after the

index was similarly adjusted to the base July, 1914, as 100.

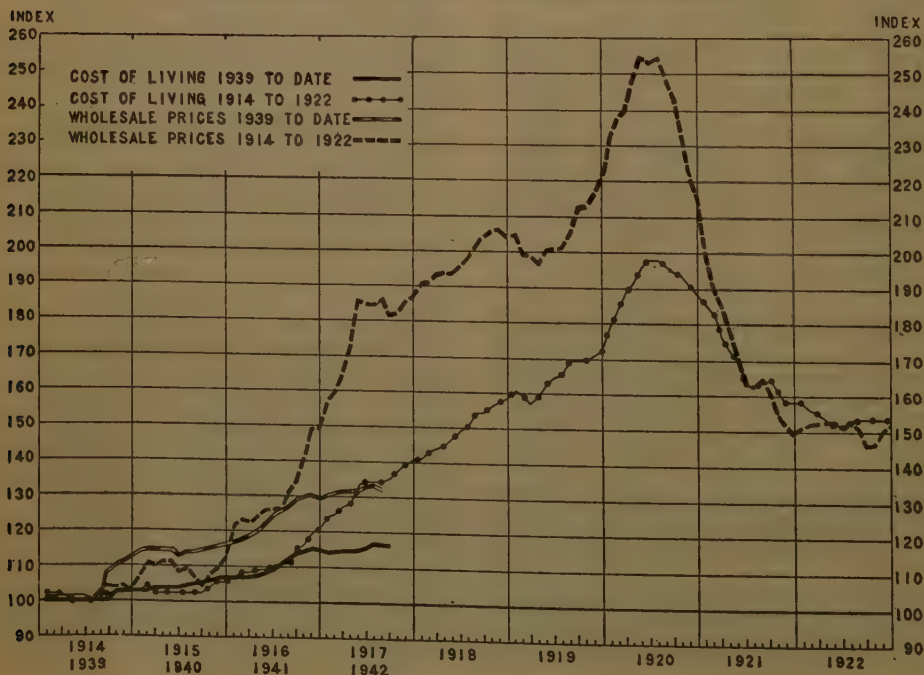
Foods advanced 29.4 per cent between August, 1939, and September, 1942; clothing, 20 per cent; home furnishings and services, 16.7 per cent; fuel and light, 13.6 per cent; rent, 7.2 per cent; and the miscellaneous group, 5.7 per cent.

In compliance with Order in Council P.C. 6219 as amended the prices of cigarettes and tobacco used in calculating the index do not include the tax imposed on June 24, 1942, under the Special War Revenue Act.

The control of prices under an Order in Council of November 1, 1941, P.C. 8527, became effective on December 1, 1941, the Order having been amended to change the effective date from November 17 to December 1. The text of P.C. 8527 which appeared in the *Labour Gazette*, for November, 1941, on page 1371 provided that no person should sell any goods or supply services at prices higher than during the period September 15 to October 11, except under the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In

COST OF LIVING AND WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA 1914-1922 AND 1939-1942

BASE: PRICES IN JULY 1914 AND IN AUGUST 1939-100



each issue of the *Labour Gazette* the activities of the Board in the operation of the price control policy are summarized. Prices of certain fresh fruits and vegetables and certain kinds of fresh, cured and canned fish were exempted by the Board from the provisions of the maximum prices regulations. The order does not apply to sales by farmers and fishermen to dealers or processors of live stock, poultry, eggs, milk, cream, dairy butter, farm-made cheese, honey, maple syrup and fish, but does apply to sales by such dealers and processors and to sales by farmers and fishermen to consumers.

The index number of the cost-of-living was constructed on the basis of a survey of expenditure of 1,439 families of wage-earners and salaried workers with earnings between \$450 and \$2,500 in 1938. The average expenditure was \$1,453.90 divided as follows: food (31.3 per cent), \$443; shelter (19.1 per cent), \$269.50; fuel and light (6.4 per cent), \$90.50; clothing, (11.7 per cent), \$165.80; home furnishings (8.9 per cent), \$125.70; miscellaneous (22.6 per cent), \$319.40.

The last named group includes health (4.3 per cent), \$60.80; personal care (1.7 per cent), \$23.90; transportation (5.6 per cent), \$79.30; recreation (5.8 per cent), \$82.10; life insurance (5.2 per cent), \$73.30. Other expenditure not directly represented in the index was \$40.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of retail prices of commodities included in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services. The figures at certain dates since August, 1939, are: August, 1939, 100.0; September, 100.0; October, 103.8; November, 104.3; December, 104.3; January, 1940, 104.2; February, 104.3; March, 105.5; April, 105.5; May, 105.3; June, 105.3; July, 106.4; August, 106.8; September, 107.9; October, 108.4; November, 109.7; December, 110.0; January, 1941, 110.4; February, 110.1; March, 110.2; April, 110.7; May, 110.9; June, 112.7; July, 114.9; August, 117.7; September, 119.4; October, 120.1; November, 121.4; December, 120.6; January, 1942, 119.9; February, 120.3; March, 120.6; April, 120.6; May, 120.9; June, 121.8; July, 123.9; August, 123.5; September, 123.0.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of the cost-of-living and wholesale prices since the beginning of the present war compared with the trend in the period of 1914-1922.

Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926 as 100 advanced from 95.6 for August to 96.0 for September. The animal products group and the non-ferrous metals group each

advanced slightly more than two per cent while there were small increases in the textile products and in the wood and paper products groups. Other groups in the chief component materials classification were unchanged. Comparative figures for the general index at certain previous dates are 93.2 for September, 1941; 83.0 for September, 1940; and 72.3 for August, 1939. The advance since the outbreak of war was 32.8 per cent as compared with an increase of 85.9 per cent between July, 1914, and August, 1917, the comparable period of the last war.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of September of seventy-six staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except the following, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers; milk, bread, shoulder of veal, leg roast of pork, unsliced bacon, dairy butter, evaporated apples, vinegar and coal oil. Information as to the prices of the foregoing, with the exception of milk and bread, is obtained by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. The prices of milk, bread, fuel and the rates for rent are obtained by the Bureau of Statistics and by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

By Order in Council P.C. 8965, dated November 21, 1941 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1941, page 1462), the price ceiling established by P.C. 8527 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1941, page 1371) was extended to rentals charged for all real property, the order to be administered by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Under authority conferred by Order in Council P.C. 5003 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, October,

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
PRICES AS AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH

| | | On base of average prices in 1935-1939 as 100* | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|--|-------|-------|-------------------|----------|--|--------------------|
| | Adjusted to base 100.0 for August, 1939 | Total | Food | Rent | Fuel and Light | Clothing | Home Furnishings and Services | Miscel- laneous |
| 1913..... | | 79.7 | 88.3 | 74.3 | 76.9 | 88.0 | | 70.3 |
| 1914..... | | 80.0 | 91.9 | 72.1 | 75.4 | 88.9 | | 70.3 |
| 1915..... | | 81.6 | 92.7 | 69.9 | 73.8 | 96.8 | | 70.9 |
| 1916..... | | 88.3 | 103.3 | 70.6 | 75.4 | 110.8 | | 74.5 |
| 1917..... | | 104.5 | 133.3 | 75.8 | 83.8 | 130.3 | | 81.5 |
| 1918..... | | 118.3 | 152.8 | 80.2 | 92.2 | 152.3 | | 91.4 |
| 1919..... | | 130.0 | 163.3 | 87.6 | 100.7 | 175.1 | | 101.2 |
| 1920..... | | 150.5 | 188.1 | 100.2 | 119.9 | 213.1 | | 110.3 |
| 1921..... | | 132.5 | 143.9 | 109.2 | 127.6 | 123.4 | | 112.5 |
| 1922..... | | 121.3 | 121.9 | 113.7 | 122.2 | 147.0 | | 112.5 |
| 1923..... | | 121.7 | 122.8 | 116.6 | 122.2 | 145.1 | | 111.7 |
| 1924..... | | 119.5 | 120.9 | 117.4 | 119.2 | 141.7 | | 109.6 |
| 1925..... | | 120.6 | 126.3 | 117.4 | 116.8 | 141.3 | | 107.5 |
| 1926..... | | 121.8 | 133.3 | 115.9 | 116.8 | 139.1 | | 106.1 |
| 1927..... | | 119.9 | 130.8 | 114.5 | 114.4 | 135.6 | | 105.1 |
| 1928..... | | 120.5 | 131.5 | 117.3 | 113.2 | 135.5 | | 104.8 |
| 1929..... | | 121.7 | 134.7 | 119.7 | 112.6 | 134.8 | | 105.0 |
| 1930..... | | 120.8 | 131.5 | 122.7 | 111.8 | 130.6 | | 105.4 |
| 1931..... | | 109.1 | 103.1 | 119.4 | 110.0 | 114.3 | | 103.3 |
| 1932..... | | 99.0 | 85.7 | 109.7 | 106.8 | 100.6 | | 100.4 |
| 1933..... | | 94.4 | 84.9 | 98.6 | 102.5 | 93.3 | | 98.2 |
| 1934..... | | 95.6 | 92.7 | 93.2 | 102.1 | 97.1 | | 97.8 |
| 1935..... | | 96.2 | 94.6 | 94.0 | 100.9 | 97.6 | 95.4 | 98.7 |
| 1936..... | | 98.1 | 97.8 | 96.1 | 101.5 | 99.3 | 97.2 | 99.1 |
| 1937..... | | 101.2 | 103.2 | 99.7 | 98.9 | 101.4 | 101.5 | 100.1 |
| 1938..... | | 102.2 | 103.8 | 103.1 | 97.7 | 100.9 | 102.4 | 101.2 |
| 1939 | | | | | | | | |
| August 1..... | 100.0 | 100.8 | 99.3 | 103.8 | 99.0 | 100.1 | 100.9 | 101.3 |
| September 1..... | 100.0 | 100.8 | 99.4 | 103.8 | 98.9 | 99.6 | 100.8 | 101.3 |
| October 2..... | 102.7 | 103.5 | 106.3 | 104.4 | 104.4 | 99.6 | 101.0 | 101.7 |
| November 1..... | 103.0 | 103.8 | 107.1 | 104.4 | 105.3 | 99.6 | 101.0 | 101.9 |
| December 1..... | 103.0 | 103.8 | 104.7 | 104.4 | 105.4 | 103.3 | 104.1 | 102.0 |
| Year..... | | 101.5 | 100.6 | 103.8 | 101.2 | 100.7 | 101.4 | 101.4 |
| 1940 | | | | | | | | |
| January 2..... | 103.0 | 103.8 | 104.5 | 104.4 | 105.5 | 103.3 | 104.3 | 101.8 |
| February 1..... | 103.0 | 103.8 | 104.5 | 104.4 | 105.8 | 103.3 | 104.3 | 101.9 |
| March 1..... | 103.8 | 104.6 | 104.8 | 104.4 | 105.7 | 107.8 | 105.9 | 101.9 |
| April 1..... | 103.8 | 104.6 | 104.8 | 104.4 | 105.9 | 107.8 | 106.1 | 101.8 |
| May 1..... | 104.1 | 104.9 | 104.4 | 106.9 | 106.1 | 107.8 | 106.2 | 101.8 |
| June 1..... | 104.1 | 104.9 | 103.8 | 106.9 | 106.0 | 109.1 | 106.5 | 101.8 |
| July 2..... | 104.8 | 105.6 | 105.3 | 106.9 | 107.9 | 109.1 | 106.9 | 102.2 |
| August 1..... | 105.1 | 105.9 | 105.4 | 106.9 | 108.4 | 109.1 | 106.9 | 103.0 |
| September 2..... | 105.6 | 106.4 | 105.4 | 106.9 | 108.5 | 112.4 | 108.9 | 102.8 |
| October 1..... | 106.2 | 107.0 | 106.1 | 107.7 | 108.0 | 113.5 | 109.7 | 102.8 |
| November 1..... | 106.9 | 107.8 | 108.7 | 107.7 | 108.5 | 113.5 | 110.0 | 102.8 |
| December 2..... | 107.1 | 108.0 | 109.1 | 107.7 | 108.5 | 113.5 | 110.7 | 102.8 |
| Year..... | | 105.6 | 105.6 | 106.3 | 107.1 | 109.2 | 107.2 | 102.3 |
| 1941 | | | | | | | | |
| January 2..... | 107.4 | 108.3 | 109.7 | 107.7 | 108.6 | 113.7 | 110.8 | 103.1 |
| February 1..... | 107.3 | 108.2 | 108.8 | 107.7 | 108.7 | 114.1 | 111.5 | 103.1 |
| March 1..... | 107.3 | 108.2 | 109.0 | 107.7 | 108.9 | 114.2 | 111.6 | 102.9 |
| April 1..... | 107.7 | 108.6 | 110.1 | 107.7 | 108.9 | 114.3 | 111.7 | 102.9 |
| May 1..... | 108.5 | 109.4 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 109.2 | 114.5 | 111.8 | 105.1 |
| June 2..... | 109.6 | 110.5 | 112.5 | 109.7 | 110.2 | 114.9 | 112.1 | 105.6 |
| July 2..... | 111.0 | 111.9 | 116.6 | 109.7 | 110.5 | 115.1 | 113.0 | 105.6 |
| August 1..... | 112.8 | 113.7 | 121.3 | 109.7 | 110.5 | 115.7 | 114.3 | 106.1 |
| September 2..... | 113.8 | 114.7 | 123.3 | 109.7 | 110.9 | 117.4 | 115.8 | 106.4 |
| October 1..... | 114.6 | 115.5 | 123.2 | 111.2 | 112.1 | 119.6 | 117.3 | 106.5 |
| November 1..... | 115.4 | 116.3 | 125.4 | 111.2 | 112.7 | 120.0 | 117.9 | 106.7 |
| December 1..... | 114.9 | 115.8 | 123.8 | 111.2 | 112.7 | 119.9 | 117.9 | 106.7 |
| Year..... | | 111.7 | 116.1 | 109.4 | 110.3 | 116.1 | 113.8 | 105.1 |
| 1942 | | | | | | | | |
| January 2..... | 114.5 | 115.4 | 122.3 | 111.2 | 112.9 | 119.9 | 118.0 | 106.8 |
| February 2..... | 114.8 | 115.7 | 123.1 | 111.2 | 112.9 | 119.8 | 118.0 | 107.1 |
| March 2..... | 115.0 | 115.9 | 123.7 | 111.2 | 112.9 | 119.8 | 118.0 | 107.1 |
| April 1..... | 115.0 | 115.9 | 123.7 | 111.2 | 112.9 | 119.8 | 118.1 | 107.1 |
| May 1..... | 115.2 | 116.1 | 124.3 | 111.3 | 112.9 | 119.9 | 118.0 | 107.1 |
| June 1..... | 115.8 | 116.7 | 126.2 | 111.3 | 112.6 | 119.9 | 117.9 | 107.1 |
| July 2..... | 117.0 | 117.9 | 130.3 | 111.3 | 112.5 | 120.0 | 117.9 | 107.1 |
| August 1..... | 116.8 | 117.7 | 129.6 | 111.3 | 112.5 | 120.1 | 117.8 | 107.1 |
| September 1..... | 116.5 | 117.4 | 128.5 | 111.3 | 112.5 | 120.1 | 117.8 | 107.1 |

* For the period 1913 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935-1939=100.

The cost of living bonus provided for by the Wartime Wages Control Order, July 10, 1942, P.C. 5963, replacing P.C. 8253, must be based on the index shown in the left-hand column. For each rise of one point in the index the amount of the bonus or its increase shall be:—(1) twenty-five cents per week for all adult male employees, and for all other employees employed at weekly wage rates of twenty-five dollars or more, and (2) one per cent of their basic weekly wage rates for male employees under twenty-one years of age and female workers employed at basic wage rates of less than twenty-five dollars per week.

1940, page 995) the Board from time to time had fixed maximum rentals for housing accom-
modation in certain of the cities in the list on
page 1220. In these cities the maximum rentals
already fixed continue unchanged, based in
some cases on those in effect on January 2,
1940, and in the others on those in effect on
January 2, 1941. The former are Halifax, New
Glasgow, Sydney, Thetford Mines, Kingston,
Ottawa, Windsor, Brandon, Calgary, Nanaimo,
New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver
and Victoria; the latter are Truro, Moncton,
Brockville, Belleville, Fort William, Hamilton,
Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Peterborough, Port
Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Re-

gina, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Leth-
bridge. In all other cases the maximum rental
for any housing accommodation is the rental
which was in effect on October 11, 1941. Pro-
vision is made under the orders of the Board
for variation of the maximum rentals for any
accommodation under certain special circum-
stances affecting the accommodation.

Retail Prices

Retail prices of beef continued downward
at the beginning of September the decreases
having been provided for under the regulations
of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Sir-
loin steak averaged 37.3 cents per pound at

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES, IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA, FOR CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS AND
FUEL AT CERTAIN DATES 1914 TO 1941

| Commodities | Unit | Sept. 1914 | Sept. 1915 | Sept. 1916 | Sept. 1917 | Sept. 1918 | Sept. 1920 | Sept. 1922 | Sept. 1929 | Sept. 1933 | Sept. 1939 | Sept. 1940 | Sept. 1941 | Aug. 1942 | Sept. 1942 |
|---------------------------|--------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| Beef, sirloin steak..... | lb. | 25.3 | 24.2 | 26.2 | 31.2 | 38.7 | 40.6 | 30.2 | 37.6 | 22.0 | 27.7 | 30.7 | 34.6 | 38.8 | 37.3 |
| Beef, round steak..... | lb. | ..... | ..... | 22.9 | 28.3 | 36.1 | 35.8 | 25.1 | 32.4 | 17.6 | 23.2 | 26.6 | 30.2 | 34.9 | 33.7 |
| Beef, rib roast..... | lb. | ..... | ..... | 20.9 | 25.5 | 33.8 | 31.7 | 22.6 | 29.6 | 16.5 | 20.4 | 23.0 | 30.3a | 33.2a | 32.3a |
| Beef, shoulder..... | lb. | 17.5 | 16.6 | 17.5 | 21.7 | 27.7 | 25.6 | 16.2 | 23.3 | 11.5 | 15.3 | 17.5 | 20.9b | 25.4b | 24.4b |
| Beef, stewing..... | lb. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26.2 | 12.3 | 19.2 | 9.0 | 12.5 | 14.4 | 17.3 | 21.1 | 20.4 |
| Veal, forequarter..... | lb. | 18.0 | 17.6 | 19.8 | 23.6 | 27.6 | 28.7 | 18.4 | 24.6 | 11.8 | 15.6 | 17.0 | 21.6 | 23.6 | 23.3 |
| Mutton, hindquarter... | lb. | 21.4 | 20.9 | 23.5 | 29.2 | 36.8 | 35.6 | 27.3 | 31.6 | 18.8 | 22.6 | 29.0c | 33.4c | 38.4c | 35.2c |
| Pork fresh from ham... | lb. | 20.8 | 19.6 | 22.8 | 31.9 | 39.3 | 41.5 | 31.1 | 32.6 | 17.2 | 23.5 | 23.4 | 29.1 | 30.5 | 30.0 |
| Pork, salt mess..... | lb. | 18.7 | 17.9 | 19.6 | 28.6 | 35.0 | 37.0 | 26.6 | 28.5 | 15.6 | 20.9 | 20.5 | 23.5 | 24.4 | 24.5 |
| Bacon, not sliced..... | lb. | 26.7 | 26.8 | 29.9 | 41.7 | 51.1 | 53.8 | 42.5 | 41.3 | 21.0 | 29.6 | 29.3 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.7 |
| Bacon, sliced..... | lb. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 63.3 | 41.4 | 45.6 | 24.1 | 33.1 | 32.6 | 43.1 | 43.8 | 43.9 |
| Fish, salt cod..... | lb. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24.5 | 21.6 | 21.0 | 17.9 | 18.6 | 19.5 | 26.1 | 26.4 | ..... |
| Fish, finnan haddie.... | lb. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21.8 | 20.5 | 20.7 | 16.2 | 17.5 | 18.2 | 20.1 | 24.5 | 25.1 |
| Lard..... | lb. | 18.7 | 17.9 | 20.5 | 31.5 | 37.0 | 36.9 | 22.5 | 21.9 | 12.8 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 16.2 | 16.0 | 15.8 |
| Eggs, fresh..... | doz. | 31.7 | 29.8 | 37.2 | 50.7 | 55.7 | 63.6 | 35.8 | 47.4 | 24.4 | 32.8d | 34.4d | 42.1d | 39.8d | 44.4d |
| Eggs, cooking..... | doz. | 30.1 | 27.7 | 33.7 | 46.4 | 50.8 | 63.0 | 32.4 | 41.5 | 19.5 | 25.9 | 27.3 | 36.8f | 34.1f | 37.2f |
| Milk..... | qt. | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 10.4 | 12.4 | 15.1 | 11.5 | 12.1 | 9.3 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.9 |
| Butter, dairy..... | lb. | 29.0 | 29.0 | 32.4 | 42.4 | 47.9 | 62.0 | 36.7 | 41.8 | 21.0 | 22.8 | 23.6 | 33.7 | 35.9 | 35.9 |
| Butter, creamery..... | lb. | 33.8 | 33.3 | 38.9 | 47.3 | 52.8 | 68.4 | 42.8 | 46.0 | 24.3 | 26.2 | 26.5 | 41.1 | 38.9 | 39.1 |
| Cheese, Canadian mild.. | lb. | 20.1 | 21.1 | 23.0 | 30.6 | 31.0 | 38.8 | 26.6 | 33.2h | 19.6h | 21.5h | 23.8h | 28.8 | 34.6 | 34.3 |
| Bread, white..... | lb. | 4.4 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 9.7 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| Flour..... | lb. | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Rolled oats, bulk..... | lb. | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 8.8 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| Rice..... | lb. | 6.6 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 9.4 | 11.9 | 16.7 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 10.2 | 11.1 | 11.3 |
| Tomatoes, canned, 2½'s. | tin | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15.8 | 20.0 | 21.1 | 19.1 | 15.8 | 11.8 | 10.6 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 13.9 |
| Peas, canned, 2's..... | tin | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18.7 | 24.4 | 21.1 | 16.9 | 16.0 | 11.6 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 12.8 |
| Corn, canned, 2's..... | tin | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18.7 | 24.4 | 21.1 | 16.9 | 16.0 | 11.6 | 10.6 | 11.3 | 13.9 | 13.6 | 13.6 |
| Beans, dry..... | lb. | 6.7 | 7.4 | 9.9 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 11.8 | 8.9 | 11.9 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| Onions..... | lb. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.8 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 5.4 |
| Potatoes..... | 75 lb. | 102.0 | 83.0 | 158.3 | 165.8 | 176.7 | 203.0 | 120.6 | 187.4 | 119.4 | 113.4 | 113.9 | 134.1 | ..... | ..... |
| Potatoes..... | 15 lb. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45.1 | 29.4 | 44.3 | 28.4 | 27.0 | 26.9 | 31.1 | 57.0 | 43.7 |
| Apples, evaporated..... | lb. | 13.7 | 12.0 | 13.4 | 16.2 | 23.2 | 29.5 | 25.0 | 21.5 | 15.5 | 15.3 | 14.8 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 15.8 |
| Prunes, medium..... | lb. | 13.2 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 15.9 | 18.3 | 27.2 | 20.1 | 14.2 | 12.0 | 10.9 | 11.5 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 12.9 |
| Raisins, seedless, 16 oz. | pkg. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29.1 | 26.1 | 15.9 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 17.1 |
| Currants, bulk..... | lb. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31.8 | 23.3 | 19.4 | 16.3 | 14.9 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.2 |
| Peaches, canned, 2's.... | tin | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42.6 | 34.7 | 26.4 | 20.2 | 16.4 | 16.0 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 16.2 |
| Corn syrup, 5 lb..... | tin | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75.0 | 51.1 | 43.0 | 41.2 | 42.6 | 44.5 | 56.6 | 59.8 | 59.9 |
| Sugar, granulated..... | lb. | 7.4 | 7.9 | 9.1 | 10.6 | 11.8 | 23.1 | 9.0 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| Sugar, yellow..... | lb. | 6.8 | 7.2 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 10.9 | 21.9 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 |
| Tea, black..... | lb. | 39.6 | 38.6 | 39.7 | 48.9 | 60.7 | 60.0 | 54.9 | 70.5 | 42.5 | 58.3 | 68.5 | 77.2 | 84.9 | ..... |
| Coffee..... | lb. | 40.3 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 40.4 | 45.5 | 62.4 | 53.0 | 60.2 | 40.0 | 34.0 | 45.3 | 47.7 | 47.9 | 48.1 |
| Cocoa, ½ lb..... | tin | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33.0 | 28.5 | 27.3 | 24.9 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.0 | 18.9 |
| Coal, anthracite, U.S.... | ton | 8.56 | 8.41 | 9.15 | 10.96 | 12.46 | 18.93 | 18.82 | 16.05 | 14.80 | 14.08 | 15.72 | 16.28 | 16.57 | 16.57 |
| Coal, bituminous..... | ton | 5.95 | 5.98 | 6.26 | 8.71 | 9.72 | 13.69 | 12.01 | 10.04 | 9.22 | 9.36 | 9.98 | 10.40 | 10.61 | 10.61 |
| Coke..... | ton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.78 | 11.50 | 11.77 | 12.65 | 13.36 | 13.38 |
| Wood, hard, long..... | cord | 6.85 | 6.62 | 6.90 | 8.73 | 11.54 | 13.30 | 12.58 | 12.17 | 9.65 | 9.50 | 9.71 | 10.80 | 11.25 | 11.67 |
| Wood, hard, stove..... | cord | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15.19 | 14.66 | 14.59 | 11.56 | 11.54 | 11.97 | 12.86 | 13.55 | 13.66 |
| Wood, soft, long..... | cord | 5.03 | 4.87 | 4.97 | 6.53 | 8.66 | 10.69 | 9.53 | 8.71 | 7.34 | 7.08 | 7.24 | 7.86 | 8.22 | 8.48 |
| Wood, soft, stove..... | cord | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.08 | 11.13 | 10.93 | 8.94 | 8.54 | 8.73 | 9.23 | 9.65 | 9.60 |

a. Rolled. b. Blade. c. Lamb. d. Grade A. f. Grade B. h. Kind most sold.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

| LOCALITY | Beef | | | | | Veal | | | | Pork | | | | Bacon | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib roast, prime, rolled, per lb. | Blade roast, per lb. | Stewing, per lb. | Boneless fronts, per lb. | Shoulder roast, per lb. | Lamb, leg roast, per lb. | | Fresh loin, per lb. | Fresh, leg roast, from ham, per lb. | Fresh, shoulder, per lb. | Salt, regular mess, per lb. | Breakfast, not sliced, per lb. | Medium, sliced, per lb. |
| Dominion (average) | 37.3 | 33.7 | 32.3 | 24.4 | 20.4 | 26.0 | 23.3 | 35.2 | | 33.9 | 30.0 | 26.4 | 24.5 | 39.7 | 43.9 |
| Nova Scotia (average) | 37.7 | 34.5 | 32.4 | 25.0 | 20.0 | | 18.0 | 36.8 | | 32.8 | 33.3 | 25.9 | 23.5 | 40.3 | 43.8 |
| 1—Sydney | | | | | | | 21 | | | | 35 | | | 38 | 43.8 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 41.1 | 35.9 | 34.2 | 27.4 | 21.7 | | 15 | 27.5 | | 33.9 | 35 | 28.3 | 24.8 | 42 | 43.8 |
| 3—Amherst | 38.3 | 34.4 | 31.7 | 24.5 | 17.9 | | | 37 | | 32.3 | | 23.8 | 22 | | 45.4 |
| 4—Halifax | 39.5 | 32.4 | 29.4 | 23.7 | 21.1 | | 18 | 34.6 | | 33.6 | 30 | 26.5 | 22.8 | 41 | 42.4 |
| 5—Windsor | | 35.7 | 33.3 | 25 | 20.8 | | | | | 30 | | 25 | 24.3 | | 44 |
| 6—Truro | 40 | 34.3 | 33.5 | 24.5 | 18.7 | | | 38 | | 34.2 | | 25.8 | 23.7 | | 43.1 |
| 7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown | 38.8 | 33.8 | 31.5 | 25.4 | 21.2 | | 17.5 | 37.3 | | 34.6 | 27.5 | | 24.2 | 40 | 44 |
| New Brunswick (average) | 40.4 | 33.1 | 31.5 | 23.6 | 19.1 | 23.7 | 25.0 | 36.9 | | 32.0 | 29.0 | | 25.8 | 37.8 | 42.9 |
| 8—Moncton | 38.5 | 31.6 | 30.6 | 23.5 | 17.5 | | 25 | 37.8 | | 33.3 | | 27.9 | 23.6 | 36 | 45 |
| 9—Saint John | 42.3 | 34.5 | 32.1 | 23.8 | 20.2 | 22.4 | | 37.3 | | 32.7 | 29 | 26.4 | 23.4 | 39 | 41.5 |
| 10—Fredericton | 40.3 | 33.3 | 31.7 | 22.7 | 19.2 | 25 | | 35.6 | | 30 | | 23.2 | 24.6 | | 44.3 |
| 11—Bathurst | | | | 24.3 | 19.3 | | | | | | | | 24 | | 40.7 |
| Quebec (average) | 35.0 | 33.5 | 27.7 | 22.7 | 16.2 | 24.5 | 23.0 | 33.2 | | 28.6 | 29.2 | 23.6 | 23.9 | 34.7 | 41.9 |
| 12—Quebec | 33.9 | 32.4 | 23.4 | 22.3 | 14.3 | 24.5 | 18 | 29.5 | | 24 | 23 | 22.7 | 23.9 | 28 | 38.9 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 35.6 | 32.5 | 27 | 22.1 | 17.4 | 22 | 23 | 30.3 | | 26.6 | 28 | 23.5 | 22 | 41 | 45.8 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 37.4 | 34.5 | 29.6 | 24.5 | 16.9 | 26.7 | 25 | 34.1 | | 30.7 | 32 | 23.3 | 23.6 | | 36.7 |
| 15—Sorel | 35.9 | 36.6 | 29.2 | 21.4 | 16.2 | 24.3 | | 31.4 | | 28.9 | | 21.5 | 22.9 | | 44.4 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 30.1 | 30 | 27 | 21 | 17.7 | 25.1 | | 30.8 | | 26.4 | | 22.6 | 20.4 | | 44.7 |
| 17—St. Johns | 39.8 | 34.4 | 30.3 | 24.7 | 15.3 | 26.7 | | 41.3 | | 34.7 | | 25.5 | 25 | | 43 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 29.3 | 34.1 | 22.5 | 24.2 | 15.5 | | 25 | | | 24.1 | 28 | 23.4 | 23.5 | 35 | 36.8 |
| 19—Montreal | 36.8 | 34 | 29.6 | 21 | 16.4 | 22.4 | 24 | 33.5 | | 30.9 | 35 | 24.3 | 26.5 | | 43.6 |
| 20—Hull | 35.8 | 33.3 | 31 | 23.3 | 16 | 24.1 | | 35 | | 31.1 | | 25.9 | 27.1 | | 42.9 |
| Ontario (average) | 37.7 | 34.5 | 33.6 | 25.3 | 21.3 | 27.0 | 25.5 | 36.1 | | 36.1 | 31.4 | 37.7 | 25.2 | 40.5 | 43.8 |
| 21—Ottawa | 38.8 | 34.7 | 35 | 26 | 21.2 | 24.5 | | 33.9 | | 33.2 | | 26.5 | 26 | | 45.4 |
| 22—Brookville | 39 | 34.4 | | 24.8 | 22.1 | | | 37.3 | | 33.3 | | 25.3 | 25.7 | | 43.3 |
| 23—Kingston | 37.1 | 33.5 | 31.8 | 24.3 | 17.1 | 22.3 | 25 | 34.5 | | 35.5 | 35 | 25.9 | 26 | | 43.3 |
| 24—Belleville | 34 | 31.5 | 31.3 | 22.8 | 17.3 | | 29 | 34.5 | | 34 | 30 | 27.3 | | | 44.5 |
| 25—Peterborough | 36.1 | 34.1 | 33.9 | 26.3 | 21.1 | | 25 | 37.1 | | 36.4 | 30 | 27.1 | 26.3 | | 44.2 |
| 26—Oshawa | 38 | 33.6 | 35.7 | 25.6 | 23.1 | | 25 | 36.5 | | 36.8 | 30 | 28.6 | 23.3 | | 44.6 |
| 27—Orillia | 38 | 34.5 | | 25.7 | 24.5 | 25 | | 41.7 | | 37.2 | | 30 | 26 | | 46 |
| 28—Toronto | 38.8 | 34.7 | 37.3 | 26.6 | 23.4 | 28.1 | 18 | 35.5 | | 37.1 | 32 | 25.8 | 27.6 | 43 | 46.6 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 38.1 | 35.2 | 34.3 | 26.9 | 19.3 | | | 35.4 | | 37.2 | | 27.3 | 24.3 | | 43.8 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 40 | 35.2 | 37.3 | | 20.6 | | | 36.8 | | 37 | | 30 | 27.5 | | 43.5 |
| 31—Hamilton | 39 | 36.3 | 35.4 | 26.9 | 25 | 29.7 | 27 | 37.1 | | 36.8 | 30 | 29.6 | 25 | 41 | 44.1 |
| 32—Brantford | 37.5 | 35 | 32.9 | 25.8 | 18.9 | 27.3 | 25 | 35.7 | | 36.6 | 29.5 | 28.8 | | 39 | 45.8 |
| 33—Galt | 37.5 | 34.5 | 35.2 | 25.8 | 22.5 | 29.3 | 28 | 36.6 | | 37.5 | | 28.8 | | 43 | 46 |
| 34—Guelph | 34.3 | 32.4 | 32 | 23.4 | 22 | 27.8 | | 35.7 | | 36 | | 28.2 | 28.5 | | 43.2 |
| 35—Kitchener | 36.9 | 35.2 | 32 | 25 | 22.1 | 27.2 | | 36.2 | | 36.7 | | 26.2 | | | 44.4 |
| 36—Woodstock | 38.5 | 34.7 | 33.6 | 25.4 | 19.2 | 28 | | 35.9 | | 37.7 | | 26.7 | | | 42.3 |
| 37—Stratford | 37.4 | 34.5 | 35 | 25 | 23.7 | | | 36.2 | | 36.6 | | 26.6 | | | |
| 38—London | 38.2 | 35 | 34.6 | 25.6 | 21.3 | 27.3 | 25 | 36.4 | | 36.6 | 32 | 27.2 | | 40 | 43.6 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 40 | 36.2 | 34.6 | 25.7 | 21.9 | 27.7 | 26.5 | 34.6 | | 37.1 | 31.5 | 28.8 | | 40 | 43.6 |
| 40—Chatham | 37.3 | 35.1 | 34.4 | 26.9 | 19.6 | 28 | | 39 | | 36.7 | | 30.9 | 25.2 | | 43.7 |
| 41—Windsor | 36.7 | 34.2 | 32.5 | 24.5 | 21 | 25.7 | 24 | 33.6 | | 34.5 | 32 | 28.2 | 22.9 | 38 | 41 |
| 42—Sarnia | 37.7 | 33.7 | 33.2 | 25 | 22.1 | 28 | | 36.4 | | 34.8 | | 27.4 | 26 | | 43.8 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 36.7 | 34.1 | 34.1 | 24.1 | 20.7 | 27.4 | | 36.4 | | 34.7 | | 26 | | | 44.1 |
| 44—North Bay | 39.4 | 35.4 | 36.8 | 27.1 | 25.7 | 26.3 | | 38.5 | | 38.3 | | 30.3 | 25.9 | | 44.5 |
| 45—Sudbury | 37.1 | 34.3 | 31.5 | 24.5 | 19.5 | 27.5 | 28 | 33.6 | | 35.7 | 27 | 28.1 | 23.7 | | 40.7 |
| 46—Cobalt | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 40 | 42 |
| 47—Timmins | 34.5 | 32.5 | 31.5 | 24.5 | 21.7 | 25 | 25 | 35.8 | | 35.5 | 35 | 27.4 | 25.7 | 39 | 40.6 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 39.9 | 36.6 | 29.4 | 25.6 | 20.3 | | | 36.6 | | 35.1 | 30 | 27 | 23.2 | 38 | 41.7 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 37.5 | 33 | 31 | 22 | 21.2 | | | 34.2 | | 35.3 | 32 | 27.5 | 24.1 | 45 | 45.8 |
| 50—Fort William | 38.3 | 35.3 | 30.5 | 22.9 | 19.0 | 27.8 | 28 | 35.9 | | 35.9 | 33 | 27.9 | 24 | | 43.4 |
| Manitoba (average) | 33.8 | 29.1 | 30.2 | 21.7 | 19.1 | 23.7 | 20.8 | 31.3 | | 34.9 | 25.0 | 26.4 | 25.5 | 38.5 | 44.7 |
| 51—Winnipeg | 35.6 | 31 | 29.2 | 22.1 | 20.8 | 24.1 | 21.5 | 31.1 | | 36.2 | | 28.8 | 25.5 | 39 | 44 |
| 52—Brandon | 32 | 27.2 | 30.7 | 21.2 | 17.4 | 23.3 | 20 | 31.5 | | 33.5 | 25 | 24 | | 38 | 45.3 |
| Saskatchewan (average) | 34.3 | 29.7 | 29.7 | 21.1 | 17.7 | 21.9 | 19.8 | 30.2 | | 30.5 | 26.3 | 25.6 | 22.2 | 37.5 | 41.4 |
| 53—Regina | 36 | 30.8 | 30.2 | 20.8 | 19 | 21.9 | 22 | 30.1 | | 30.4 | 27 | 21.6 | 23.9 | | 43.2 |
| 54—Prince Albert | | | | | | | 19 | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Saskatoon | 31.5 | 28.3 | 28.2 | 20.9 | 16.4 | 21.9 | 18 | 28.3 | | 30.6 | 28 | 32.1 | 20.4 | 35 | 42.3 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 35.3 | 29.9 | 30.8 | 21.7 | 17.6 | | 20 | 32.3 | | 30.5 | 27 | 23.1 | | 40 | 44.1 |
| Alberta (average) | 35.0 | 30.7 | 30.3 | 22.0 | 19.1 | 22.6 | 23.7 | 32.4 | | 31.1 | 26.6 | 24.9 | 23.4 | 36.1 | 44.1 |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 35 | 30.5 | 31.3 | 23.5 | 22 | | | 32.3 | | 35.7 | | 24.5 | 23 | | 43 |
| 58—Drumheller | 34.5 | 32.4 | 27.7 | | 18 | | 23 | | | 33.7 | 28 | 25.5 | 23.3 | 35 | 42.1 |
| 59—Edmonton | 32.3 | 28.2 | 30 | 20.5 | 17.1 | 21.2 | | 31.5 | | 33 | 24 | 24.8 | 22.8 | 30 | 42.1 |
| 60—Calgary | 37.7 | 31.5 | 33.9 | 22.2 | 21.3 | 23.9 | 25 | 34.6 | | 33.7 | 29 | 27.2 | 24.4 | 40 | 45.8 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 35.3 | 30.7 | 28.7 | 21.6 | 17 | | | 31.3 | | 29.5 | 25.5 | 22.3 | | 39.5 | 47.4 |
| British Columbia (average) | 41.5 | 36.4 | 37.1 | 26.8 | 25.8 | 29.0 | 23.2 | 37.2 | | 31.5 | 27.1 | 25.6 | 23.3 | 43.8 | 48.5 |
| 62—Fernie | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 63—Nelson | 41.6 | 37 | 40.4 | 28.6 | 27.3 | 28.3 | 28 | 38.4 | | 37.3 | 35 | 28.5 | | 43 | 46.1 |
| 64—Trail | 41.3 | 36 | 36.3 | 28 | 25 | 28.3 | 25 | 43 | | 37 | 35 | 28 | 25 | 42 | 46.3 |
| 65—New Westminster | 37.9 | 34 | 35.2 | 23.8 | 23.0 | 27.5 | 21 | 33.7 | | 33.8 | 29 | 26.1 | 24.7 | 44 | 48.7 |
| 66—Vancouver | 40.8 | 35.7 | 35.5 | 24 | 25.3 | 28.9 | 18 | 34.7 | | 33.7 | 29 | 26.7 | 26 | 42 | 51.3 |
| 67—Victoria | 43.7 | 37.8 | 38.7 | 28.6 | 26.8 | 32.2 | 24 | 37.1 | | 36.5 | 33 | 28 | 27.5 | 47 | 50 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 43.5 | 37.8 | 36.7 | 28 | 26.7 | | | 36.2 | | 34 | 28 | 25.4 | 26 | 45 | 52.7 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26.7 | | 50 |

a. Price single quart higher.

b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1942

| Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb. | Fish | | | | | | | Lard, pure, per lb. package | Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package | Eggs | | Milk, in bottles, per quart | Butter | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| | Cod steak, fresh, per lb. | Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Salt cod, boneless, per lb. | Finnan haddie, per lb. | Salmon, pink, per lb. tin | Grade A, medium or large, per doz. | | | Grade B, medium or large, per doz. | Dairy, prints, rolls, etc., per lb. | | Creamery, prints, per lb. | |
| cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| 65.0 | 22.8 | 33.9 | 23.3 | 26.4 | 25.1 | 22.0 | 15.8 | 19.3 | 44.4 | 37.2 | 11.9 | 35.9 | 39.1 | |
| 64.9 | 17.6 | 36.3 | | 26.3 | 24.3 | 23.2 | 17.1 | 19.6 | 49.3 | 44.3 | 11.5 | 39.0 | 42.7 | 1 |
| 68.1 | 15.7 | 32.7 | | 24.5 | | 21.9 | 16.6 | 19.1 | 52.1 | | 13 | 38 | 42.6 | 2 |
| 64.8 | 20 | 37.5 | | 26.4 | | 25.0 | 17.3 | 19.7 | 46.2 | | 12 | 40 | 42.9 | 3 |
| 61 | | | | 25.3 | | 24.7 | 18.2 | 19.9 | 46.9 | | 10-5b | | 42.5 | 4 |
| 65.3 | 17.7 | 40.1 | | 26.2 | | 21 | 16.6 | 19.7 | 52.5 | 44.3 | 12.5 | | 43.1 | 5 |
| | | 35 | | 26.6 | | 23.6 | 16.4 | 19.3 | 46 | | 10 | | 42.5 | 6 |
| 65.4 | 17 | | | 28.7 | 24.3 | 23 | 17.6 | 19.9 | 52.1 | | 11 | | 42.5 | 7 |
| 65.3 | | 37 | | 25.5 | | 22.8 | 16.8 | 19.1 | 40.3 | 36.4 | 10-11 | 37 | 39.6 | |
| 64.4 | 18.9 | 34.2 | 17.3 | 26.7 | 21.4 | 23.0 | 17.2 | 19.3 | 45.2 | 40.5 | 12.0 | 40.0 | 41.2 | |
| 62 | 15 | 34.5 | | 26.5 | 20.7 | 23.5 | 17.3 | 19.9 | 46.7 | 42.7 | 12 | 40 | 41.6 | 8 |
| 65.5 | 20 | 34.3 | 17.3 | 27.1 | 20.8 | 23.6 | 16.5 | 19.2 | 50 | 41.5 | 13 | 40 | 41.5 | 9 |
| 65.8 | 22.5 | 33.7 | | 26.6 | 22.7 | 21.7 | 17.6 | 19.6 | 44.1 | 40.7 | 12 | | 41.7 | 10 |
| | 18 | | | | | 23.3 | 17.5 | 18.5 | 40 | 37 | 11b | | 40 | 11 |
| 66.7 | 18.7 | 36.0 | 26.1 | 28.0 | 25.0 | 22.1 | 15.8 | 18.9 | 44.3 | 39.2 | 10.8 | 36.6 | 38.3 | |
| 58.9 | 15 | 34.3 | 25 | | 23.3 | 21.2 | 15.4 | 19.1 | 44.7 | 35.8 | 12 | 35 | 38.9 | 12 |
| 67.6 | | 37 | | | 25.3 | 20.8 | 16.1 | 19.2 | 44.3 | 39.7 | 11 | 37 | 37.8 | 13 |
| 67.5 | 20 | | | | | 23.3 | 16.6 | 19.1 | 47.3 | 41.6 | 11.1a | 35 | 37.8 | 14 |
| 67.7 | | | | | | 22.7 | 15.4 | 18.9 | 41.1 | 39.2 | 10 | | 38.8 | 15 |
| 64.5 | 20 | | | | | 22.6 | 15.9 | 19 | 45.6 | 41.6 | 9 | | 38 | 16 |
| 69.1 | | | | | | 22.4 | 15.7 | 18.9 | 45.1 | 40.1 | 10 | | 38.4 | 17 |
| 66.1 | | | | | | 21.1 | 16.9 | 18.5 | 34.3 | 35.5 | 9.5 | 38 | 38.2 | 18 |
| 70.5 | 19.9 | 37.8 | 27.2 | 28 | 26.3 | 22.1 | 15 | 18.7 | 47.8 | 39.3 | 12.5a | 38 | 38.2 | 19 |
| 68.7 | | 35 | | | 25 | 22.9 | 15.1 | 18.3 | 48.5 | 40.4 | 12 | | 38.2 | 20 |
| 64.8 | 22.2 | 32.0 | 26.4 | 25.3 | 26.0 | 22.0 | 15.9 | 19.1 | 45.4 | 38.6 | 12.4 | 37.6 | 38.9 | |
| 67.5 | | 35.9 | | 27.4 | | 21.9 | 16.1 | 18.9 | 48.9 | | 12 | | 38.8 | 21 |
| 64.6 | | 35 | | 25.3 | 28 | 21.1 | 15.8 | 19.5 | 44.2 | 36.3 | 12 | | 38.1 | 22 |
| 63.2 | 23.5 | 31.3 | 24.2 | 26 | | 23.6 | 15.5 | 19 | 45.3 | 39.3 | 12 | 37 | 38.2 | 23 |
| 64.1 | | | | | | 21.5 | 16.1 | 18.8 | 42.1 | 37 | 12 | | 38.8 | 24 |
| 62.9 | | | | | | 21.5 | 16.1 | 19.1 | 42.5 | 40.3 | 12 | 36 | 38.7 | 25 |
| 65.8 | | | | | | 24.1 | 15.7 | 19.4 | 47.2 | | 12 | | 39.5 | 26 |
| 61.5 | | | | | | 22.3 | 15.7 | 19.2 | 40.3 | | 12 | | 39.5 | 27 |
| 67.3 | 20.9 | | 29.5 | | | 20.5 | 16.1 | 19 | 47.9 | 40.2 | 13 | 39 | 39.1 | 28 |
| 64.3 | 29 | | 20 | | | 21.4 | 15.6 | 19 | 48.1 | 41 | 12.5a | | 39.6 | 29 |
| 63.9 | | | 20 | | | 22.2 | 15.4 | 18.9 | 48.3 | | 12.5a | 36.5 | 39.6 | 30 |
| 65.8 | 23.7 | | 31 | | | 22.3 | 15.5 | 19 | 47.2 | 42 | 12.5a | 39 | 39.6 | 31 |
| 64.8 | 18 | 35 | 30 | | | 22.8 | 15 | 19.1 | 45.1 | 37.3 | 12 | | 38.8 | 32 |
| 66.6 | 26 | | | | | 22.6 | 16 | 19.1 | 43.7 | 39.1 | 12 | 37 | 39.1 | 33 |
| 66.1 | | | | | | 23 | 15.2 | 19.2 | 44.2 | | 12 | | 39 | 34 |
| 65 | | | 26.7 | | | 22.8 | 15.8 | 19.1 | 41.6 | 36.9 | 12 | | 38.8 | 35 |
| 64.1 | | | | | | 22.1 | 15 | 18.9 | 41.1 | 35.4 | 12 | | 38.8 | 36 |
| 64.5 | | 35 | | | 25.7 | 22.9 | 15.9 | 19.7 | 42.3 | 37.6 | 12 | | 39.2 | 37 |
| 65.5 | 18 | 31.5 | 25.3 | 25.3 | | 20.6 | 15.9 | 19 | 43.1 | 38.2 | 12 | 38 | 38.8 | 38 |
| 65.6 | | 34 | 30 | | | 20.1 | 16.6 | 19.3 | 43.3 | | 12 | | 39.7 | 39 |
| 65.4 | | | | | | 20.7 | 15.5 | 19.3 | 40.1 | | 12 | | 38.2 | 40 |
| 65.3 | 18.7 | 31.8 | 27.7 | | | 19.8 | 15.5 | 18.9 | 46.7 | 37.7 | 13 | | 38.3 | 41 |
| 65.2 | | | | | | 23.5 | 17.1 | 19.1 | 44 | 38.5 | 12 | | 39.4 | 42 |
| 61.3 | | | | | | 21.5 | 16 | 18.9 | 42.5 | 35 | 12 | | 39.3 | 43 |
| 63.9 | | | | | | 23.1 | 16.6 | 19.4 | 49.9 | | 13 | | 39.1 | 44 |
| 64.1 | | | | | | 22.2 | 16.4 | 19.3 | 49.4 | 40.9 | 13 | | 38.5 | 45 |
| | | 29.5 | | | | 22.7 | 16 | 19.3 | 49.7 | | 12 | 38 | 38.5 | 46 |
| 64.3 | | 23 | | | | 22.5 | 17.3 | 19.3 | 49.5 | 39.6 | 14 | | 38.4 | 47 |
| 62.4 | | | | 23 | | 20.2 | 16.1 | 19.2 | 48 | | 13 | | 38.2 | 48 |
| 66.4 | | | | | | 22.1 | 15.7 | 18.7 | 47.8 | | 13 | | 38.3 | 49 |
| 66.5 | | | | | | 22.2 | 15.7 | 18.7 | 47.1 | 40.2 | 13 | | 38.2 | 50 |
| 65.7 | 27.0 | 36.7 | 24.0 | 26.7 | 26.9 | 21.7 | 15.2 | 20.1 | 39.8 | 31.3 | 11.5 | 33.0 | 36.9 | |
| 65.9 | 26 | 36.1 | 24 | | | 20.4 | 14.9 | 19.2 | 42.6 | 33.3 | 12 | | 37.2 | 51 |
| 65.4 | 28 | 37.3 | | | | 22.9 | 15.4 | 20.9 | 36.9 | 29.2 | 11 | 33 | 36.5 | 52 |
| 62.8 | 28.1 | 32.8 | 17.5 | | | 21.3 | 13.5 | 20.0 | 36.2 | 29.8 | 12.0 | 31.0 | 37.0 | |
| 63.6 | 28.6 | 33.2 | 16.5 | | | 21.8 | 14.2 | 21.3 | 38.7 | 29.5 | 12 | | 36.8 | 53 |
| 61.7 | | 30 | 16 | | | 19.4 | 13.6 | 18.9 | 34.7 | 29.2 | 12 | 30 | 37.9 | 54 |
| 60.6 | 26.7 | 33.2 | | | | 21.7 | 13 | 19.5 | 35.5 | 30.8 | 12 | 32 | 36.1 | 55 |
| 65.4 | 29 | 34.7 | 20 | | | 22.4 | 13.3 | 20.4 | 36 | 29.5 | 12 | 31 | 37.1 | 56 |
| 62.7 | 27.4 | 35.3 | 16.9 | 29.5 | 28.0 | 20.9 | 14.4 | 19.7 | 37.5 | 29.9 | 11.8 | 29.1 | 37.3 | |
| 61 | 28.7 | 37.7 | | | | 11.2 | 14.7 | 19.5 | 35.9 | 27.7 | 12 | | 37.1 | 57 |
| 63.7 | 26 | 35 | | | | 21.9 | 13.7 | 20.1 | 37 | 30 | 11 | 30 | 38.2 | 58 |
| 61 | 26.7 | 33.1 | 21.1 | | 28.5 | 21.1 | 14.2 | 19.2 | 36.7 | 30.7 | 12 | 28 | 36.7 | 59 |
| 63.1 | 27.4 | 35.5 | 14.7 | 29.5 | 27.5 | 21.7 | 14.5 | 19.6 | 40.3 | 31.3 | 12 | 30 | 37.4 | 60 |
| 64.7 | 28 | 35 | 15 | | | 20.4 | 14.7 | 19.9 | | | 12 | 28.5 | 37 | 61 |
| 66.6 | 24.3 | 32.6 | | | | 20.9 | 16.1 | 19.9 | 46.0 | 39.0 | 12.2 | 38.2 | 40.1 | |
| 65.8 | 28.3 | 36 | | | | | 14.8 | 20.7 | 43.7 | 32 | 11b | | 38.7 | 62 |
| 67 | 26.2 | 36.4 | | | | 22.4 | 14.9 | 21.1 | 45.4 | | 12.5a | 40 | 40.9 | 63 |
| 67.5 | 30 | 36 | | | | 22.3 | 16.4 | 21.7 | 46.4 | | 12.5a | 35 | 38.7 | 64 |
| 65.6 | 19.9 | 28 | | | | 19.5 | 15.7 | 18.5 | 45.4 | 42.3 | 11 | 39 | 39.8 | 65 |
| 67.6 | 21.1 | 30.9 | | | | 19.2 | 15.6 | 18.3 | 45.8 | 42.7 | 11 | 39 | 39.4 | 66 |
| 66.8 | 20.2 | 33.3 | | | | 21.3 | 16.5 | 18.8 | 47 | | 13 | 38 | 39.7 | 67 |
| | | | | | | | 17.1 | 19.9 | 46.3 | | 12 | | 42.1 | 68 |
| 63.3 | | 27.5 | | | | | 18.1 | 20.3 | 47.9 | | 14.3a | | 41.3 | 69 |

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

| LOCALITY | Cheese, Canadian, mild, per lb. | Bread, plain white, per lb. | Soda biscuits, per lb. package | Flour, first grade, per lb. | Rolled oats, bulk, per lb. | Comflakes, 8 oz. package | Rice, first grade, per lb. | Canned Vegetables | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Tomatoes, choice, 2 1/2's (28 oz.) per tin | Peas, choice, per 16 oz. tin | Corn, choice, per 16 oz. tin | Beans, baked per 16 oz. tin | Beans, common, dry, white, per lb. | Onions, cooking, per lb. |
| Dominion (average) | 34.3 | 6.8a | 18.9 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 9.3 | 11.3 | 13.9 | 12.8 | 13.6 | 11.1 | 6.6 | 5.4 |
| Nova Scotia (average) | 34.5 | 7.1 | 19.8 | 3.7 | 5.9 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 15.1 | 13.0 | 14.7 | 12.2 | 6.5 | 5.3 |
| 1—Sydney | 33.9 | 6-7-7.3 | 19.9 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 14.7 | 13 | 14.9 | 12.1 | 6 | 5.3 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 35.2 | 6-7-7.3 | 20.1 | 3.7 | 6 | 10 | 10.5 | 14.9 | 12.4 | 14.5 | 12.1 | 6.3 | 5.4 |
| 3—Amherst | 34.7 | 7.3c | 20 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 9.9 | 10 | 15 | 12.8 | 15 | 12.1 | 6.2 | 5.7 |
| 4—Halifax | 34.4 | 6-7-8 | 20.1 | 3.7 | 5.9 | 9.7 | 10.8 | 15.1 | 13 | 14.7 | 12 | 7.1 | 5.2 |
| 5—Windsor | 34.3 | 7.3c | 18.9 | 3.8 | 6 | 9.5 | 10 | 15.2 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 12.5 | 6.9 | 5.5 |
| 6—Truro | 34.7 | 6.7 | 19.9 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 10.1 | 11 | 15.4 | 13.1 | 14.6 | 12.3 | 6.6 | 5.2 |
| 7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown | 31.3 | 7.3 | 20 | 3.7 | 6.1 | 10 | 10.4 | 14.7 | 13.8 | 14.5 | 11.1 | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| New Brunswick (average) | 34.6 | 7.8 | 19.6 | 3.6 | 5.9 | 9.7 | 10.6 | 14.8 | 13.1 | 14.2 | 11.5 | 6.6 | 5.2 |
| 8—Moncton | 33.9 | 8.0 | 20.3 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 10 | 10.6 | 14.9 | 13.6 | 15 | 11.8 | 6.8 | 5.5 |
| 9—Saint John | 36 | 6-7.3 | 19.2 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 9.8 | 11.1 | 14.6 | 12.6 | 13.5 | 11.8 | 6.9 | 5.4 |
| 10—Fredericton | 33.6 | 7.3 | 19.2 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 9.5 | 11.4 | 14.5 | 12.7 | 14.5 | 11 | 6.5 | 5.3 |
| 11—Bathurst | 35 | 8c | 19.7 | 3.6 | 5.6 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 15 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 11.3 | 6 | 5.1 |
| Quebec (average) | 32.7 | 5.4 | 15.8 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 8.7 | 11.1 | 12.7 | 13.5 | 15.0 | 11.2 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| 12—Quebec | 33.7 | 5.8 | 18 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 9.7 | 11.9 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 15 | 11.8 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 31.9 | 5.3-6 | 14.5 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 9.7 | 11 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 15.1 | 10.8 | 5.6 | 6.8 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 33.3 | 5.3 | 14.9 | 3.7 | 5.9 | 9.7 | 11.2 | 12.9 | 14.2 | 15.4 | 10.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| 15—Sorel | 31.4 | 4.7-5.3c | 14.7 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 15.6 | 10.7 | 6.6 | 7.6 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 31.6 | 4 | 16.1 | 3.7 | 6 | 9.9 | 11 | 12.2 | 13.3 | 14.4 | 11.5 | 6 | 7 |
| 17—St. Johns | 33.5 | 5.3c | 17.2 | 3.8 | 5.6 | 9.7 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 16.7 | 15.3 | 11.7 | 5.7 | 7.9 |
| 18—Theftford Mines | 31.7 | 4.7 | 14.9 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 14.4 | 11.7 | 5.6 | 6.1 |
| 19—Montreal | 34.4 | 5.3-6.7 | 17.1 | 4 | 5.4 | 9.5 | 11.2 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 14.5 | 10.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 |
| 20—Hull | 32.9 | 5.3-6c | 15.1 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 9.5 | 10.8 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 14.9 | 10.7 | 7.2 | 6.3 |
| Ontario (average) | 34.7 | 6.3 | 17.3 | 3.5 | 5.6 | 9.1 | 11.4 | 12.3 | 13.0 | 14.9 | 10.8 | 6.2 | 5.2 |
| 21—Ottawa | 34.4 | 6.7 | 16.7 | 3.8 | 5.6 | 9.1 | 12.1 | 13.2 | 12.5 | 14.9 | 11.1 | 6.6 | 5.8 |
| 22—Brookville | 32.8 | 6.3 | 14.3 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 8.9 | 11.1 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 13.9 | 10.7 | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| 23—Kingston | 33.6 | 5.3-6.7 | 15.6 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 9.7 | 11.5 | 13 | 12.5 | 13.7 | 10.7 | 6.8 | 5.8 |
| 24—Belleville | 33.8 | 5.3-6.7 | 16.4 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 8.9 | 10.9 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 11.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| 25—Peterborough | 34.1 | 5.3-6.7 | 17.4 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 8.7 | 10.9 | 12.9 | 11.9 | | 10.6 | 6 | 5.3 |
| 26—Oshawa | 34.8 | 5.3-6.7 | 17.9 | 3.2 | 6 | 9 | 10.9 | 13.3 | 12.5 | 13.5 | 10.5 | 6.8 | 5.5 |
| 27—Orillia | 34 | 6.7 | 16.7 | 3.4 | 5.1 | 8.9 | 11.3 | 13.9 | 11.9 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 5.8 | 4.9 |
| 28—Toronto | 39.2 | 6.7 | 18.1 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 8.8 | 11.3 | 13 | 11.6 | 12.3 | 11 | 6.2 | 4.9 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 35.4 | 6 | 18.2 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 9.1 | 11.3 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 12.5 | 10.7 | 6.9 | 4.7 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 35.4 | 6.7 | 17.5 | 3.5 | 5.6 | 9.1 | 11.1 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 10.6 | 7.1 | 5.5 |
| 31—Hamilton | 37.3 | 6-6.7 | 17.5 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 8.8 | 11.4 | 12.9 | 12 | 12.4 | 10.6 | 6 | 5.4 |
| 32—Brantford | 35.8 | 6-6.7 | 17.7 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 9.1 | 12.6 | 13.7 | 12.3 | 12.6 | 10.1 | 5.8 | 4.8 |
| 33—Galt | 36.7 | 6.7 | 18.2 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 8.7 | 11.6 | 13.8 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 10.4 | 5.7 | 5.2 |
| 34—Guelph | 37.1 | 6 | 18.1 | 3.2 | 5.7 | 9.1 | 11.1 | 13.5 | 12.1 | 12.7 | 9.6 | 5.7 | 4.8 |
| 35—Kitchener | 37.5 | 6.7 | 17.4 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 8.9 | 12 | 13.9 | 12.6 | 13.3 | 10.4 | 6.5 | 4.9 |
| 36—Woodstock | 33.4 | 6 | 16.6 | 3 | 5.5 | 8.9 | 12.1 | 13.7 | 12 | 12.3 | 9.8 | 6.3 | 4.4 |
| 37—Stratford | 35.8 | 5.3 | 17.2 | 3.2 | 5.7 | 9.2 | 11.8 | 13.2 | 12.1 | 12.8 | 10.4 | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| 38—London | 32.1 | 6.7 | 18.9 | 3.4 | 5.6 | 8.9 | 11.5 | 13.2 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 10.2 | 5.9 | 4.8 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 35.8 | 5.3-6.7 | 20.4 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 9.4 | 12 | 13.3 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 11 | 6 | 4.8 |
| 40—Chatham | 33.1 | 5.3 | 19 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 8.9 | 11.7 | 13.4 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 9 | 5 | 4.3 |
| 41—Windsor | 35.3 | 5.3-6.7 | 17.1 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 8.9 | 10.9 | 12.6 | 11.5 | 12.1 | 10.6 | 5.5 | 4.6 |
| 42—Sarnia | 36.1 | 6 | 18.4 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 9.4 | 10.5 | 13.8 | 12.8 | 14.1 | 11.7 | 6.6 | 4.5 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 33.8 | 6c | 16.5 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 9.5 | 10.4 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 13 | 10.7 | 6.2 | 5.3 |
| 44—North Bay | 36 | 6-6.7 | 16.5 | 3.9 | 6.3 | 9.9 | 12.5 | 14.4 | 13.1 | 14 | 11.6 | 6.6 | 5.7 |
| 45—Sudbury | 32.4 | 6.7 | 16.6 | 3.8 | 6.2 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 13.3 | 12.4 | 13.5 | 10.7 | 6 | 5.4 |
| 46—Cobalt | 32 | 6.7 | 16.3 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 9.3 | 13 | 15 | 12.4 | | 11.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| 47—Timmins | 32.7 | 6.7 | 18.1 | 3.7 | | 9.7 | 11.3 | 14.1 | 12.7 | 13.3 | 12 | 6 | 5.3 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 33.2 | 6.7 | 16 | 3.5 | 6 | 9.4 | 11.8 | 14.1 | 12 | 13.9 | 12.2 | 7.5 | 5.6 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 34.3 | 6-6.7 | | 3.6 | 5.6 | 9.4 | 10.5 | 12.8 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 9.9 | 6.2 | 5.2 |
| 50—Fort William | 34.1 | 6-6.7 | 15.5 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 9.1 | 11.3 | 12.9 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 6.1 | 5 |
| Manitoba (average) | 33.1 | 7.0 | 17.9 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 9.0 | 11.5 | 14.9 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 10.6 | 7.0 | 4.1 |
| 51—Winnipeg | 33.3 | 6.4-8 | 16.9 | 3.4 | 5.8 | 8.9 | 11.5 | 14.5 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 10.8 | 6.9 | 3.9 |
| 52—Brandon | 32.9 | 6.4-7.1 | 18.8 | 3.6 | 5.9 | 9.1 | 11.5 | 15.2 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 10.3 | 7 | 4.2 |
| Saskatchewan (average) | 33.2 | 6.9 | 22.0 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 11.6 | 15.0 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 10.6 | 6.6 | 5.3 |
| 53—Regina | 33.6 | 6.4-7.2 | 20.7 | 3.5 | 6.5 | 8.8 | 11.7 | 14.8 | 13 | 13.1 | 11.4 | 6.6 | 5 |
| 54—Prince Albert | 33.1 | 6.4 | 22.3 | 3.6 | 5.8 | 8.9 | 11.3 | 15.1 | 13.4 | 13.7 | 10.5 | 7.1 | 5.5 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 32.4 | 7.2 | 22.7 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 8.9 | 12.5 | 15.1 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 11 | 6.7 | 5.5 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 33.5 | 7.2 | 22.2 | 3.4 | 5.9 | 9.1 | 10.9 | 15 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 9.6 | 6.1 | 5.3 |
| Alberta (average) | 35.1 | 7.8 | 22.6 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 8.9 | 12.4 | 14.5 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 10.9 | 6.9 | 5.0 |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 36.7 | 8 | 23.6 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 8.9 | 12.7 | 14.7 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 10 | 6.6 | 4.9 |
| 58—Drumheller | 34.9 | 7.1-8 | 22.5 | 3.6 | 6.3 | 9.2 | 12.5 | 14.7 | 12.9 | 13.7 | 10.8 | 7.2 | 4.9 |
| 59—Edmonton | 33.4 | 7.2-8 | 21.6 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 8.7 | 12.1 | 14.4 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 11.3 | 7.1 | 5.2 |
| 60—Calgary | 34.8 | 8 | 21.9 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 8.9 | 12.2 | 14.3 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 7 | 4.5 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 35.8 | 8 | 23.3 | 3.6 | | 8.9 | 12.4 | 14.6 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 9.8 | 6.7 | 5.5 |
| British Columbia (average) | 35.5 | 9.0 | 23.7 | 3.8 | 6.1 | 9.2 | 11.5 | 14.4 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 11.2 | 8.0 | 5.3 |
| 62—Fernie | 34.8 | 8c | 23.7 | 3.7 | | 9 | 12 | 14.2 | 13 | 13.3 | 12.4 | 8.3 | 5.3 |
| 63—Nelson | 33.8 | 9 | 24.2 | 3.7 | | 8.8 | 12.3 | 14.7 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 5.2 |
| 64—Trail | 34.8 | 9 | 23.5 | 3.7 | 6 | 9.3 | 11.9 | 14.1 | 13.3 | 14.3 | 11.9 | 8.3 | 5 |
| 65—New Westminster | 33.8 | 9-9.6 | 23.2 | 3.8 | 6 | 8.9 | 10.9 | 13.9 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 11.4 | 7 | 5.3 |
| 66—Vancouver | 34.5 | 9-9.6 | 22.5 | 3.7 | 5.9 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 13.6 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 11 | 6.9 | 4.9 |
| 67—Victoria | 35.3 | 9 | 23.3 | 3.9 | 6.5 | 9.2 | 11.7 | 14.1 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 11.3 | 8 | 5 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 40.1 | 9 | 24.1 | 3.8 | 6 | 9.5 | 11.8 | 14.4 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 10.6 | 7.9 | 5.5 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 37.1 | 9-10 | 25 | 4 | | 10 | 10.7 | 16 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 12 | 8.8 | 6 |

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in many cities.

c. Grocers' quotations. d. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags, 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs.

† Ontario and east, 32 oz. jar; Manitoba and west, 4 pound tin.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1942

| Potatoes, per 15 lbs. (d) | Apples | | Prunes, medium size, per lb. | Raisins, seedless, per 16 oz. package | Currants, in bulk, per lb. | Bananas, medium size, per lb. | Oranges, medium size, per dozen | Lemons, medium size, per dozen | Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar† | Peaches, choice, per 16 oz. tin | Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar† | Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Fresh, cooking per gal. | Evaporated per lb. | | | | | | | | | | |
| cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| 43.7 | 21.9 | 15.8 | 12.9 | 17.1 | 15.2 | 16.5 | 38.8 | 37.2 | + | 16.2 | + | 59.9 |
| 40.8 | 25.0 | 15.7 | 13.9 | 16.8 | 15.0 | | 43.9 | 44.2 | 37.0 | 16.4 | 34.6 | 66.5 |
| 45 | | 17 | 12.7 | 14.9 | | | 44.5 | 49.8 | 36.2 | 16.1 | 34.9 | 64.4 |
| 41.9 | | 15 | 15.9 | 16.8 | 15 | | 44 | 42 | 37.8 | 16.5 | 34.3 | 63.4 |
| 38.8 | | | 14.5 | 17.7 | | | 43.5 | 45.8 | 36.5 | 15.8 | 34.7 | 69.1 |
| 40.5 | 25 | 15 | 13.3 | 18.1 | | | 44.4 | 39.2 | 36.4 | 16.8 | 34.6 | 68.3 |
| 35 | | | 13.3 | 16.6 | | | 43.5 | 46.3 | 37.8 | 15.5 | 34.3 | 66.5 |
| 43.5 | 25 | | 13.6 | 16.8 | | | 43.3 | 42.2 | 37.4 | 17.9 | 35 | 67.2 |
| 33.7 | 16.3 | | 14.1 | 17.6 | 15.2 | | 45.7 | 55.4 | 37.6 | 17.4 | 33.9 | 63.5 |
| 37.1 | 23.3 | 15.5 | 13.0 | 16.3 | 14.5 | | 43.1 | 41.5 | 37.4 | 15.9 | 35.3 | 64.3 |
| 36.7 | 23.3 | 13 | 13.3 | 16.9 | 15 | | 41.6 | 41.7 | 38.2 | 16.7 | 36.5 | 63.7 |
| 35.8 | 27.4 | 18 | 12.6 | 15.5 | 13.8 | | 42.5 | 40.9 | 37.8 | 15.4 | 34 | 63 |
| 40.7 | 19.3 | | 12.8 | 16.1 | 14.7 | | 44.2 | 43.5 | 37 | 15.9 | 35.2 | 63.6 |
| 35.3 | | | 13.3 | 16.6 | | | 44.2 | 39.8 | 36.5 | 15.7 | 35.6 | 66.8 |
| 38.1 | 21.7 | 17.0 | 13.3 | 17.8 | 15.1 | | 39.0 | 35.8 | 36.0 | 16.0 | 34.0 | 59.6 |
| 37.7 | 20 | | 13.8 | 18.8 | 15.4 | | 40.4 | 37.8 | 35 | 16.7 | 34.1 | 60.9 |
| 37.3 | 25.3 | 16 | 12.9 | 16.8 | 15 | | 38.3 | 36.2 | 36.7 | 16.9 | 32.9 | 61.1 |
| 37.6 | | 18 | 13.4 | 16.2 | 15 | | 37.6 | 35.7 | 35.9 | 16.1 | 34.5 | 59.3 |
| 38 | | | 12.7 | 17.6 | 13.9 | | 42.5 | 39.5 | 37.3 | 15.4 | 36.2 | 59.5 |
| 35.2 | | | 14.3 | 19.5 | 15.5 | | 41.8 | 36.3 | 35.9 | 15.1 | 33.6 | 58.9 |
| 39.8 | 18 | | 13.3 | 18.3 | 15 | | 40.9 | 36.4 | 36.1 | 16.1 | 32.6 | 61.2 |
| 39.2 | | | 13 | 19 | 14.7 | | 37.5 | 38.4 | 34.8 | 16.3 | 36.4 | 60.5 |
| 38.1 | 23.7 | 17 | 12.8 | 17.4 | 14.2 | | 37.8 | 30.4 | 34.5 | 15.3 | 32.6 | 57.3 |
| 40.1 | 21.4 | | 13.1 | 16.6 | 17.1 | | 34.2 | 31.2 | 37.5 | 15.9 | 33.5 | 57.9 |
| 45.7 | 21.7 | 15.9 | 12.8 | 17.1 | 15.4 | | 38.6 | 35.8 | 36.1 | 15.6 | 31.9 | 58.1 |
| 44.5 | 26 | | 12.3 | 16.9 | 16.3 | | 35.9 | 32.7 | 36.6 | 15.7 | 32.6 | 59.1 |
| 50.5 | 25 | | 11.9 | | 14.4 | | 38.2 | 37.8 | 37.6 | 15.3 | 31.9 | 60.1 |
| 50.8 | 23.9 | 18 | 13.2 | 16.7 | 14.6 | | 37.5 | 34.1 | 36.1 | 15.6 | 30.9 | 58.2 |
| 46.5 | 21.7 | | 12.7 | | 14.7 | | 38.4 | 36.2 | 35.3 | 15.1 | 31.2 | 57.3 |
| 41.8 | 20.9 | | 12.5 | | 14.7 | | 37.1 | 37.3 | 36.3 | 16.3 | 31.2 | 57.4 |
| 44.7 | | | 13 | | 15 | | 39.1 | 36.7 | 35.8 | 15.2 | 30.4 | 58.4 |
| 42.1 | 17.9 | | 11.9 | | 14.9 | | 37.8 | 37.3 | 36.6 | 15.3 | 32.2 | 57.4 |
| 46.2 | | | 11.5 | 17 | 14.7 | | 37 | 32.3 | 34 | 14.8 | 29.7 | 55.7 |
| 46.5 | | | 11.8 | | 15.6 | | 39.6 | 35.7 | 35.8 | 15.2 | 32.7 | 54.7 |
| 49.5 | 18.2 | | 14.2 | | 15 | | 36.6 | 34.1 | 35.1 | 14.8 | 31.5 | 56.7 |
| 49.8 | 25.2 | | 12.9 | 16.7 | 14.5 | | 38.4 | 34.9 | 34.2 | 14.9 | 30.4 | 56.1 |
| 46.6 | 22.5 | | 13.3 | 18 | 14.7 | | 41.6 | 34.9 | 34.5 | 16.1 | 31 | 57.6 |
| 46.8 | 22.5 | | 14.3 | | 15 | | 39.7 | 38.6 | 34.1 | 14.8 | 30.6 | 56.6 |
| 41.6 | 23 | | 13.3 | | 15.1 | | 36.5 | 33.8 | 35.4 | 15 | 30.3 | 56.7 |
| 44.8 | 21.5 | | 13.5 | 16.5 | 15.3 | | 37.1 | 35 | 34.1 | 15.2 | 31.3 | 57.5 |
| 38.8 | 24 | | 12.6 | 16 | 15 | | 37.3 | 35.9 | 38 | 15.4 | 30 | 57 |
| 42.4 | 23.3 | | 12.7 | | 14.7 | | 41.2 | 34.5 | 36.3 | 15.9 | 32 | 57.9 |
| 40 | 21.5 | | 12.3 | 16.5 | 14.7 | | 39.1 | 33.3 | 35.1 | 15.5 | 31.1 | 57.7 |
| 43.1 | 18.1 | | 13.9 | 17.6 | 15.3 | | 42.4 | 37.9 | 34.9 | 16 | 32.1 | 58.2 |
| 38.3 | 20.4 | | 12.7 | | 15 | | 38.4 | 32.9 | 34.9 | 15.3 | 31.2 | 56.7 |
| 40.6 | 21.9 | | 12.3 | | 15.9 | | 33.8 | 29.7 | 34.4 | 15.5 | 30.7 | 57.8 |
| 37.3 | 18.3 | | 12.5 | | 15.7 | | 39.2 | 34.1 | 37.2 | 15.7 | 33 | 59 |
| 52.2 | 19.5 | | 12.4 | | 15.3 | | 37.2 | 36.8 | 35.2 | 16.1 | 32.2 | 58.5 |
| 51.9 | | | 13.7 | 17.7 | 17 | | 39.3 | 39.6 | 38.4 | 17.1 | 35 | 61.7 |
| 47.9 | | | 12.3 | 16.4 | 17.4 | | 37.5 | 38.2 | 37.8 | 15.5 | 33.5 | 61.2 |
| 62.5 | | | 14 | 17.7 | 16.3 | | 44 | 38.7 | 37.7 | 19 | 35.3 | 61 |
| 49.9 | | | 12.3 | 17.7 | 17.7 | | 39.7 | 36.5 | 37.5 | 16.6 | 34.7 | 62 |
| 49 | 21.5 | 15 | 13.3 | | 15.5 | | 37 | 37.1 | 36.9 | 15.3 | 30.3 | 59.6 |
| 42.9 | | 12.5 | 12.2 | 18.2 | 17.5 | | 41.6 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 14.9 | 34.5 | 55.3 |
| 42.1 | | | 11.9 | 17.5 | 15.7 | | 41.1 | 37.9 | 37.9 | 15.2 | 33.8 | 50 |
| 27.1 | | | 13.1 | 17.1 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 38.4 | 36.9 | 71.6 | 16.5 | 66.9 | 57.9 |
| 26.9 | | | 12.6 | 18.5 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 38.5 | 36.4 | 71.7 | 15.6 | 55.7 | 56.8 |
| 27.3 | | | 13.5 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 15.8 | 38.3 | 37.3 | 71.5 | 17.4 | 58 | 58.9 |
| 33.6 | | 14.6 | 13.2 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 16.7 | 34.5 | 34.9 | 71.0 | 17.4 | 57.3 | 62.3 |
| 35.5 | | | 13.6 | 17.2 | 15 | 17.1 | 35.9 | 32 | 71.5 | 16.7 | 58.3 | 62.7 |
| 30.8 | | | 12.9 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 33.1 | 37.2 | 72.4 | 18.7 | 59.1 | 64.6 |
| 30.6 | | 14.6 | 13.9 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 34.3 | 34.7 | 70.1 | 17.1 | 56.1 | 62.7 |
| 37.4 | | | 12.4 | 14.4 | 15.4 | 17.6 | 34.7 | 35.8 | 70 | 17 | 55.8 | 59 |
| 45.3 | | 15.0 | 12.5 | 17.3 | 15.1 | 16.9 | 35.6 | 34.4 | 68.1 | 17.6 | 55.5 | 60.4 |
| 51.3 | | | 12.4 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 16 | 36.2 | 34.4 | 67.4 | 17.1 | 56.8 | 59.4 |
| 50.5 | | | 12.9 | 17.6 | 15 | 17.9 | 35.5 | 36.5 | 69.6 | 18.3 | 58 | 63.8 |
| 34.7 | | 15 | 12.6 | 17 | 15.2 | 17.1 | 36.6 | 32.9 | 66.9 | 17.3 | 53.1 | 58.7 |
| 47.3 | | | 12.1 | 19.3 | 14.6 | 16.6 | 39.2 | 37.6 | 68.3 | 16.9 | 54.1 | 59.5 |
| 42.6 | | 15 | | | 15 | | 30.7 | 30.8 | | 18.3 | | 61 |
| 57.7 | | 15.0 | 12.8 | 17.6 | 14.4 | 16.4 | 36.4 | 37.2 | 67.8 | 16.7 | 53.5 | 58.3 |
| 43.8 | | | 13.7 | | 15.6 | 18 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 70 | 17.5 | | 63 |
| 63 | | | 13 | | 15 | 17.5 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 68.7 | 18.3 | 57 | 64 |
| 54.5 | | | 12.9 | 19 | 14.8 | 17 | 36.1 | 37.9 | 69.4 | 18.9 | 59 | 59 |
| 59 | | | 12.1 | 17.5 | 13.7 | 15 | 34.6 | 34.4 | 65 | 15.3 | 50.6 | 55.9 |
| 57.9 | | | 11 | 16.9 | 13.6 | 15.1 | 33 | 35.6 | 64.1 | 15.5 | 49 | 52.5 |
| 68.7 | | | 11.8 | 18 | 13.4 | 15.7 | 38.6 | 36.1 | 65.2 | 15.7 | 52.2 | 66 |
| 58.3 | | 15 | 12.7 | | 14.2 | | 36.4 | 37.2 | 68.3 | 16 | 51.9 | 68 |
| 56.7 | | | 11.5 | 18.7 | 15 | | 36.7 | 41 | 71.3 | | 55 | 69 |

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

| LOCALITY | Sugar | | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea, black, medium, per lb. | Cocoa, pure unsweetened, per lb. tin | Vinegar, in bulk, per qt. | Salt, fine, table, per lb. | Starch, laundry, per lb. | Soap, laundry, per lb. bar | Anthracite coal, United States, stove, per ton | Bituminous coal, per ton |
|---|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | Granulated, per lb. | Yellow per lb. | | | | | | | | | |
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | \$ | \$ |
| Dominion (average) | 8-6 | 8-4 | 48-1 | 43-6 | 18-9 | 16-7 | 4-3 | 12-9 | 5-5 | 16-575b | 10-608 |
| Nova Scotia (average) | 8-4 | 8-2 | 56-8 | 43-0 | 19-1 | 12-3 | 4-6 | 13-1 | 5-9 | | 9-200 |
| 1-Sydney..... | 8-6 | 8-4 | 54-4 | 42-8 | 19-5 | 10 | 3-8 | 12-0 | 5-7 | | 7-37-7-72a |
| 2-New Glasgow..... | 8-2 | 8-2 | 56-5 | 43 | 20-4 | 10 | 4-5 | 13-5 | 6 | | 7-05-7-30a |
| 3-Amherst..... | 8-3 | 8-1 | 57-6 | 43 | 18-7 | | 5 | 13 | 5-9 | | 10-50 |
| 4-Halifax..... | 8-6 | 8-3 | 57-4 | 43 | 21-1 | 17 | 4-9 | 13-8 | 5-7 | | 9-22-11-42 |
| 5-Windsor..... | 8-3 | 8-1 | 58-3 | 43 | 17-3 | | 4 | 12-3 | 6 | | 10-22-10-70 |
| 6-Truro..... | 8-5 | 8-1 | 56-7 | 43 | 19-6 | | 5-5 | 13-1 | 5-8 | | 9-90-16-40 |
| 7-P.E.I.-Charlottetown..... | 8-7 | 8-3 | 60-6 | 43-0 | 18-3 | 15-0 | 4-1 | 13-2 | 5-9 | 17-900 | 11-145 |
| New Brunswick (average) | 8-6 | 8-4 | 56-6 | 43-0 | 18-7 | 10-0 | 4-2 | 12-6 | 5-7 | 18-500 | |
| 8-Moncton..... | 9 | 8-7 | 59-7 | 43 | 19-8 | 10 | 4-5 | 13-3 | 5-9 | | 10-47-10-97g |
| 9-Saint John..... | 8-4 | 8-2 | 50-3 | 43 | 17-6 | 10 | 4-5 | 12-5 | 5-5 | 18-50 | 12-25-13-25 |
| 10-Fredericton..... | 8-4 | 8-3 | 57-4 | 43 | 17-9 | | 4-1 | 12-7 | 5-8 | | 10-72-11-50 |
| 11-Bathurst..... | 8-0 | 8-5 | 59 | 43 | 19-6 | | 3-8 | 12 | 5-4 | | 10-00 |
| Quebec (average) | 8-1 | 7-8 | 47-3 | 44-4 | 20-1 | 15-5 | 4-3 | 11-9 | 5-6 | 16-397 | 9-944 |
| *12-Quebec..... | 8-1 | 7-9 | 47-1 | 44-7 | 20-3 | 15 | 4-1 | 12-8 | 5-7 | 16-00 | 10-50 |
| *13-Three Rivers..... | 8-5 | 8 | 47-8 | 45-2 | 21-3 | 15 | 4-4 | 12-3 | 6 | 16-00 | 8-50-8-75 |
| *14-Sherbrooke..... | 8 | 8 | 43-5 | 44 | 19-5 | 15 | 4-7 | 11-7 | 5-7 | 17-00 | 11-00 |
| *15-Sorel..... | 7-9 | 7-7 | 49-2 | 44-9 | 18-6 | | 3-9 | 11 | 5-3 | 16-00 | 9-05 |
| *16-St. Hyacinthe..... | 8 | 7-8 | 45-4 | 44-5 | 20-1 | | 4-5 | 11-4 | 5-3 | 15-75 | 9-50-11-75 |
| *17-St. Johns..... | 7-9 | 7-7 | 45-6 | 43-1 | 19-3 | | 4-6 | 12-7 | 5-7 | 15-50 | 10-50 |
| *18-Thetford Mines..... | 8 | 7-5 | 52-1 | 44-3 | 20-8 | | 4-3 | 12-4 | 5-9 | 18-50 | |
| *19-Montreal..... | 7-9 | 7-7 | 46-9 | 44-8 | 18-9 | 17 | 3-9 | 11-4 | 5-3 | 16-25 | 8-00-8-50 |
| *20-Hull..... | 8-3 | 8 | 48-4 | 43-8 | 22-4 | | 4-1 | 11-6 | 5-5 | 16-40-16-75 | 11-00 |
| Ontario (average) | 8-5 | 8-4 | 47-0 | 43-9 | 18-7 | 14-4 | 4-3 | 12-5 | 5-5 | 16-400 | 12-022 |
| 21-Ottawa..... | 8-3 | 8-1 | 47-3 | 43-8 | 17-9 | | 4-2 | 11-9 | 5-7 | 16-75 | 10-50-11-00 |
| 22-Brockville..... | 8-2 | 8-2 | 44-3 | 42-9 | 20-7 | | 4-3 | 11-3 | 5-4 | 16-00 | 9-00 |
| 23-Kingston..... | 8-1 | 7-9 | 48-3 | 43-5 | 18 | | 4-7 | 12-6 | 5-5 | 16-00 | 9-50 |
| 24-Belleville..... | 8-0 | 8-3 | 48-6 | 43-5 | 17-6 | 12 | 4-7 | 12-2 | 5-7 | 16-00 | 10-00-13-00 |
| 25-Peterborough..... | 8-5 | 8-6 | 48-5 | 43-5 | 18-4 | 15 | 4-8 | 12-3 | 5-5 | 16-75 | 11-50-14-75d |
| 26-Oshawa..... | 8-7 | 8-4 | 52-9 | 43-6 | 19-4 | 12-5 | 4-4 | 12-5 | 5-8 | 16-00 | 9-50-14-00d |
| 27-Orillia..... | 8-3 | 8-2 | 47-5 | 43-8 | 19-6 | | 3-9 | 11-5 | 5-4 | 16-50 | |
| 28-Toronto..... | 8-2 | 8 | 50 | 43-2 | 18-1 | 12 | 4-1 | 11-7 | 5-2 | 14-75 | 12-25 |
| 29-Niagara Falls..... | 8-7 | 8-7 | 45-5 | 43-5 | 19-3 | | 4-1 | 12-7 | 5-4 | 14-50-14-75g | 9-00-10-00g |
| 30-St. Catharines..... | 8-6 | 8-4 | 46-3 | 43-8 | 19-4 | | 4-3 | 12-1 | 5-6 | 15-75 | 9-50-13-75d |
| 31-Hamilton..... | 8-2 | 8-1 | 45-2 | 44-8 | 18-7 | 10 | 4-4 | 11-9 | 5-4 | 15-50 | 10-00-13-00d |
| 32-Brantford..... | 8-4 | 8-3 | 50-7 | 44-6 | 18-6 | 13 | 4-3 | 11-9 | 5-5 | 16-00g | 10-50-13-25d |
| 33-Galt..... | 8-7 | 8-5 | 48-7 | 44-3 | 19-7 | | 4-1 | 12-3 | 5-4 | 16-00g | 11-50-13-00d |
| 34-Guelph..... | 8-4 | 8-4 | 43-4 | 46-2 | 18-1 | | 4-2 | 12-7 | 5-4 | 16-00 | 11-00-13-75d |
| 35-Kitchener..... | 8-6 | 8-4 | 44-3 | 43-1 | 18-9 | | 3-8 | 12-4 | 5-3 | 16-00-16-50 | 11-00-13-50d |
| 36-Woodstock..... | 8-6 | 8-4 | 43-5 | 44-1 | 18-1 | | 4-3 | 12-7 | 5-4 | 16-00 | 10-50-14-00d |
| 37-Stratford..... | 8-7 | 8-7 | 48-4 | 44 | 18-6 | | 4-2 | 13-2 | 5-8 | 16-00 | 11-50-13-00d |
| 38-London..... | 8-5 | 8-3 | 47-5 | 43-9 | 16-8 | | 4-1 | 12 | 5-5 | 16-50g | 10-50-14-50d |
| 39-St. Thomas..... | 8-6 | 8-6 | 43-3 | 44-2 | 18-2 | | 4-2 | 12-6 | 6 | 16-00g | 10-00-13-50d |
| 40-Chatham..... | 8-6 | 8-4 | 46-1 | 43-4 | 16-3 | | 4 | 12-5 | 5-1 | 16-00g | 10-00-12-50 |
| 41-Windsor..... | 8-3 | 8 | 42-5 | 43-6 | 19 | 15 | 4 | 11-7 | 5-5 | 16-00 | 10-50-13-00d |
| 42-Sarnia..... | 8-8 | 8-7 | 43-9 | 46-5 | 18-1 | | 4-7 | 12-9 | 5-9 | 16-50 | 10-75-13-50d |
| 43-Owen Sound..... | 8-4 | 8-2 | 53-3 | 43-7 | 19-4 | | 4-7 | 12-6 | 5-5 | 16-50 | 10-00-12-00 |
| 44-North Bay..... | 9 | 8-9 | 54-4 | 44 | 19-6 | | 4-6 | 14 | 5-8 | 17-25 | 12-50-15-00d |
| 45-Sudbury..... | 8-7 | 8-4 | 44 | 43-7 | 19-7 | 15 | 4 | 13-9 | 5-8 | 17-75 | 11-50-15-75d |
| 46-Cobalt..... | 8-9 | 8-9 | 45-6 | 43-3 | 16-7 | | 5 | 13-3 | 5-7 | 19-00 | 13-50 |
| 47-Timmins..... | 8-8 | 8-7 | 43-1 | 44 | 20-9 | 18 | 4-8 | 13-6 | 5-5 | 19-50 | 13-00-16-75d |
| 48-Sault Ste. Marie..... | 8-6 | 8-5 | 44-2 | 43-5 | 20-6 | | 4-2 | 13 | 5-2 | 17-00 | 10-50-13-00d |
| 49-Port Arthur..... | 8-4 | 8-2 | 44-3 | 42-6 | 18-6 | 18 | 4-5 | 13-1 | 5-2 | 16-50 | 11-75-14-75d |
| 50-Fort William..... | 8-5 | 8-4 | 43-3 | 43-1 | 19-4 | 18 | 4-6 | 12-2 | 5-2 | 16-80 | 11-75-14-75d |
| Manitoba (average) | 9-1 | 9-0 | 45-0 | 42-8 | 18-8 | 15-0 | 4-0 | 13-2 | 5-5 | 20-000 | 9-250 |
| 51-Winnipeg..... | 9-1 | 8-9 | 42-2 | 43-1 | 18-5 | 15 | 4-3 | 12-4 | 5-7 | 20-00 | 6-25-14-25 |
| 52-Brandon..... | 9-1 | 9 | 47-8 | 42-4 | 19-1 | 15 | 3-7 | 13-9 | 5-3 | | 5-50-11-00 |
| Saskatchewan (average) | 9-4 | 9-5 | 45-3 | 43-2 | 19-5 | 18-5 | 4-0 | 14-0 | 5-3 | | 8-675 |
| 53-Regina..... | 9-2 | 9-6 | 46-1 | 42-7 | 19-2 | 15 | 3-3 | 13-7 | 5-5 | | 5-50-13-00 |
| 54-Prince Albert..... | 9-7 | 9-6 | 42-2 | 43-3 | 20-5 | | 4-4 | 14-2 | 5-6 | | 9-00-10-00 |
| 55-Saskatoon..... | 9-4 | 9-5 | 47-5 | 42-8 | 19-7 | 20-6 | 3-9 | 13-6 | 5-1 | | 7-25-9-60 |
| 56-Moose Jaw..... | 9-3 | 9-3 | 45-5 | 43-9 | 18-4 | 20 | 4-4 | 14-5 | 5 | | 5-40-9-65 |
| Alberta (average) | 9-2 | 9-2 | 44-8 | 43-2 | 17-2 | 19-3 | 4-0 | 14-2 | 5-2 | | 5-313 |
| 57-Medicine Hat..... | 9-3 | 9-2 | 41-7 | 42-8 | 16-6 | | 3-3 | 14 | 5-1 | g | g |
| 58-Drumheller..... | 9-2 | 9-1 | 44-5 | 43-3 | 17-5 | 23 | 4-5 | 15 | 5-5 | | 4-50-5-50 |
| 59-Edmonton..... | 9-1 | 9 | 46-4 | 42-7 | 18 | 15 | 4-1 | 13-7 | 5-1 | g | 3-25-5-00 |
| 60-Calgary..... | 9 | 9-1 | 45-1 | 44-9 | 17-3 | 20 | 4-2 | 13-6 | 5-1 | g | 6-75-7-75 |
| 61-Lethbridge..... | 9-5 | 9-8 | 46-2 | 42-3 | 17-5 | | 3-9 | 14-8 | 5-4 | g | 4-75-5-00 |
| British Columbia (average) | 8-6 | 8-5 | 44-7 | 43-3 | 19-0 | 23-4 | 4-8 | 13-7 | 5-6 | | 10-793 |
| 62-Fernie..... | 9 | 9-3 | 47-7 | 43-7 | 17-5 | | 4-6 | 14-5 | 5 | | |
| 63-Nelson..... | 8-9 | 8-9 | 47-3 | 44-4 | 18-3 | 25 | 5-2 | 14-6 | 5-5 | | 9-75-11-50 |
| 64-Trail..... | 8-7 | 8-8 | 43-1 | 43-1 | 19-3 | 25 | 5-8 | 14-3 | 5-3 | | 9-25-10-25 |
| 65-New Westminster..... | 7-9 | 7-7 | 40 | 42-7 | 18-1 | 23 | 4-2 | 12-7 | 5-5 | | 10-50-12-00 |
| 66-Vancouver..... | 8 | 8 | 41-9 | 42-1 | 19-1 | 18 | 4-6 | 12-1 | 5-3 | | 10-50-12-00 |
| 67-Victoria..... | 8-9 | 8-3 | 46-2 | 43-5 | 20-2 | 25 | 4-2 | 12-7 | 5-7 | | 9-75-12-25 |
| 68-Nanaimo..... | 8-6 | 8-1 | 46-3 | 42-8 | 19-4 | 28 | 5 | 13-7 | 5-5 | | 9-80 |
| 69-Prince Rupert..... | 8-6 | 8-6 | 45 | 44-2 | 19-8 | 20 | 5 | 15 | 6-7 | | 10-75-13-00f |

(b) For prices of Welsh coal see text.

(c) Calculated price per cord from price quoted.

(d) Including semi-bituminous coal occupied by workmen but some at \$30-45.

(e) Few six-roomed houses occupied by workmen; rent for 4 houses are mostly of four and five rooms; modern, \$24-\$28, semi-modern, \$20-\$24.

* Sales taxes, 4% in Montreal and

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1942

| Coke, per ton | Wood | | | | | Coal oil, per gallon | Matches, per box (300) | Rent | |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| | Hard (long), per cord | Hard (stove lengths), per cord | Soft (long), per cord | Soft (stove lengths), per cord | Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord | | | Six-roomed houses with modern con- veniences, per month | Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month |
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | cents | cents | \$ | \$ |
| 13-274 | 11-686 | 13-660 | 8-476 | 9-602 | 8-416 | 28-7 | 9-8 | 25-607 | 18-835 |
| 10-800 | 6-667 | 7-833 | 5-500 | 6-333 | 6-167 | 30-0 | 10-0 | 21-417 | 15-417 |
| 8-50-9-50 | 6-50 | 8-00 | 5-50 | 7-00 | 7-00 | 30 | 10-2 | 18-00-26-00 | 14-00-18-00 |
| 9-70 | 5-00 | 6-00 | 4-00 | 7-00 | 6-00 | 30 | 10-3 | 15-00-25-00 | 10-00-15-00 |
| 11-50 | 8-00-9-00 | 9-00-10-00 | 6-00-8-00 | 7-00-9-00 | 5-00-6-00 | 30 | 9-9 | 15-00-20-00 | 10-00-17-00 |
| 12-50 | | | | | | | 10 | 20-00-32-00 | 15-00-22-00 |
| 11-30 | 9-500 | 11-000 | 7-000 | 8-000 | 7-500c | 28-8 | 9-8 | 18-00-25-00 | 14-00-18-00 |
| 12-700 | | | | | | | 9-8 | 18-00-25-00 | 15-00-17-00 |
| 13-183 | 9-000 | 11-750 | 6-500 | 7-500 | 8-500 | 31 | 9-8 | 19-00-25-00 | 12-00-16-00 |
| 12-05g | 9-00g | 10-00-11-00g | 7-00g | 8-00g | 8-00g | 26-5 | 9-8 | 24-125 | 17-375 |
| 13-50 | 9-00 | 13-00 | 6-00 | 7-00 | 8-00-10-00 | | 9-8 | 20-00-32-00 | 15-00-20-00 |
| 14-00 | 13-443* | 15-050* | 9-250* | 10-371* | 10-320* | 27-0 | 9-7 | 18-00-27-00 | 16-00-20-00 |
| 13-688* | | | | | | | 9-9 | 25-00 | 18-00 |
| 12-00 | 13-33c | 13-33c | 12-00c | 12-00c | 8-25c | 26 | 9-7 | 23-00 | 16-00 |
| 14-25 | 14-00 | 16-00c | 8-00 | 12-00c | 10-00c | | 9-4 | 24-714 | 18-250 |
| 14-75 | 10-00 | 16-00 | 9-00 | 10-00 | 10-00 | 28 | 9-5 | 23-00-33-00 | |
| 13-00-13-50 | 14-00 | 15-35 | 10-00 | 11-35 | 11-35 | | 9-6 | 23-00-31-00 | 17-00-23-00 |
| 13-00 | 17-33c | 18-67c | 10-00 | 9-00c | 11-00-13-00c | 27 | 9-3 | 23-00-30-00 | 17-00-25-00 |
| 15-50 | | | | | | | 9-3 | 18-00-25-00 | 14-00-20-00 |
| 12-50-13-00 | 11-00-13-00 | 12-00-16-00 | 6-50 | 7-00-7-50 | | | 9-5 | 16-00-22-00 | 12-00-15-00 |
| 14-00 | 12-615 | 14-451 | 9-688 | 10-993 | 10-188 | 26-8 | 9-3 | 24-00-34-00 | 20-00-23-00 |
| 14-120 | 13-00 | 14-00 | 9-00 | 10-00 | 7-00-8-00 | | 9-6 | 18-00-26-00 | 14-00-18-00 |
| 14-00 | 12-00 | 16-00 | 11-00 | 12-00c | 13-00c | 25 | 9-8 | 27-306 | 29-269 |
| 14-00 | | | | | | | 9-8 | 20-00-30-00 | 15-00-20-00 |
| 13-00 | 13-00 | 14-00 | 9-00 | 10-00 | 11-00 | 25 | 9-7 | 13-00-26-00 | 15-00-18-00 |
| 15-00-15-50 | 11-00 | 12-00 | 7-00 | 8-00 | 8-00 | 22 | 9-5 | 25-00-30-00 | 18-00-25-00 |
| | 16-00 | 17-00 | 12-00 | 13-00 | 9-00 | 20 | 9-3 | 12-00-28-00 | 14-00-20-00 |
| 13-75 | 14-00 | 16-00 | 10-00 | 12-00 | 12-00 | 25 | 9-5 | 25-00-32-00 | 16-00-22-00 |
| g | g | g | g | g | g | 25 | 9-2 | 30-00-40-00 | 20-00-30-00 |
| 13-50 | g | g | g | g | g | 25 | 9-7 | 20-00-32-00 | 16-00-24-00 |
| 13-00 | 16-50-18-50 | 17-00-19-00 | 13-00 | 13-50 | 9-00-10-00 | 25 | 9-7 | 25-00-37-00 | 20-00-27-00 |
| 14-00g | g | 13-00-15-00 | 13-00-14-00 | g | g | 28 | 9-4 | 28-00-36-00 | 17-00-28-00 |
| g | 17-00-18-00 | g | g | g | g | 25 | 9-4 | 23-00-33-00 | 18-00-25-00 |
| 14-50 | g | 18-00g | g | 16-00g | 8-00-12-00g | 25 | 9-5 | 20-00-27-00 | 15-00-20-00 |
| 14-00 | | | | | | | 9-2 | 24-00-30-00 | 18-00-24-00 |
| 14-00 | g | 16-00-18-00 | g | 11-00-14-00 | g | 27 | 9-4 | 22-00-35-00 | 18-00-24-00 |
| 14-00 | g | g | g | g | g | 25 | 9-6 | 20-00-28-00 | 16-00-20-00 |
| 13-50g | g | 18-00c | g | 14-00c | g | 25 | 9-7 | 21-00-27-00 | 15-00-21-00 |
| 15-00g | g | g | g | g | g | 25 | 9-6 | 27-00-37-00 | 22-00-27-00 |
| 14-00g | g | g | g | g | g | 25 | 9-7 | 24-00-32-00 | 20-00-24-00 |
| 12-75 | g | 18-00c | g | 14-00c | g | 25 | 9-7 | 20-00-28-00 | 15-00-20-00 |
| 14-50g | g | g | g | g | g | 25 | 9-4 | 25-00-37-00 | 20-00-27-00 |
| 14-00 | 10-00-11-00 | 12-50-13-50 | 6-50-7-50 | 8-50 | 8-50-9-75 | 30 | 9-7 | 20-00-30-00 | 15-00-22-00 |
| 15-50-16-50 | | | | | | | 9-3 | 21-00-27-00 | 15-00-22-00 |
| 12-00 | 11-00 | 12-00 | 8-75 | 9-00-9-75 | 9-75 | 30 | 9-9 | 30-00-40-00 | 25-00-30-00 |
| 15-50 | 9-00 | 12-75 | 8-00 | 9-25 | 11-00c | 26 | 9-7 | p | p |
| 15-50 | 10-50 | 11-75 | 8-00 | 9-00 | 30 | 30 | 9-6 | 22-00-32-00 | 16-00-22-00 |
| 13-500 | 9-00 | 10-00 | 8-00 | 9-00 | 30 | 30 | 9-9 | 23-00-33-00 | 17-00-23-00 |
| 14-00-15-00 | 7-00-10-50 | 8-00-11-50 | 8-50-9-75 | 8-313 | 31-5 | 35 | 9-8 | 23-00-33-00 | 17-00-23-00 |
| 12-50 | | | | | | | 9-9 | 26-750 | 19-500 |
| | 7-80 | 8-50 | 7-50 | 8-50-9-75 | 7-50 | 28 | 9-9 | 26-00-37-00 | 18-00-26-00 |
| | 7-250 | 9-125 | 10-000 | 10-00 | 10-00 | 27 | 9-9 | 18-00-26-00 | 14-00-20-00 |
| | 8-00-9-50 | 9-00-10-50 | 10-00 | 10-00 | 10-00 | 27 | 10-0 | 27-875 | 20-000 |
| | 5-00-5-50 | 6-50-7-00 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 28-00-37-00 | 20-00-28-00 |
| | 6-50-9-00 | 7-00-11-00 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 10-1 | 20-00-29-00 | 15-00-21-00 |
| | 5-000 | 6-000 | 4-000 | 4-000 | 4-000 | 27-8 | 9-9 | 22-00-32-00 | 17-00-22-00 |
| g | g | g | g | g | g | 30 | 9-9 | 25-00-30-00 | 17-00-20-00 |
| g | g | g | g | g | g | 30 | 10-3 | 36-125 | 18-625 |
| g | g | g | g | g | g | 30 | 10-3 | 22-00-27-00 | 15-00-22-00 |
| g | g | g | g | g | g | 30 | 10-6 | r | r |
| 10-750 | g | g | g | g | g | 26 | 10-1 | 22-00-32-00 | 15-00-22-00 |
| 10-50 | g | g | g | g | g | 25 | 10-2 | 22-00-30-00 | 18-00-20-00 |
| 10-75 | g | g | g | g | g | 25 | 10-1 | 22-00-32-00 | 15-00-22-00 |
| 11-00 | g | g | g | g | g | 25 | 10-6 | 23-313 | 17-688 |
| | 8-00-9-00 | 9-50-10-25 | | | | 40 | 10-9 | 16-00 | 14-00 |
| | 8-50-9-75 | 9-50-11-25 | | | | 40 | 10-7 | 20-00-30-00 | 18-00-20-00 |
| | | 6-50 | | | | 4-00 | 10-6 | 27-00-32-00v | 22-00-25-00v |
| | | 6-50 | | | | 4-00 | 9-9 | 18-00-25-00 | 14-00-18-00 |
| | | 6-50 | | | | 4-00 | 10-1 | 22-00-27-00 | 16-00-22-00 |
| | | 7-50 | | | | 4-00 | 10-7 | 20-00-25-00 | 15-00-18-00 |
| | | 5-50 | | | | 5-00 | 10-6 | 20-00-30-00 | 12-00-20-00 |
| | 10-00-11-00 | 12-00-13-00 | | | | 35 | 10-9 | 20-00-30-00 | 15-00-20-00 |

(f) Higher price is for coal in sacks.

(g) Natural gas used extensively.

(P) Six roomed houses not ex-

and 5 roomed-houses, modern \$25-\$35 per month, semi-modern, \$10-\$15.

(s) Delivered from mines.

(v) Workingmen's

Quebec, and 2% in the other cities are not included in the fuel prices.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

| Commodities | Com- mo- dities | 1913 | 1918 | 1920 | 1922 | Sept. 1926 | Sept. 1929 | Sept. 1930 | Sept. 1933 | Sept. 1937 | Sept. 1939 | Sept. 1940 | Sept. 1941 | Aug. 1942 | Sept. 1942 |
|---|-----------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| *All commodities..... | 567 | 64.0 | 127.4 | 155.9 | 97.3 | 98.5 | 97.8 | 82.1 | 68.9 | 85.0 | 78.4 | 83.0 | 93.2 | 95.6 | 96.0 |
| Classified according to chief component material..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Vegetable Products..... | 135 | 58.1 | 127.9 | 167.0 | 86.2 | 96.2 | 98.9 | 69.8 | 62.5 | 86.5 | 68.7 | 69.8 | 79.0 | 85.1 | 85.1 |
| II. Animals and Their Products..... | 76 | 70.9 | 127.1 | 145.1 | 96.0 | 98.9 | 108.9 | 93.4 | 60.6 | 81.8 | 77.6 | 78.7 | 100.1 | 99.5 | 101.6 |
| III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..... | 85 | 58.2 | 157.1 | 176.5 | 101.7 | 99.5 | 91.2 | 79.2 | 71.7 | 71.8 | 72.9 | 83.8 | 96.7 | 91.9 | 92.0 |
| IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper..... | 49 | 63.9 | 89.1 | 154.3 | 106.3 | 100.2 | 93.7 | 86.2 | 63.8 | 77.2 | 82.4 | 91.4 | 98.3 | 101.5 | 101.7 |
| V. Iron and Its Products..... | 44 | 68.9 | 156.9 | 168.4 | 104.6 | 99.4 | 93.8 | 90.4 | 85.5 | 105.3 | 99.4 | 106.1 | 111.6 | 115.3 | 115.3 |
| VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products..... | 18 | 98.4 | 141.9 | 135.5 | 97.3 | 99.8 | 98.2 | 73.7 | 67.5 | 83.4 | 74.6 | 77.3 | 78.2 | 78.4 | 80.3 |
| VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products..... | 83 | 56.8 | 82.3 | 112.2 | 107.0 | 99.2 | 93.2 | 90.8 | 85.0 | 87.4 | 84.6 | 90.7 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products..... | 77 | 63.4 | 118.7 | 141.5 | 105.4 | 100.3 | 95.5 | 92.0 | 81.5 | 81.7 | 81.5 | 90.4 | 102.0 | 102.3 | 102.2 |
| Classified according to purpose— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Consumers' Goods..... | 236 | 62.0 | 102.7 | 136.1 | 96.9 | 98.5 | 96.0 | 86.1 | 72.7 | 80.3 | 77.5 | 84.0 | 95.2 | 95.3 | 96.0 |
| Foods, Beverages and Tobacco..... | 126 | 61.8 | 119.0 | 150.8 | 90.2 | 97.2 | 103.7 | 86.7 | 65.7 | 82.1 | 77.1 | 78.8 | 94.7 | 97.2 | 98.5 |
| Other Consumers' Goods..... | 110 | 62.2 | 91.9 | 126.3 | 101.4 | 99.4 | 90.8 | 85.7 | 77.3 | 79.1 | 77.7 | 87.5 | 95.6 | 94.1 | 94.3 |
| II. Producers' Goods..... | 402 | 67.7 | 133.3 | 164.3 | 98.8 | 99.4 | 98.9 | 76.7 | 65.6 | 85.9 | 74.5 | 78.3 | 85.6 | 88.7 | 89.1 |
| Producers' Equipment..... | 24 | 55.1 | 81.9 | 108.6 | 104.1 | 97.1 | 94.7 | 91.2 | 85.6 | 94.5 | 95.7 | 102.2 | 108.4 | 110.5 | 110.4 |
| Producers' Materials..... | 378 | 69.1 | 139.0 | 171.0 | 98.2 | 98.7 | 99.4 | 75.1 | 63.4 | 84.9 | 72.1 | 75.6 | 83.1 | 86.3 | 86.7 |
| Building and Construction Materials..... | 111 | 67.0 | 100.7 | 144.0 | 108.7 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 86.8 | 80.8 | 94.3 | 91.3 | 97.6 | 111.3 | 113.8 | 114.1 |
| Manufacturers' Materials..... | 267 | 69.5 | 148.1 | 177.3 | 95.8 | 98.4 | 99.3 | 72.5 | 60.4 | 83.3 | 68.8 | 71.9 | 78.3 | 81.6 | 82.1 |
| Classified according to origin— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Farm— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Field..... | 186 | 59.2 | 134.7 | 176.4 | 91.2 | 96.5 | 96.1 | 69.3 | 62.7 | 81.5 | 66.4 | 68.4 | 78.6 | 81.8 | 81.8 |
| B. Animal..... | 105 | 70.1 | 129.0 | 146.0 | 95.9 | 98.2 | 105.2 | 90.0 | 62.7 | 81.5 | 77.9 | 80.2 | 97.8 | 96.4 | 99.3 |
| Farm (Canadian)..... | 70 | 64.1 | 132.6 | 160.6 | 88.0 | 96.7 | 107.7 | 71.2 | 54.6 | 86.3 | 64.3 | 63.8 | 73.3 | 81.2 | 84.3 |
| II. Marine..... | 16 | 65.9 | 111.7 | 114.1 | 91.7 | 100.7 | 105.5 | 91.3 | 66.5 | 76.4 | 76.3 | 82.3 | 98.3 | 109.7 | 115.0 |
| III. Forest..... | 57 | 60.1 | 89.7 | 151.3 | 106.8 | 100.1 | 93.5 | 86.0 | 64.0 | 77.0 | 81.9 | 91.1 | 98.0 | 101.0 | 101.2 |
| IV. Mineral..... | 203 | 67.9 | 115.2 | 134.6 | 106.4 | 99.7 | 92.7 | 87.2 | 81.6 | 89.9 | 85.6 | 92.1 | 97.1 | 98.7 | 99.0 |
| All raw (or partly manufactured)..... | 245 | 63.8 | 120.8 | 154.1 | 94.7 | 97.3 | 101.8 | 74.0 | 59.9 | 83.7 | 70.9 | 74.3 | 84.6 | 89.7 | 91.4 |
| All manufactured (fully or chiefly)..... | 322 | 64.8 | 127.7 | 156.5 | 100.4 | 98.6 | 94.1 | 84.8 | 71.5 | 81.3 | 77.8 | 81.6 | 92.4 | 91.8 | 92.0 |

† The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

September 1, as compared with 38.8 cents one month earlier; 39.6 cents at July 1; and 28 cents at August 1, 1939. During the last war the advance during the comparable period was from 24.7 cents for July, 1914, to 31.8 cents for August, 1917. The price of fresh loin of pork has changed little in recent months the September average being 33.9 cents per pound as compared with 34 cents for July. Bacon was little changed at 39.7 cents per pound. The increase since the outbreak of war was about 10 cents per pound as compared with an advance from 25.5 cents for July, 1914, to 39.8 cents for August, 1917. A seasonal increase was recorded in the price of eggs from 39.8 cents per dozen at the beginning of August to 44.4 cents at September 1. Under an order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board maximum wholesale prices were set in each of 11 zones as well as the retail "mark up." The price of creamery butter averaged 39.1 cents per pound at September 1 and was little changed from the previous months. Production during the first eight months of the year was three per cent lower than for the corresponding period of

1941. Stocks in storage at September 1 were reported to be about 20 per cent lower than at September 1, 1941. The production of cheese during the eight months period of 1942 was 42 per cent greater than for the equal period in 1941. The price at September 1, 34.3 cents compares with 34.6 cents in August, 1942, and 21.5 cents in August, 1939. The advance for the comparable period in the last war was from 19.4 cents for July, 1914, to 30.3 cents for August, 1917. Onions declined from 6.3 cents per pound in August to 5.4 cents for July. A substantial seasonal fall in the price of potatoes was recorded for September 1, when the price averaged 43.7 cents for 15 pounds as compared with 57 cents at August 1. At September 1, 1939, the price was 27 cents.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "Cobbles" and "French Nut" at the beginning of September, 1941; Halifax, \$18.50; Charlottetown, \$17.90; Saint John, \$18.50; Quebec, \$16.50; Three Rivers, \$17.25; Sherbrooke, \$18.75; St. Hyacinthe, \$17.50; Montreal, \$17.75.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

| Country | Canada | United States | | | | Great Britain | Newfoundland | Eire | Germany | South Africa | Sweden | India | Japan | Australia | New Zealand |
|----------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|----------------|
| Description of Index | Foods, 69 cities, Dominion Bureau of Statistics | Cost of Living, Dominion Bureau of Statistics | Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics | Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board | Cost of Living | Cost of Living | Cost of Living | Cost of Living | Cost of Living | Cost of Living | Cost of Living | Cost of Living Bombay | Cost of Living Tokyo | Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns | Cost of Living |
| | 1935-1939 | 1935-1939 | 1935-1939 | 1935-1939 | 1923 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1913..... | 88.3 | 79.7 | (c) | (c) | 70.7 | (b) | 100 | (c) | ..... | 814 | 100 | 100 | (c) | ..... | 628 |
| 1914-July..... | (a) 91.9 | (a) 80.0 | (h) 83.9 | (h) 72.6 | 61.3 | 132 | 125 | 100 | ..... | (a) 855 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 676 |
| 1915-July..... | (a) 92.7 | (a) 81.6 | (h) 84.9 | (h) 74.0 | 61.0 | 100 | 100 | ..... | ..... | (a) 855 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 724 |
| 1916-July..... | (a) 103.3 | (a) 88.3 | (h) 100.6 | (h) 82.4 | 65.4 | 161 | 143 | ..... | ..... | (a) 908 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 786 |
| 1917-July..... | (a) 133.3 | (a) 104.5 | (h) 125.4 | (h) 97.8 | 77.6 | 204 | 180 | ..... | ..... | (a) 996 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 850 |
| 1918-July..... | (a) 152.8 | (a) 118.3 | (h) 149.6 | (h) 118.0 | 90.5 | 210 | 203 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1064 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 912 |
| 1919-July..... | (a) 163.3 | (a) 130.0 | (e) 148.5 | (e) 121.0 | 102.4 | 209 | 208 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1177 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1019 |
| 1920-July..... | (a) 183.1 | (a) 150.5 | (e) 185.0 | (e) 149.4 | 122.6 | 252 | 252 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1458 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1034 |
| 1921-July..... | (a) 143.9 | (a) 132.5 | (e) 129.2 | (e) 125.3 | 101.3 | 220 | 219 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1320 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 952 |
| 1922-July..... | (a) 121.9 | (a) 121.3 | (e) 121.0 | (e) 119.5 | 97.2 | 180 | 184 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1063 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1010 |
| 1923-July..... | (a) 133.3 | (a) 121.8 | (e) 137.8 | (e) 126.4 | 103.4 | 161 | 170 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1063 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1006 |
| 1924-July..... | (a) 131.5 | (a) 120.5 | (e) 129.7 | (e) 122.1 | 100.3 | 157 | 165 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1069 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1003 |
| 1925-July..... | (a) 134.7 | (a) 121.7 | (e) 131.3 | (e) 122.1 | 100.3 | 149 | 161 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1069 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 980 |
| 1926-July..... | (a) 131.5 | (a) 120.8 | (e) 128.1 | (e) 120.3 | 95.8 | 141 | 155 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1041 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 971 |
| 1927-July..... | (a) 84.9 | (a) 94.4 | (e) 82.2 | (e) 80.8 | 75.7 | 118 | 138 | ..... | ..... | (a) 932 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 927 |
| 1928-July..... | (a) 103.7 | (a) 101.5 | (e) 106.3 | (e) 102.8 | 88.9 | 140 | 155 | ..... | ..... | (a) 965 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 950 |
| 1929-July..... | (a) 104.7 | (a) 102.6 | (e) 98.5 | (e) 100.9 | 86.5 | 146 | 159 | ..... | ..... | (a) 987 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 987 |
| 1930-July..... | (a) 100.8 | (a) 94.3 | (e) 98.6 | (e) 97.4 | 84.9 | 139 | 156 | ..... | ..... | (a) 996 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1027 |
| 1931-July..... | (a) 105.6 | (a) 95.6 | (e) 100.7 | (e) 98.0 | 87.5 | 163 | 187 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1031 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1050 |
| 1932-July..... | (a) 108.3 | (a) 97.8 | (e) 103.8 | (e) 102.2 | 88.9 | 170 | 198 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1091 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1061 |
| 1933-July..... | (a) 111.9 | (a) 108.6 | (e) 111.9 | (e) 108.2 | 89.4 | 167 | 199 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1091 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1069 |
| 1934-July..... | (a) 113.7 | (a) 110.7 | (e) 113.7 | (e) 110.2 | 93.4 | 165 | 200 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1091 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1073 |
| 1935-July..... | (a) 115.5 | (a) 111.5 | (e) 115.5 | (e) 110.2 | 92.9 | 165 | 200 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1091 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1080 |
| 1936-July..... | (a) 116.3 | (a) 113.1 | (e) 116.3 | (e) 110.2 | 93.4 | 165 | 200 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1091 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1080 |
| 1937-July..... | (a) 115.8 | (a) 111.8 | (e) 115.8 | (e) 110.2 | 93.4 | 163 | 200 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1091 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1095 |
| 1938-July..... | (a) 115.7 | (a) 116.2 | (e) 115.7 | (e) 112.9 | 95.1 | 163 | 200 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1106 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1080 |
| 1939-July..... | (a) 115.4 | (a) 116.8 | (e) 115.4 | (e) 114.3 | 96.1 | 162 | 200 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1135 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1078 |
| 1940-July..... | (a) 115.9 | (a) 119.6 | (e) 115.9 | (e) 116.0 | 97.3 | 160 | 199 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1156 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1084 |
| 1941-July..... | (a) 116.7 | (a) 121.6 | (e) 116.7 | (e) 116.0 | 97.3 | 159 | 199 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1167 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1096 |
| 1942-July..... | (a) 120.3 | (a) 123.2 | (e) 120.3 | (e) 123.2 | 97.8 | 160 | 199 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1180 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-July..... | (a) 120.6 | (a) 124.6 | (e) 120.6 | (e) 124.6 | 98.1 | 160 | 201 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1182 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1944-July..... | (a) 121.4 | (a) 126.1 | (e) 121.4 | (e) 126.1 | 98.1 | 160 | 201 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1182 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

| Country | Canada | United States | Great Britain | Germany | Switzer-land | South Africa | India | Japan | Australia | New Zealand |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Authority | Dominion Bureau of Statistics | Bureau of Labour Statistics | Board of Trade Statistics | Federal Statistical Bureau | Official (a) | Census and Statistics Office | Labour Office, Bombay | Bank of Japan | Commonwealth Statistician | Government Statistician |
| Number of Commodities | 567 (A) | 784 | 200 | 45 | 78 | 188 | 43 | | | 180 |
| Base period | 1926 | 1926 | 1930 | 1867-1877 | 1913 | 1910 = 1000 | July, 1914 | October, 1900 | 1928-1929 = 1000 | 1936-1930 = 1000 |
| 1913..... | 64.0 | 69.8 | 85.0 | 85.0 | 100 | (b) | 100 | 132 | | 748 |
| 1914-July..... | 64.4 | 67.3 | 82.4 | 82.4 | 100 | (a) | 100 | (a) | | (a) |
| 1915-July..... | 70.3 | 69.3 | 106.4 | 106.4 | | (a) | | (a) | | |
| 1916-July..... | 81.4 | 83.4 | 130.5 | 130.5 | | (a) | | (a) | | |
| 1917-July..... | 118.6 | 123.0 | 176.9 | 176.9 | | (a) | | (a) | | |
| 1918-July..... | 127.7 | 132.0 | 193.1 | 193.1 | | (a) | 237 | (a) | | |
| 1919-July..... | 129.8 | 141.1 | 206.4 | 206.4 | | (a) | 232 | (a) | | |
| 1920-July..... | 164.1 | 186.49 | 254.6 | 254.6 | | | 2613 | (a) | | |
| 1921-July..... | 104.8 | 107.36 | 158.2 | 158.2 | | | 260 | (a) | | |
| 1922-July..... | 99.7 | 98.65 | 134.0 | 134.0 | | | 268 | (a) | | |
| 1923-July..... | 99.0 | 98.09 | 126.0 | 126.0 | | | 269 | (a) | | |
| 1924-July..... | 96.0 | 95.66 | 120.8 | 120.8 | | | 277 | (a) | | |
| 1925-July..... | 97.2 | 104.25 | 115.2 | 115.2 | | | 270 | (a) | | |
| 1926-July..... | 85.3 | 86.24 | 94.4 | 94.4 | | | 271 | (a) | | |
| 1927-July..... | 70.5 | 72.39 | 86.8 | 86.8 | | | 272 | (a) | | |
| 1928-July..... | 87.6 | 78.04 | 111.5 | 111.5 | | | 273 | (a) | | |
| 1929-July..... | 72.6 | 69.89 | 98.1 | 98.1 | | | 274 | (a) | | |
| 1930-July..... | 82.6 | 77.87 | 139.7 | 139.7 | | | 275 | (a) | | |
| 1931-July..... | 84.6 | 78.96 | 149.5 | 149.5 | | | 276 | (a) | | |
| 1932-July..... | 86.6 | 80.8 | 150.9 | 150.9 | | | 277 | (a) | | |
| 1933-July..... | 91.1 | 86.83 | 145.3 | 145.3 | | | 278 | (a) | | |
| 1934-July..... | 91.8 | 88.62 | 153.2 | 153.2 | | | 279 | (a) | | |
| 1935-July..... | 93.2 | 89.53 | 154.3 | 154.3 | | | 280 | (a) | | |
| 1936-July..... | 93.8 | 89.77 | 154.6 | 154.6 | | | 281 | (a) | | |
| 1937-July..... | 94.0 | 89.82 | 155.2 | 155.2 | | | 282 | (a) | | |
| 1938-July..... | 94.3 | 89.27 | 155.9 | 155.9 | | | 283 | (a) | | |
| 1939-July..... | 94.6 | 90.0 | 156.4 | 156.4 | | | 284 | (a) | | |
| 1940-July..... | 94.8 | 91.61 | 158.5 | 158.5 | | | 285 | (a) | | |
| 1941-July..... | 95.1 | 91.79 | 158.8 | 158.8 | | | 286 | (a) | | |
| 1942-July..... | 95.2 | 91.82 | 159.6 | 159.6 | | | 287 | (a) | | |
| 1943-July..... | 95.3 | 91.83 | 160.7 | 160.7 | | | 288 | (a) | | |
| 1944-July..... | 95.4 | 91.84 | 161.8 | 161.8 | | | 289 | (a) | | |
| 1945-July..... | 95.5 | 91.85 | 162.9 | 162.9 | | | 290 | (a) | | |
| 1946-July..... | 95.6 | 91.86 | 164.0 | 164.0 | | | 291 | (a) | | |
| 1947-July..... | 95.7 | 91.87 | 165.1 | 165.1 | | | 292 | (a) | | |
| 1948-July..... | 95.8 | 91.88 | 166.2 | 166.2 | | | 293 | (a) | | |
| 1949-July..... | 95.9 | 91.89 | 167.3 | 167.3 | | | 294 | (a) | | |
| 1950-July..... | 96.0 | 91.90 | 168.4 | 168.4 | | | 295 | (a) | | |
| 1951-July..... | 96.1 | 91.91 | 169.5 | 169.5 | | | 296 | (a) | | |
| 1952-July..... | 96.2 | 91.92 | 170.6 | 170.6 | | | 297 | (a) | | |
| 1953-July..... | 96.3 | 91.93 | 171.7 | 171.7 | | | 298 | (a) | | |
| 1954-July..... | 96.4 | 91.94 | 172.8 | 172.8 | | | 299 | (a) | | |
| 1955-July..... | 96.5 | 91.95 | 173.9 | 173.9 | | | 300 | (a) | | |
| 1956-July..... | 96.6 | 91.96 | 175.0 | 175.0 | | | 301 | (a) | | |
| 1957-July..... | 96.7 | 91.97 | 176.1 | 176.1 | | | 302 | (a) | | |
| 1958-July..... | 96.8 | 91.98 | 177.2 | 177.2 | | | 303 | (a) | | |
| 1959-July..... | 96.9 | 91.99 | 178.3 | 178.3 | | | 304 | (a) | | |
| 1960-July..... | 97.0 | 92.00 | 179.4 | 179.4 | | | 305 | (a) | | |
| 1961-July..... | 97.1 | 92.01 | 180.5 | 180.5 | | | 306 | (a) | | |
| 1962-July..... | 97.2 | 92.02 | 181.6 | 181.6 | | | 307 | (a) | | |
| 1963-July..... | 97.3 | 92.03 | 182.7 | 182.7 | | | 308 | (a) | | |
| 1964-July..... | 97.4 | 92.04 | 183.8 | 183.8 | | | 309 | (a) | | |
| 1965-July..... | 97.5 | 92.05 | 184.9 | 184.9 | | | 310 | (a) | | |
| 1966-July..... | 97.6 | 92.06 | 186.0 | 186.0 | | | 311 | (a) | | |
| 1967-July..... | 97.7 | 92.07 | 187.1 | 187.1 | | | 312 | (a) | | |
| 1968-July..... | 97.8 | 92.08 | 188.2 | 188.2 | | | 313 | (a) | | |
| 1969-July..... | 97.9 | 92.09 | 189.3 | 189.3 | | | 314 | (a) | | |
| 1970-July..... | 98.0 | 92.10 | 190.4 | 190.4 | | | 315 | (a) | | |
| 1971-July..... | 98.1 | 92.11 | 191.5 | 191.5 | | | 316 | (a) | | |
| 1972-July..... | 98.2 | 92.12 | 192.6 | 192.6 | | | 317 | (a) | | |
| 1973-July..... | 98.3 | 92.13 | 193.7 | 193.7 | | | 318 | (a) | | |
| 1974-July..... | 98.4 | 92.14 | 194.8 | 194.8 | | | 319 | (a) | | |
| 1975-July..... | 98.5 | 92.15 | 195.9 | 195.9 | | | 320 | (a) | | |
| 1976-July..... | 98.6 | 92.16 | 197.0 | 197.0 | | | 321 | (a) | | |
| 1977-July..... | 98.7 | 92.17 | 198.1 | 198.1 | | | 322 | (a) | | |
| 1978-July..... | 98.8 | 92.18 | 199.2 | 199.2 | | | 323 | (a) | | |
| 1979-July..... | 98.9 | 92.19 | 200.3 | 200.3 | | | 324 | (a) | | |
| 1980-July..... | 99.0 | 92.20 | 201.4 | 201.4 | | | 325 | (a) | | |
| 1981-July..... | 99.1 | 92.21 | 202.5 | 202.5 | | | 326 | (a) | | |
| 1982-July..... | 99.2 | 92.22 | 203.6 | 203.6 | | | 327 | (a) | | |
| 1983-July..... | 99.3 | 92.23 | 204.7 | 204.7 | | | 328 | (a) | | |
| 1984-July..... | 99.4 | 92.24 | 205.8 | 205.8 | | | 329 | (a) | | |
| 1985-July..... | 99.5 | 92.25 | 206.9 | 206.9 | | | 330 | (a) | | |
| 1986-July..... | 99.6 | 92.26 | 208.0 | 208.0 | | | 331 | (a) | | |
| 1987-July..... | 99.7 | 92.27 | 209.1 | 209.1 | | | 332 | (a) | | |
| 1988-July..... | 99.8 | 92.28 | 210.2 | 210.2 | | | 333 | (a) | | |
| 1989-July..... | 99.9 | 92.29 | 211.3 | 211.3 | | | 334 | (a) | | |
| 1990-July..... | 100.0 | 92.30 | 212.4 | 212.4 | | | 335 | (a) | | |
| 1991-July..... | 100.1 | 92.31 | 213.5 | 213.5 | | | 336 | (a) | | |
| 1992-July..... | 100.2 | 92.32 | 214.6 | 214.6 | | | 337 | (a) | | |
| 1993-July..... | 100.3 | 92.33 | 215.7 | 215.7 | | | 338 | (a) | | |
| 1994-July..... | 100.4 | 92.34 | 216.8 | 216.8 | | | 339 | (a) | | |
| 1995-July..... | 100.5 | 92.35 | 217.9 | 217.9 | | | 340 | (a) | | |
| 1996-July..... | 100.6 | 92.36 | 219.0 | 219.0 | | | 341 | (a) | | |
| 1997-July..... | 100.7 | 92.37 | 220.1 | 220.1 | | | 342 | (a) | | |
| 1998-July..... | 100.8 | 92.38 | 221.2 | 221.2 | | | 343 | (a) | | |
| 1999-July..... | 100.9 | 92.39 | 222.3 | 222.3 | | | 344 | (a) | | |
| 2000-July..... | 101.0 | 92.40 | 223.4 | 223.4 | | | 345 | (a) | | |
| 2001-July..... | 101.1 | 92.41 | 224.5 | 224.5 | | | 346 | (a) | | |
| 2002-July..... | 101.2 | 92.42 | 225.6 | 225.6 | | | 347 | (a) | | |
| 2003-July..... | 101.3 | 92.43 | 226.7 | 226.7 | | | 348 | (a) | | |
| 2004-July..... | 101.4 | 92.44 | 227.8 | 227.8 | | | 349 | (a) | | |
| 2005-July..... | 101.5 | 92.45 | 228.9 | 228.9 | | | 350 | (a) | | |
| 2006-July..... | 101.6 | 92.46 | 230.0 | 230.0 | | | 351 | (a) | | |
| 2007-July..... | 101.7 | 92.47 | 231.1 | 231.1 | | | 352 | (a) | | |
| 2008-July..... | 101.8 | 92.48 | 232.2 | 232.2 | | | 353 | (a) | | |
| 2009-July..... | 101.9 | 92.49 | 233.3 | 233.3 | | | 354 | (a) | | |
| 2010-July..... | 102.0 | 92.50 | 234.4 | 234.4 | | | 355 | (a) | | |
| 2011-July..... | 102.1 | 92.51 | 235.5 | 235.5 | | | 356 | (a) | | |
| 2012-July..... | 102.2 | 92.52 | 236.6 | 236.6 | | | 357 | (a) | | |
| 2013-July..... | 102.3 | 92.53 | 237.7 | 237.7 | | | 358 | (a) | | |
| 2014-July..... | 102.4 | 92.54 | 238.8 | 238.8 | | | 359 | (a) | | |
| 2015-July..... | 102.5 | 92.55 | 239.9 | 239.9 | | | 360 | (a) | | |
| 2016-July..... | 102.6 | 92.56 | 241.0 | 241.0 | | | 361 | (a) | | |
| 2017-July..... | 102.7 | 92.57 | 242.1 | 242.1 | | | 362 | (a) | | |
| 2018-July..... | 102.8 | 92.58 | 243.2 | 243.2 | | | 363 | (a) | | |
| 2019-July..... | 102.9 | 92.59 | 244.3 | 244.3 | | | 364 | (a) | | |
| 2020-July..... | 103.0 | 92.60 | 245.4 | 245.4 | | | 365 | (a) | | |
| 2021-July..... | 103.1 | 92.61 | 246.5 | 246.5 | | | 366 | (a) | | |
| 2022-July..... | 103.2 | 92.62 | 247.6 | 247.6 | | | 367 | (a) | | |
| 2023-July..... | 103.3 | 92.63 | 248.7 | 248.7 | | | 368 | (a) | | |
| 2024-July..... | 103.4 | 92.64 | 249.8 | 249.8 | | | 369 | (a) | | |
| 2025-July..... | 103.5 | 92.65 | 250.9 | 250.9 | | | 370 | (a) | | |
| 2026-July..... | 103.6 | 92.66 | 252.0 | 252.0 | | | 371 | (a) | | |
| 2027-July..... | 103.7 | 92.67 | 253.1 | 253.1 | | | 372 | (a) | | |
| 2028-July..... | 103.8 | 92.68 | 254.2 | 254.2 | | | 373 | (a) | | |
| 2029-July..... | 103.9 | 92.69 | 255.3 | 255.3 | | | 374 | (a) | | |
| 2030-July..... | 104.0 | 92.70 | 256.4 | 256.4 | | | 375 | (a) | | |
| 2031-July..... | 104.1 | 92.71 | 257.5 | 257.5 | | | 376 | (a) | | |
| 2032-July..... | 104.2 | 92.72 | 258.6 | 258.6 | | | 377 | (a) | | |
| 2033-July..... | 104.3 | 92.73 | 259.7 | 259.7 | | | 378 | (a) | | |
| 2034-July..... | 104.4 | 92.74 | 260.8 | 260.8 | | | 379 | (a) | | |
| 2035-July..... | 104.5 | 92.75 | 261.9 | 261.9 | | | 380 | (a) | | |
| 2036-July..... | 104.6 | 92.76 | 263.0 | 263.0 | | | 381 | (a) | | |
| 2037-July..... | 104.7 | 92.77 | 264.1 | 264.1 | | | 382 | (a) | | |
| 2038-July..... | 104.8 | 92.78 | 265.2 | 265.2 | | | 383 | (a) | | |
| 2039-July..... | 104.9 | 92.79 | 266.3 | 266.3 | | | 384 | (a) | | |
| 2040-July..... | 105.0 | 92.80 | 267.4 | 267.4 | | | 385 | (a) | | |
| 2041-July..... | 105.1 | 92.81 | 268.5 | 268.5 | | | 386 | (a) | | |
| 2042-July..... | 105.2 | 92.82 | 269.6 | 269.6 | | | 387 | (a) | | |
| 2043-July..... | 105.3 | 92.83 | 270.7 | 270.7 | | | 388 | (a) | | |
| 2044-July..... | 105.4 | 92.84 | 271.8 | 271.8 | | | 389 | (a) | | |
| 2045-July..... | 105.5 | 92.85 | 272.9 | 272.9 | | | 390 | (a) | | |
| 2046-July..... | 105.6 | 92.86 | 274.0 | 274.0 | | | 391 | (a) | | |
| 2047-July..... | 105.7 | 92.87 | | | | | | | | |

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables which appear quarterly give the official and certain other index numbers of the cost-of-living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and certain of the principal commercial and industrial countries.

Since these tables are compiled from British and foreign sources the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930 = 100, was 158.6 for August, a decrease of 0.7 per cent for the month, due to a substantial decline in the price of malting barley and to a seasonal fall in the price of potatoes. "The fact that the whole index can be moved in this way by one or two quotations emphasizes the extent to which most prices have been stabilized, and this is also shown by the small rise during the third year of war—3.5 per

cent, as against 42.8 per cent and 9.4 per cent in the first and second years respectively."

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 201 at August 1, an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent for the month, due to an increase in the fuel and light group as a result of a 6 per cent advance in prices of coal. All other groups were unchanged from the July level.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926 = 100, was 99.2 for August, an increase of 0.5 per cent for the month. Increases in farm products, foods and textile products were partly offset by decreases in housefurnishing goods, chemicals and allied products and in miscellaneous commodities.

COST OF LIVING.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1935-1939 = 100, was 117.4 at August 15, an increase of 0.4 per cent for the month; food prices rose 1.2 per cent and miscellaneous commodities 0.1 per cent, while clothing, rent, the fuel, electricity or ice group and housefurnishings were slightly lower than the July level.

The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923 = 100, was 98.1 for August, a rise of 0.3 per cent for the month, due to slight advances in food and clothing prices, the other groups remaining unchanged.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Supreme Court of Canada Restores Judgment Granting Damages to Labourer Injured by Saw Machine

THE Supreme Court of Canada unanimously overruled a decision of the Ontario Court of Appeal and restored the judgment of the trial judge granting \$4,000 damages to a workman who had lost a leg as the result of an injury suffered during the course of his employment when the flywheel of a sawing machine flew loose and struck him (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1942, p. 123). Costs were granted throughout.

The sawing machine was not owned by the respondent (defendant) but by one Laidlaw who was employed by the respondent at an hourly rate to supply and operate the machine. The finding of the Appeal Court was that Laidlaw was an independent contractor, and

that the defendant was not responsible for machinery of which he was not the owner and over which he had no control.

The Supreme Court rejected this reasoning. It held that it is always the personal duty of an employer to supply proper equipment and to select properly skilled persons to superintend it. "The employer can no more escape the consequences of non-performance of his personal obligation to his employee merely by employing an independent contractor than he could by placing the responsibility on the shoulders of another employee." In the present case it was established that the accident had resulted from a defect in the equipment and that Laidlaw was not competent to take charge of the machinery. Therefore, the respondent, who was ultimately responsible for these matters, was liable for damages. *Marshment v. Borgstrom*, Supreme Court of Canada, October 6, 1942.

Alberta Union Officials Enjoined from Interfering with Former Members' Employment

Mr. Justice Shepherd in the Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Calgary, granted certain ex-members of a trade union an injunction restraining the officials of their former union from interfering with their contractual rights with the publishers of a Calgary newspaper and causing their dismissal from employment. The defendants, who were the president and secretary of Calgary Printing Trades Union Local No. 1, Canadian National Printing Trades Union, were sued personally and as representing the union. A temporary injunction had been obtained earlier.

Local No. 1, whose members consisted of printers employed by the two Calgary daily newspapers, the *Albertan* and the *Herald*, had concluded separate agreements with the two papers in 1938, and had entered into new agreements in 1941. The 1938 agreement with the *Herald* had been more favourable than that with the *Albertan*, and in 1941 the disparity in the terms was even greater. The members of the union who were employed by the *Albertan* had expressed considerable dissatisfaction with the 1938 agreement and had shown a disposition to join another union, the International Typographical Union. At the union meeting when the proposed 1941 agreement was under consideration, several men employed by the *Albertan* "wanted to protest but got no opportunity to do so," according to the evidence. The President ruled that as the motion to accept the *Albertan's* offer did not call for a change in the wage-scale, a three-fourths majority was not required. The motion was carried by a straight majority.

Before the agreement was signed, certain of the *Albertan* employees notified the management that they were no longer members of the union and they would not recognize any agreement concluded by it. They were then expelled from the union and the president notified the management that they had no standing under the new agreement and would be replaced as union members became available. Two replacements were made and a temporary injunction was then obtained restraining further replacements.

The defendants relied on the principle enunciated by the House of Lords in *Sorrell v. Smith* (1925) A.C. 700, that "if the real purpose of the combination is not to injure another, but to forward or defend the trade of those who enter into it, then no wrong is committed and no action will lie, although damage to another ensues. . . ." The Court pointed out the difficulty of drawing "a defi-

nite line between acts whose real purpose is to advance the defendant's interests and acts whose real purpose is to injure the plaintiff in his trade." In the present case the agreement with the *Herald* would not have been affected even if the agreement with the *Albertan* had not been entered into and therefore the purpose of the defendants was not to advance the interests of their trade. The Court held that the opinion of the Law Lords in *Larkin v. Long* (1915) A.C. at p. 829 was pertinent:

The liberty of a man's mind and will, to say how he should bestow himself and his means, his talents, and his industry was as much a subject of the law's protection as was that of his body. And, every person has a right under the law, as between himself and his fellow subjects, to full freedom in disposing of his own labour or his own capital, according to his own will. It follows that every person is subject to the correlative duty arising therefrom, and is prohibited from any obstruction to the fullest exercise of this right which can be made compatible with the exercise of similar rights by others.

Corbett et al. v. Canadian National Printing Trades Union et al., Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Calgary, May 6, 1942.

Appeal Allowed of Theatre Proprietor from Conviction under Alberta Minimum Wage Order

An appeal by the proprietor of a Calgary theatre from a conviction made in Magistrate's Court for alleged violation of an Alberta Minimum Wage Order was allowed by His Honour Judge J. W. McDonald in the District Court of Southern Alberta. The appellant had employed a female worker for four hours a day six days per week. Order 5, under the Minimum Wage Act, provides that "no employer shall employ in his theatre any female employee at a rate of wages which is less than \$14 for a week of six days," and that in the case of employment for less than six days per week at least 50 cents an hour must be paid.

The Court held that the appellant has a common law right to employ a person for four hours a day six days a week and that there is nothing in Order 5 to deprive him of this right. At the same time, when he employs a person in this manner he is not required to pay her \$14 per week, but merely "at the rate of \$14 per week." The minimum rate of 50 cents per hour applies only to persons employed irregularly. When only four hours are worked in a day, a wage of \$7 is at the rate of \$14 per week. "Apparently the Regulations of the Board in Order No. 5, do not contemplate employment of the kind in question in the case at the bar, to be specially

dealt with, and I cannot see that Mr. Barron is defying the law or the Regulations in acting as he has done." *The King ex rel. F. G. Cope v. J. B. Barron*, District Court of the District of Southern Alberta, July 31, 1942.

Municipal Authorities in Britain Subject to Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940

On September 8, the House of Lords held that municipal authorities are bound as much as other employers by the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940, under which the Minister of Labour may refer a labour dispute to the National Arbitration Tribunal whose award is binding on both parties (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1940, p. 760). The question arose out of negotiations between the Borough of Bolton and a trade union, the National Association of Local Government Officers, in which the latter claimed that it should be made a condition of the contract of service of the Borough's officers that their pay would be made up if they undertook war service. This claim was rejected by the Borough authorities and the case was referred by the Minister of Labour to the National Arbitration Tribunal. The Corporation thereupon applied successfully to the Divisional Court for an order prohibiting the tribunal from adjudicating in the matter. The Association successfully appealed the decision of the Divisional Court, but the decision was restored by the Court of Appeal.

The Borough authorities contended (1) that a dispute involving a municipal corporation is not a trade dispute within the meaning of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919 (in the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order the expression "trade dispute" has the same meaning as in the Act); (2) that in any case the term "trade dispute" could not be applied to a dispute as to the payments

to be made to officers after they had ceased to serve the Corporation, and (3) that the Corporation has no power to determine the issue in advance for all its employees.

The Lord Chancellor, in giving judgment, rejected all three contentions. With regard to the first, he pointed out that in the Industrial Courts Act a "trade dispute" means a dispute between employers and workmen or workmen and workmen "connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of the employment or with the conditions of labour of any person," and that a workman is "any person who has entered into or works under a contract with an employer, whether the contract be by way of manual labour, clerical labour or otherwise." The definition of "workman" was held by His Lordship to be broad enough to include all persons employed under a contract of service, and therefore the term "trade" did not impose any limitation on the term "dispute."

The second point turned on the interpretation of the Local Government Staffs (War Service) Act, 1939, which provides a local authority with power to make up the remuneration of its officers who undertake war service. His Lordship held that while the Borough could not make such payments except during an ex-officer's war service, it could nevertheless agree beforehand with an officer to make the payments if he undertook war services, and that this would thereupon become a contractual term of his employment. It was a fallacy to regard the payments authorized by the Act as mere gratuities which could in no circumstances be the subject of contract.

Finally, there was nothing irregular or in excess of the powers of the Corporation if it bound itself or was required by an award of the tribunal to bind itself to make the payments. *National Association of Local Government Officers v. Bolton Corporation*, House of Lords, September 8, 1942.

CONFEDERATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS OF CANADA

Summary of Proceedings of Twenty-first Annual Convention

OVER 226 delegates attended the twenty-first annual convention of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada in Montreal, September 18-24. In addition to the annual reports of the President and the Confederation Bureau, special reports on the employment of women and compulsory school attendance were considered and nearly a hundred resolutions were adopted. The Convention was opened with a Mass celebrated by the General Chaplain of the Confederation followed by a banquet at which the Dominion

Minister of Labour was represented by Mr. L. Trottier, Chairman of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

The Confederation Bureau reported that membership in the Confederation had increased from 46,032 in 1941 to 46,447 by May 31, 1942, although the number of syndicates affiliated had declined from 187 to 186. Study circles increased from 40 to 75. Twenty new affiliations were reported, 8 syndicates joining through one of the eleven affiliated federations covering: building, asbestos, barbers, printing,

commerce, clothing, textiles, leather and shoes, gloves, furniture and pulp and paper.

The officers elected for 1942-43 were president, A. Charpentier, Montreal; vice-presidents, E. Tellier, Three Rivers; O. Filion, Montreal; A. Roberge, Quebec; L. P. Boily, Jonquiere; secretary, Gerard Picard, Quebec; treasurer, A. Bourdon, Montreal; directors, P. Girard, Montreal; R. Gosselin, Quebec; J. Vallieres, Three Rivers; M. E. Cadieux, Sherbrooke; M. Lavigne, Hull; R. Hermini, Chicoutimi; O. Bell, St. Hyacinthe; federation representatives, O. Cyr, Asbestos; J. Dorion, Quebec; P. E. Cabana, Montreal; J. A. Anzalone, Quebec; E. St. Amand, Montreal; W. Cloutier, Victoriaville; P. Lessard, Port Alfred; I. Rousseau, Victoriaville; and L. Morency, Quebec. Representatives from the federations for printing, textiles and gloves have not yet been chosen.

President's Address

In his seventh presidential address, Mr. Charpentier referred, among other matters, to the Confederation's collaboration with the Dominion Government in problems arising out of the war. In particular, he spoke of its representation on boards and committees connected with the Dominion's policies concerning wages stabilization, selective service and unemployment insurance and the inclusion of a Confederation representative in the Canadian delegation to the New York meeting of the International Labour Conference last fall. He also pointed to the Confederation's support of the Victory Loan and other war finance measures, its stand against raising the ban on the Communist party and the rarity of strikes involving its members as other evidences of its aid to the war effort.

Dominion Wages Policy

On the question of the Wages Control Orders, Mr. Charpentier declared that the Confederation, recognizing the dangers of inflation, had supported the Government from the beginning in its wages stabilization policy. However, the Confederation believed that the policy should have been applied in Quebec, to industries to which the Collective Agreement Act applied, through the machinery of that Act. Failure to do so had made it almost impossible for the Act to function in such industries. The President pointed out that the provisions in the Collective Agreement Act for extending the terms of an agreement to non-parties created a situation different from that in any other province.

As regards the Dominion Order in Council setting minimum wages for persons employed on Dominion Government contracts for supplies and equipment, Mr. Charpentier considered that conditions had been improved by entrusting the enforcement of the Order to the inspectors of the provincial Minimum Wage Commission and the joint committees set up under the Collective Agreement Act but the Order was still difficult to apply, partly because the rates set were too far above the prevailing rates in Quebec. In his opinion it should be amended so that employers who refused Government contracts should not be better off than those who took them, and the status of employers only partially engaged on war contracts ought to be clarified. The Confederation believed that the best way to fix uniform rates and to adjust cost-of-living bonuses was to call a national conference to consider each industry. He also asked that the disparity in the cost of living between different sections of the country be considered in computing cost-of-living bonuses and setting national minimum wages for each industry. He suggested that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics should revise its machinery for determining the cost-of-living index so that in co-operation with provincial authorities it could make a separate index for each province. The creation of a provincial office to determine the cost-of-living index was also advocated.

Industrial Relations

The President regretted that strikes had been resorted to in Quebec during the past year but attributed most of them to the refusal of employers to negotiate with employees' associations and to irritation caused by the slowness of the machinery of the Regional War Labour Board.

Considerable alarm was expressed by Mr. Charpentier at the anti-union activities of employers and the threat to the Catholic syndicates from rival unions. He recognized that the hostility of some employers arose from their opposition to being subjected to a collective agreement through the operation of the Collective Agreement Act instead of by individual negotiation with their employees, and declared the Confederation must overcome this hostility. He reported that several employers have been trying to destroy the syndicates by substituting shop committees for them, dragging out negotiations, fostering divisions, and favouring the organizing activities of rival unions. He charged that certain officials of the Federal Department of Labour were conniving in this "conspiracy" against the syndicates.

In regard to organizing activities in war industries, he protested against what he considered the arbitrary way in which Federal Government officials determined the procedure for taking votes to decide between rival unions, and questioned their right to take such votes if no strike threatened. He suggested that it would be more democratic to let employees in Government-owned plants belong to the union of their choice and to give all unions proportionate representation on negotiating committees.

Unemployment Insurance

In his opinion employers and workers were gradually adjusting themselves to the Unemployment Insurance Act but he stated that some workers had difficulty in recovering their cards from employers on dismissal. He expressed the hope that there would be co-operation between the Employment and Selective Service officers and trade unions in the matter of placement and that trade unions would not be deprived of their function in that respect.

Provincial Government

Mr. Charpentier mentioned with satisfaction amendments to various enactments of the Quebec Legislature in the past year and the creation of Superior Councils of Labour and Technical Education. He urged the Provincial Government to take full advantage of the new Dominion Vocational Training Act.

A strong plea was made for the restoration of provincial jurisdiction after the war in the field of labour regulation particularly in regard to the contract of employment and trade union law:—

In order that national Catholic syndicalism may survive and attain its full development, and that a corporate and co-operative organization may be realized in our province along the lines preached by the Church, it is fundamental that the present government after the war recover its sovereign power on these two points of social legislation.

Corporatism

Mr. Charpentier discussed at length the Confederation's theories regarding the corporate organization of society. "Only corporatism and co-operation will be able to save the country from state socialism or the dictatorship of monopolies," he declared. The existence of 65 collective agreements operating under the Collective Agreement Act and the establishment of 20 consumers' co-operatives in the last three years were indications of progress. A unique co-operative venture was

the construction of 16 workers' houses by members of the asbestos workers' syndicate. He urged the organization of more co-operatives, syndicates and corporations and stressed the importance of freedom of association. The President expressed his pleasure with their progress in securing recognition, union shops and collective agreements and praised the activities of the youth and other societies of workers which were educating their members in Catholic trade unionism. He referred to the Confederation's affiliation with the League of Nations Society and its endorsement of the Atlantic Charter.

Report of the Confederal Bureau

In its report the Confederal Bureau urged that organized labour be given a larger share in administration and suggested the establishment in each industry of a council equally representative of labour and management to advise the responsible Minister regarding the wartime regulation of the industry. The Bureau asserted that the Order in Council fixing minimum wages for Dominion Government contract work was not enforced and suggested that it should be extended to all plants whether on war work or not, after appropriate adjustments had been made in regard to collective agreements. Careful consideration was urged of the proposal that employers should be compelled to bargain with the representatives of organized labour as it was believed that such a step might open the door to a Canadian Wagner Act.

In regard to the Wages Stabilization Orders, the Bureau outlined the difficulties of industries seeking to reconcile the Wages Order with collective agreements under the Collective Agreement Act. It reported that the shoe industry had worked out a satisfactory arrangement with the Regional War Labour Board and conditions in other industries were being considered by the Regional Board.

The report on the membership emphasized that the decrease during the year in the number of syndicates was due to a number having been struck off the lists since the last meeting. In spite of this, there had been a gain of over 400 in the total number of members. The federations showing increases were construction, boots and shoes, asbestos, commercial employees and clothing. In addition, local unions not linked with any federation increased from 36 to 44.

Compulsory School Attendance

The 1941 convention of the Confederation referred the question of compulsory school attendance to the Confederal Bureau. Its

report to the 1942 convention, which was approved, stressed the need for a compulsory school attendance law particularly in urban areas but recommended that in all centres of over 10,000 population, school boards should be permitted to adapt the law to local conditions. The report also suggested certain reforms which would facilitate the adoption of the law. It urged that the primary course should be cut from seven to six years, the curriculum simplified, and text-books, where possible, should be made uniform to reduce their cost and should be provided free. It proposed the repeal of the law which had been passed when there was a shortage of school accommodation, forbidding children under seven entering school. The report recommended further that children should be required to remain at school until they completed the primary course or were 15 years of age. At present, the Bureau stated, 80 per cent leave school before they are 15. The introduction of vocational guidance for all pupils past the third grade and an increased number of trade schools were also urged.

The argument that a compulsory school attendance law would not be necessary when a full program of social security was developed was rejected by the Bureau even though it recognized that poverty and unemployment had caused much of the decline in school attendance. The report stated that a compulsory attendance law—

seems justified to us by the alarming decline in attendance in the primary course, a new phenomenon due either to the poverty of the family or to the child's desire for gain, or to his insubordination or to the apathy or lack of authority of his parents. We consider a desire for education should be developed among a greater number of our children who would be subject to this law to the age of adolescence. The need for compulsory school attendance seems apparent from the unpreparedness of our children who leave school at 13, 14 and 15 years to take courses at technical and trade schools. Compulsory education is necessary because of the alarming increase in the proportion of wage-earners in the population and of their greater need for education so that they may be better fitted, morally, economically and socially, for life and modern society.

Employment of Women

The report to the Convention on the employment of women was prepared by the Confederal Bureau after the Dominion Minister of Labour last March had asked for its views on employment of women at night.

A study made by the Confederation in May revealed that at that time over 25,000 women were employed in Quebec industries.

Many were working up to 11½ and 12 hours a day in plants operating on one- and two-shift systems. Since the beginning of the war nearly 100 plants had been authorized by the provincial Department of Labour to employ women at night. It was found that there were plants where the accident rate for women was high as a result of fatigue, where women were exposed to industrial diseases, and where they were lifting unduly heavy weights.

The Bureau recognized that the employment of women was necessary to the war effort but urged that the Federal and Provincial Governments act to protect these workers. The Dominion Government was asked to stipulate the conditions under which women might be employed on Federal contracts in the same way as it set minimum wages, and to press the Provincial Governments to enforce similar conditions elsewhere. The conditions recommended included the limiting of hours, a three-shift system of eight hours each wherever possible, rest pauses and light nourishment in mid-shift, and restrictions on weight-lifting. The report also advocated prohibiting the employment of mothers of young children, especially at night, in the interests of their health and the welfare of their families. Night work for others should be tolerated only if absolutely necessary, should not exceed eight hours, and there should be safeguards against physical and moral dangers. In plants where accidents to women on night shifts were frequent, men too old or unfit for military service should be employed.

This report of the Confederal Bureau led to the adoption by the Confederation of several resolutions. Motions were approved urging that women be employed only when all available male labour was exhausted, condemning night work for women and expressing the opinion that the employment of mothers of young children was a threat to the family. For this reason the principle of establishing nurseries for the children of working mothers was disapproved. Inquiries into the conditions of work for women in war industries and in the clothing trades were requested, and the Government was urged to define what jobs women might do after considering their physical strength, age and actual and future role in society.

Resolutions

In addition to the resolutions mentioned above regarding the employment of women and school attendance, the delegates adopted motions concerning the administration of

the National Selective Service Regulations, the cost-of-living index, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, collective agreements and other matters.

Selective Service

One resolution requested that the National Selective Service Regulations be amended to prohibit any Selective Service Office supplying workers to a plant where the employees were on strike. Another urged that trade unions be authorized to issue to their members permits to seek employment, and that an employer be required to give the necessary written notice of separation to a worker on the first day after he gives him notice of dismissal. In the same motion, it was recommended that the construction industry should be exempt from the regulations requiring seven days' notice, and that permits to seek employment should be issued by the unions in the construction industry which would report to Selective Service within three days.

Cost of Living

As suggested in the President's address, resolutions were adopted urging the setting up of a provincial office of statistics to determine the cost of living and suggesting that the Dominion method of calculating the cost-of-living index should be revised and more account taken of local variations. A Royal Commission to inquire into the accuracy of the data on which the cost-of-living index was based was also suggested.

Another resolution advocated the extension of the cost-of-living bonus to all wage-earners and its exemption from taxation.

Unemployment Insurance

Several resolutions proposed changes in the Unemployment Insurance Act or its administration, and the Confederal Bureau was requested to study the machinery of the Act. It was suggested that special consideration in determining benefits be given to workers with families or other dependents and that benefits continue to be paid to beneficiaries who fall ill. Extension of the Act to lumber workers and the appointment of a woman to the Unemployment Insurance Commission were also requested. Complaints were made by building workmen that they lost more days' work waiting to get their insurance books from their employers than through lack of jobs. Motions were passed asking that employers who, through negligence, make their employees lose days of work should be penalized and that workers in the building trades should be given custody of their own books

and receive insurance stamps from their employers in their pay-envelopes. Protests were also made that the worker had no way of assuring himself that the required number of stamps had been affixed and that he had been credited in the Commission's records with the exact number of days worked. It was requested, therefore, that the Commission or the employer should give the workman a receipt whenever he surrendered his insurance book and also at the end of each year when the books are turned in to the Commission for renewal. As an alternative to the latter receipt, the old book could be returned to the worker with a stamp on it to indicate that the Commission had recorded the information in it.

War Labour Boards

Resolutions requesting a simplification of procedure and an enlargement of the facilities of the National and Regional War Labour Boards were passed after complaints had been voiced regarding the slowness of the Boards in rendering decisions.

Workmen's Compensation

The extension of the Workmen's Compensation Act to all enterprises in the province was requested in one motion, and another asked that all diseases contracted in industry be compensatable. The asbestos workers' syndicate asked that asbestosis whether complicated with tuberculosis or not should be regarded as an industrial disease. Higher benefits were also demanded, and it was proposed that steps be taken to protect workers who fail to qualify for compensation because their employers neglect to report accidents. The painters' union of Three Rivers urged provincial action to ensure hygienic conditions for painters.

Collective Agreements

Two resolutions asked for the establishment of a labour tribunal to hear cases arising out of the Collective Agreement Act and other labour laws. Other motions requested that municipalities be subjected to the Collective Agreement Act as in the past and that overtime payments be computed on the basis of the worker's actual wage and not on the minimum rates fixed under the Act. Higher penalties were requested for employers hiring workers who do not hold a certificate of competency in industries where the joint committee for the industry has made the holding of such a certificate obligatory on all workers. The Building Federation asked that employers be obliged to pay their workers

immediately after suspension at the end of the work instead of making them wait until the following pay-day. In order to offset the objections of grocers not licensed under the Liquor Act who are opposing collective agreements in the grocery trade, a request was made that cities and towns be authorized to regulate the hours of licensed groceries.

Professional Syndicates Act

To eliminate the incorporating of company unions under the Professional Syndicates Act, a resolution demanded that all applications for incorporation be first submitted to the Minister of Labour before being approved by the Provincial Secretary. Another resolution asked that a confederation made up of several trade union federations in different industries have the same powers under the Act as a federation of unions in the same industry. It was also requested that trade unions be authorized to issue certificates of competency to their members after examination.

Conditions of Work

Sunday work was condemned in one resolution which declared that it did not further the war effort. Amendments in the Commercial and Industrial Establishments Act were asked to prohibit night work in bakeries, to forbid one man working alone at night in printing shops because of the danger of accidents, and to require retail stores to place the name of the proprietor on all signs and advertisements to prevent merchants falsely claiming that they are French-Canadian.

Wages and Taxes

It was requested that wages below \$25 a week be allowed to increase up to that level without the permission of the Regional War Labour Board. A resolution demanding a

minimum wage of \$27 a week was referred to the Confederal Bureau for study. The payment of family allowances was urged and protests made that the Dominion Budget of 1942 was not more favourable to fathers of large families. Requests were made that trade union contributions and sickness insurance premiums should be deducted from the compulsory savings or refundable portion of the new income tax; that the amount deducted from a worker's wages for compulsory savings should be indicated on the pay envelope, and that a receipt should be given each year showing the amount of compulsory savings thus deducted and credited to the worker. A curb on instalment buying was demanded "to put an end to this kind of odious exploitation of the working-class." Complaints were made that the price ceiling was being violated.

Other Resolutions

The Convention advocated that the ban on the Communist Party and its propaganda should be continued. Reduction of the pensionable age under the Old Age Pensions Act from 70 to 65 was recommended. One resolution suggested that all building contractors should be required to satisfy the competent authorities as to their financial status. Strict application of the liquor law was demanded. The printing of the National Electrical Code in French was requested. Two resolutions urged that all municipalities with a population of at least 3,000 be brought under the Pipe Mechanics Act as the first stage in a progressive extension of the Act. The collaboration of the College of Physicians was considered desirable to secure a stricter application of provincial and municipal regulations regarding sanitation. An amendment in the Stationary Enginemen's Act was requested to forbid stationary engineers installing new heating or plumbing equipment.